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A

G L O S S A R Y;

OR,

COLLECTION

OF

WORDS, PHRASES, NAMES,

AND

ALLUSIONS TO CUSTOMS, PROVERBS, &c.

WHICH HAVE BEEN THOUGHT TO REQUIRE

Illustration,

IN

THE WORKS OF ENGLISH AUTHORS,

PARTICULARLY

SHAKESPEARE,

AND HIS CONTEMPORARIES.

" cadentque

Que nunc sunt in honore vocabula." — HON.

By ROBERT NARES, A.M., F.R.S., F.A.S.

ARCHDEACON OF STAFFORD, &c.

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1822.

TO

THE KING.

SIRE,

It was the Glory of one illustrious Reign to have resisted and humbled the Enemies of the Country; and also, to have produced and fostered the distinguished Authors, whose works are here attempted to be illustrated.

Under the Auspices of YOUR MAJESTY, as PRINCE REGENT, the former Glory has been far surpassed; and of the latter, the most sanguine Expectations are fully authorized, by what is already known of the Talents, Taste, and Beneficence of KING GEORGE THE FOURTH.

Looking up, therefore, to YOUR MAJESTY, as the declared Friend and Protector of Literature, in all its Branches, I have solicited permission to lay this humble Performance at the Foot of the Throne, and to subscribe myself,

YOUR MAJESTY'S

Most obedient, most devoted, and

Faithful Subject and Servant,

ROBERT NARES.

P R E F A C E.

THE compilation of a dictionary has not improperly been compared to the labours of the anvil or the mine; an allusion which Johnson might feelingly recollect, at the close of his mighty work. Even his worthy editor, Todd, must have had much of laborious hammering and digging, before he could send forth his augmented and improved edition. The present Glossary, however, has occasioned no such toil. Its materials were sought and collected entirely for amusement; and the task has been continued and completed, so far as it can be called complete, exactly in the same manner: with perseverance, indeed, through a long series of years, but uniformly at leisure hours, and only in the intervals of more important occupations. It was not till the press had commenced its operations, that any serious labour was bestowed upon it; then, indeed, in revision, correction, and the supplying of palpable deficiencies, it became a task, of which the author is glad at length to have seen the end.

The common reflection, that our admirable Shakespeare is almost overwhelmed by his commentators, and that the notes, however necessary, too often recal us from the text, first suggested this undertaking; the primary object of which was, to enable every reader to enjoy the unencumbered productions of the poet. The specimen of a glossary subjoined to Richard Warner's Letter to Garrick, (1768), still further encouraged the attempt; in the prosecution of which, it soon appeared desirable to extend the illustration to all the best authors of that age. Attention being thus fixed upon a given period in the progress of our language, it could not fail to happen, that many useful illustrations of its history must be developed in the search.

Early attached to the study of our native language, and, consequently, an admirer of those authors by whom its powers were first displayed and best exemplified, I proved that disposition so long ago as in the year 1784, when I published a book, called, "Elements of Orthoepey." Three divisions of that work were employed in ascertaining the actual pronunciation of the English language, as then correctly spoken; but the fourth contained a miscellaneous view of variations and changes made by time or caprice, in its orthography and accentuation; some parts of which sufficiently evince an inclination to that kind of inquiry, which has here been further pursued. I particularly noticed some modes of accentuation employed by early writers, which had since been entirely disused.

Thus prepared, when I began to take notes of words and phrases requiring explanation, in Shakespeare, and writers near his time, I was still upon my favourite ground; and it may easily be supposed, that in reading, for that purpose, some writings which otherwise, probably, I might not have read, I was enjoying an amusement very congenial to my inclinations. The perusal of the best authors of those times was, indeed, its own reward, without reference to any other object; but still the contemplation of another purpose to be answered by it, was a further motive to encourage perseverance.

I had made some progress in my collections, and even in the arrangement of them, when occupations came upon me, which soon left me no time to employ in such amusements. The undertaking, therefore, was of necessity laid aside; and occasional reading, in a desultory manner, with hasty memorandums of passages, was all that could, for many years, be made subservient to it. At length, comparative leisure gave an opportunity for resuming the design. The materials collected were finally arranged; and being thought by some competent judges to be such as would be welcome to the public, the determination to give them to the press was formed without reluctance.

It will be found, I fear, after all, that the Work has many deficiencies; which the mode of its compilation may explain, but cannot entirely excuse. My only defence is, that my attempt was not to collect all that could possibly be had, but to preserve and arrange all that I had been able to collect. The former would have been a serious task; the latter, as it was at first, so it always continued to be, an amusement. If what I have collected prove worthy of the notice of the public, the public is welcome to it; and should any more successful compiler be able to supply its defects, his full share of the credit shall by me be readily conceded. Many works I have certainly read, belonging to the period here comprehended; but not always with the minute attention which would have been necessary for noting every peculiarity. To have laboured through all the productions of that time, would have been a task neither suited to my taste, nor compatible with my occupations. I have, therefore, avoided the title of Dictionary, which seemed to me to imply a more perfect collection. Much, however, the volume does contain; and much that will, I trust, entertain the reader, no less than it has amused the writer.

I have carefully abstained from inserting the words and phrases of an earlier period than the reign of Elizabeth, except where the writers of her time at all affected the phraseology of Chaucer; which affectation, in my opinion, is almost the only blemish of the beautiful poems of Spenser. My reason was this: that, to complete the rational view and knowledge of our language, a separate Dictionary must be required, for the works of Chaucer, Gower, Lydgate, Occleve, and all those writers who can properly be called English; that is, who wrote when the language was no longer Saxon. A Saxon dictionary of the same form, with all the examples at length, would complete the historical view of our national speech. The British, and its dialects, belong to another family.

Verum hæc ipse equidem, spatiis exclusus iniquis,
Prætereo, atque alius post me memoranda relinquo.

I have neither length of life, nor perseverance in study remaining, to undertake either of those tasks.

Our illustrious countryman, Johnson, has shown us, that no Dictionary can be satisfactory without a copious selection of examples, and has given us the most convenient form; his plan and method have, therefore, been followed here, as far as seemed necessary in a work less scientific. The Chaucerian and the Saxon Dictionaries, whenever formed, ought surely to adopt a similar arrangement.

If such a plan should ever be completed, it may then, perhaps, be advisable to throw out from Johnson's Dictionary, all the words not actually classical in the language at that time; so as to make it a standard of correct phraseology. Johnson has no small number of words, which were completely out of use when he compiled his Dictionary. That number has been greatly augmented by his editor, Todd; with the very laudable design of comprising the whole history of our language, if possible, in that one work. The inconvenience arising from this method is certainly not great; and chiefly affects foreigners, who may sometimes be puzzled to decide what words are actually in use, and what are obsolete. The separation of the Dictionaries, as here suggested, would make all clear; but, perhaps, it is a plan more specious in theory, than likely to be realized in practice.

It may be objected, that, according to this notion, I have not even perfected my own link of the philological chain. This I shall not attempt to deny; but, probably, enough is here done to encourage others to complete the undertaking; enough, too, for immediate use, till something more perfect shall appear. To diversify the work, I have not confined it to words, but have included phrases, proverbial sayings, with allusions to customs, and even to persons, when something of their history seemed necessary to illustrate my authors. I have also made it occasionally a vehicle for critical observations on the text of our general favourite, Shakespeare; especially in such passages as have been most disputed by his commentators. I have thus endeavoured to make it not merely a book of reference, but also an occasional amusement for literary leisure. The authors most studiously illustrated, are those who are most likely to attract the general reader; and if others are occasionally quoted, it is chiefly for the sake of the light they throw upon those of primary consideration.

It will readily be supposed that, in compiling this Glossary, I have taken advantage of all those indexes, which have lately been subjoined to the editions of our early authors; the assistance of which has rendered this volume much more copious than otherwise it could have been made, in the mode of collection above described. Prior Dictionaries have been consulted to a great extent, and in the improved edition of Johnson, by my friend Todd, I have often found myself anticipated, where I thought I had made a discovery. Dr. Jamieson's admirable Dictionary of the Scottish language has also been of great use; many of the words which are disused in England, being completely preserved in that dialect; which is a legitimate child of the same Saxon parent. To etymology I have not paid anxious attention, except where it seemed clear and undeniable; well knowing the extreme fallaciousness of that science, when founded on mere similarity of sound. But I have particularly avoided deriving common English words from languages of which the people who employed them must have been entirely ignorant; a method which some etymologists have pursued to a very ridiculous extent.

Collections of provincial dialects would often have been extremely useful; many words esteemed peculiar to certain counties, being merely remnants of the language formerly in general use. But these collections are unfortunately few and scanty: nor can I name any one in which I have found so much use, as in what Mr. Wilbrham very modestly terms "an attempt towards a Glossary of words used in Cheshire." Had I been earlier acquainted with this performance, I should doubtless have derived much more advantage from it. County histories, which have long received the most extensive encouragement, should always contain a careful compilation of this kind, from certain and correct authorities: and from these, digested together, the history of our language might ultimately receive important illustration. I apprehend, however, that little has hitherto been done towards this design. The Cornish words, collected by the diligence of Mr. Polwhele, belong chiefly to a still more ancient dialect.

Having said thus much of the origin and mode of execution of this work, I willingly leave the public to decide upon its value. This is a point which can seldom be determined by an author, or his friends; the former being disqualified by partiality to the work, and the latter to the workman. My expectation is, that it will be deemed more amusing than useful, more various than profound; a decision which, however harshly expressed, I shall never make an attempt to controvert.

A GLOSSARY.

A.

A. This letter prefixed to a participle, to denote an action still continued, is certainly not at all obsolete. To go *a* fishing, *a* begging, *a* walking, &c. are expressions as current still, in familiar and colloquial use, as they ever were: and though it is difficult to define the force of *a*, in such phrases, every one by use comprehends it. It is something like a preposition, yet it is not exactly either *at*, *to*, *in*, or any thing else. The force seems to be its own.

But it is no longer so prefixed to nouns; and these instances are properly obsolete language. Thus, in Mr. Todd's examples,

He will knap the spears *a* pieces with his teeth.

More Antid. ag. Atheism.

There it seems to have the force of *to*.

As prefixed in composition, without changing the sense of the word, it was formerly more common than it now is. Hence we find in Shakespeare,

I gin to be *a*-weary of the sun. *Macbeth.*

A. the Article. Sometimes repeated with adjectives, the substantive having gone before, and being understood.

A goodly portly man *a*faith, and a corpulent. *Hen. IV.*

What death is't you desire for Amalchides? *Witch, by Middleton.*

A sudden, and a subtle.

See more instances in Mr. Steevens's note on *Macbeth*, Act iii. Sc. 5.

2. Prefixed to numeral adjectives.

There's not a *one* of them, but in his house, *Macb. iii. 5.*

I keep a servant feed. *Chaucer has, "a ten or a twelve."*

Squiers T. 10,697.

Having with her about a *threescore* horsemen.

Penthr. Arc. 1623. p. 181.

'Tis now a *nineteen* years ago at least.

B. Jon. Case is Alt. i. 5.

So *a* near.

All that comes a near him,

He thinks are come on purpose to betray him.

B. & Fl. Noble Gent. Act ii.

Sometimes it means *on*,

The world runs *a* wheels. *B. Jon. Vis. of D.*

For on wheels.

A *per se*, or **A** *per se* **A**. That is, *a* by itself. A form which appears to have been applied, in spelling, to every letter which formed a separate syllable. Thus a clown, in *Dr. Faustus*, spelling to himself, says, *A per se* *a*; *t, h, e, the*; *o per se* *o*, &c. *Anc. Dr. i. p. 39.*

The expression *and per se*, and, to signify the contraction &, substituted for that conjunction, is not yet forgotten in the nursery. The earliest trace of *A per se* is in Chaucer, who calls Cresseide, "the

fleure and *a per se* of Troie and Grece;" where it is meant to imply pre-eminent excellence.

So also in the following passage:

Behold me, Baldwin, *A per se* of my age,
Lord Richard Nevill, Earle by marriage,
Of Warwick. *Mirr. for Mag. 371.*

But we have also several other letters *per se*, thus:

And singing mourne Eliza's funeral,
The *E per se* of all that ere bath bene.

H. Petoire in Restituta, iii. p. 26.

Also, *I per se*:

Therefore leave off your loving plea,
And let your I, be *I per se*. *Wid's Recr. 1663. Q. 7. b.*

Decker uses *O per se* *O*, for a cryer, in the titles to two of his pamphlets:

O per se *O*, or a new crier of lanterne and candle-lights.

1612. 4to.; and

Villanies discovered by lantern and candle-light, and the help

of a new crier, called *O per se* *O*. 1616. 4to.

Thus Shakespeare has even used a *man per se*, in evident allusion to the same form:

They say he is a very *man per se*,
And stands alone. *Tro. & Cress. i. 2.*

ABACK. Compound of back. Backwards.

They drew *aback*, as half with shame confound.

Spens. Kal. June. 63.

To ABAND, v. Contracted from abandon, in the same sense.

And Vortigern-enforst the kingdom to *aband*.

Spens. F. Q. II. x. 65.

ABASHMENT. The state of being abashed.

Which manner of *abashment* became her not yll.

Skelton. p. 38.

To ABASTARDIZE. To render illegitimate, or base.

Being ourselves

Corrupted and *abastardized* thus,

Thinke all looks ill, that doth not looke like us.

Daniel Queen's Arc. sub. fn.

To ABATE. To cast down, or deject the mind.

Till at length

Your ignorance deliver you, as most

Abated captives, to some nation,

That won you without blows. *Coriol. iii. 3.*

To contract or cut short.

O weary night, O lull and tedious night,

Abate thy hours; shine comforts from the East.

Mids. N. Dr. iii. 2.

Used also, as Mr. Todd shows, by Dryden.

To ABEAR. To behave or demean one's self.

So did the Faerie knight himself *abear*.

Sp. F. Q. V. xii. 19.

ABEARING, or ABERING, also *Abearence*, joined with the epithet *good*. A regular law phrase for the proper and peaceful carriage of a loyal subject. So

that when men were bound over to answer for their conduct, they were said to be bound, to be of good *abearing*.

And likewise to be bound, by the virtue of that,
To be of good *abearing* to Gib, her great cat.

Gamm. Gust. O. P. ii. 74.

Or they were obliged to find sureties for their good *abearing*.
Herbert, Hist. of Hen. VIII.

See the Law Dictionaries under *good abearing*.

ABOMINABLE for **ABOMINABLE**. A pedantic affectation of more correct speaking, founded upon a false notion of the etymology; supposing it to be from *ab homine*, instead of *abominor*, which is the true derivation. Shakespeare has ridiculed this affectation in the character of the pedant Holofernes.

This is *abominable* which he [Don Armado] would call *abominable*.
Love's L. L. v. 1.

The error, however, was not uncommon.

And then I will bring in

Abominable Lying

Hymn to beguile.

Lusty Juv. Or. of Dr. i. p. 138.

Abominable Lying being a personage in that allegorical drama.

T. Aye, for thy love I'll sink; aye, for thee.

M. So thou wilt, I warrant, in thine *abominable* sins.

Unrussing of Humorous Poet, iii. 140.

Decker probably thought, like Holofernes, that this was the true word.

TO ABHOR, v. a. To protest against, or reject solemnly; an old term of canon law, equivalent to *detestor*.

— Therefore, I say again

I utterly *abhor*, yea, from my soul

Refuse you as my judge.

Hen. VIII. Act ii. Sc. 4.

Taken from Holinshed:

And therefore openly protested that she did utterly *abhor*, refuse, and forsake such a judge.

Abhor was once common. See *Spens. F. Q. I. vi. 4.*

ABJECT, n. s. A base, contemptible, or degraded person.

Yes, the very *abjects* came together against me unawares.

Psaln lxxv. 15. Prayer-book.

I deemed it better so to die,
Than at my foe's feet an *abject* lie.

Mirr. for Mag. p. 20.

TO ABLE, had two distinct senses.

1. To make able, or to give power for any purpose.

And whom by this [Christ's] death *abled*, shall controll
Death, while thy death slew. *Donne's Divine Poems, 6th.*

2. To warrant, or answer for.

None does offend, none; I say none; I'll *able* 'em.

Lear, iv. 6.

Admitted! aye, into her heart, I'll *able* it.

Widow's Tears, O. P. vi. 164.

Also in the same Play:

You might sit and sigh first till your heart-strings broke, I'll
able it. *O. Pl. vi. 22.*

Constable I'll *able* him; if he do come to be a justice afterward, let him thank the keeper.

Changeling, Anc. Dr. iv. 240.

To sell away all the powder in the kingdom,

To prevent blowing up. That's safe, *ile able* it.

Middl. Game at Chess, D. ii. b. Act 2.

This latter sense is the most remarkable.

TO ABODE. To forebode, to prognosticate, to bode.

This tempest,

Dashing the garment of this peace, *aboded*

The sudden breach on't.

Hen. VIII. i. 1.

The night-owl cry'd, *aboding* luckless time.

S Hen. VI. v. 6.

ABODEMENT. Omen, prognostic.

Tush, man, *abodements* must not owe fright us.

S Hen. VI. iv. 7.

ABOUT. Very singularly used, in the phrase *about, my brains*, signifying, "brains go to work."

Fie upon't! foh!

About, my brains!

Hamlet. ii. ad fin.

Which is explained by a similar passage in Heywood:

My brain, about again! for thou hast found

New projects now to work on.

Iron Age, 1632.

ABRAHAM-MEN, or TOM of BEDLAM'S MEN, or BEDLAM BEGGARS. A set of vagabonds, who wandered about the country, soon after the dissolution of the religious houses; the provision for the poor in those places being cut off, and no other substituted.

And these, what name or title e'er they bear,

Jackman, or Patricio, Cranke, or Clapper-dudgeon,

Frater, or *Abraham-man*: I speak to all

That stand in fair election for the title

Of king of beggars.

B. Fl. Begg. Bush, ii. 1.

See note on *O. Pl. ii. 4.*; and *Lear, ii. 3.*

Hence probably the phrase of *shamming Abraham*, still extant among sailors. See *Roderick Raudom*.

ABRAID, v. a. To awaken. To rouse one's self. Sax.

But, when as I did out of sleep *abray*,

I found her not where I her left whileare.

Spens. F. Q. IV. vi. 36.

Used also actively:

For feare least her uowares she should *abrayd*.

Spens. F. Q. III. i. 61.

But from his study he at last *abrayd*,

Call'd by the hermit old, who to him said.

Fairf. T. xiii. 50.

ABRAM-COLOURED. Perhaps corrupted from *auburn*.

— Over all

A goodly, long, thick, *Abraham-colour'd* beard.

Blurt Master Constable.

See note on *Mer. IV. i. 4.* and *Cor. ii. 3.*

in which latter place the folio reads *Abram* for *auburn*. "Our heads are some brown, some black, some *auburn*," &c. See *Abron*, *infra*.

ABRIDGEMENT. A dramatic performance; probably from the prevalence of the historical drama, in which the events of years were so *abridged* as to be brought within the compass of a Play.

Say what *abridgement* have you for this evening.

Mids. v. 1.

Look where my *abridgement* comes.

Hamlet. ii. 2.

In this place, however, the sense is disputable. But this interpretation is strengthened by a subsequent passage, in which Hamlet calls the players "the abstract, and brief chronicles of the time;" (1015. b.) *abridgement*, however, is not repeated there, as is erroneously said in a note of Mr. Steevens on the first passage.

ABRON. For *auburn*.

A lustie courtier, whose curled head

With *abron* locks was fairly furnished.

Hall. Sat. B. iii. S. 6.

ABUS. The river Humber.

Forby the river that whylome was hight

The ancien *Abus*, where with courage stout

He them defeated in victorious fight,

And chas'd so fiercely, after fearful sight,

That first their chieftain, for his safeties sake,

(Their chieftain *Humber* named was aright)

Unto the mylne streame him to betake,

Where he an end of battell, and of life did make.

Spens. F. Q. II. s. 16.

Hence Drayton :

For my princely name,
From *Humber* king of Iluns, as anciently it came.
Polyb. 28. p. 1906.

But he does not mention the more ancient name.

ABY, v. For *abide*; to stand to, or support the consequences.

— For if thou dost intend

Never so little shew of love to her
Thou shalt *aby* it. *Mids. iii. 2.*
But he that kill'd him shall *aby* therefore. *Harrington. Ariost. xvi. 84.*

Generally used with *dear*, or *dearly*.
Lest to thy peril thou *aby* it *dear*. *O. Pl. iii. 26.*
See *TODD*.

ABYSM. Abyss. From the old French *abysme*.

What see'st thou else

In the dark back-ward and *abysm* of time, *Temp. i. 2.*
And brutish ignorance, yerept of late
Out of drud darkness of the deep *abysm*. *Sp. Tears of Musca, 188.*

ACADEMY. This word anciently had the accent on the first syllable.

Being one of note before he was a man,
Is still remember'd in that *Academy*. *H. & Fl. Cust. of Country, ii. 1.*

The fiend has much to do that keeps a school,
Or is the father of a family;
Or governs but a country *Academy*. *Ben. Jon. Sad Shep. iii. 1.*

Dr. Johnson, in his Dictionary, has quoted Love's
Labour Lost, for this accentuation, but the editions
now have *academe* in that place. *Love's L. L. i. 1.*

ACATER. A caterer. A purveyor.

— Go bear them in to Much

Th' *acater*, let him thank her. *B. Jon. Sad Shep. ii. 6.*
He is my wardrobe man, my *acater*, cook,
Butler, and steward. *Ben. Jon. Dev. an Ass, i. 3.*

This is also read *cater*, which word is not without authority.

You dainty wits? two of you to a *cater*,
To chest him of a dinner? *B. & Fl. Mod. Lov. ii. 4.*

ACATES. Often contracted to *cates*. Provision, food, delicacies.

I, and all choice that plenty can send in;
Bread, wine, *acates*, fowl, feather, fish, or fin. *B. Jon. Sad Shep. i. 3.*

A sordid rascal, one that never made
Good meal but in his sleep, sells the *acates* are sent him,
Fish, fowl, and venison. *B. Jon. Staple of News, ii. 1.*

In the above passage I have transposed the word
but, which evidently restores the true sense. The
editions have it,

— Never made

Good meal in his sleep, but sells, &c.
Not to make a good meal in his sleep would certainly
be no sign of avarice, since such meals cost
nothing; but the consequence of starving by day,
may be dreaming of good meats at night.

The Mantuan, at his charges, him allow'th
All fine *acates* that that same country bred. *Harr. Ariost. xliii. 159.*

ACCESS. Accented on the first syllable.

I did repel his letters, and deny'd
His *access* to me. *Hamlet. ii. 1.*

ACCITE, v. To call, or summon.

Our coronation due, we will *accite*,
As I before remember'd, all our state. *2 Hen. IV. v. 2.*

TO ACCLOY, v. To choke, or fill up.

The mouldy moss which thee *accloyeth*. *Spens. Shep. Kal. Feb. 135.*

Hence CLOY.

TO ACCOIL. To be in a *coil*, or bustle of business.

About the cauldron many cooks *accogild*

With hooks and ladders. *Spens. F. Q. II. ix. 30.*

ACCOMBRE, or ACCOMBER, v. To encumber, perplex, or destroy.

Happily there may be five less in the same nombre;
For their sakes I trust thou wilt not rest *accombre*.
O. Pl. i. 20. See also 92.

ACCOMMODATE, v. This word it was fashionable in Shakespeare's time to introduce, properly or improperly, on all occasions. Ben Jonson calls it one of "the perfumed terms of the time."—*Discoveries*. The indefinite use of it is well ridiculed by Bar-dolph's vain attempt to define it:

Accommodated; that is, when a man is, as they say, *accommodated*; or when a man is,—being,—whereby,—he may be thought to be,—*accommodated*; which is an excellent thing. *2 Hen. IV. iii. 2.*

See also Ben Jon. *Poetast. iii. 4.* and *Every Man, &c. i. 5.* where he calls it one of the words of action.

Hostess, *accommodate* us with another bedstead!—
The woman does not understand the words of action.

B. Jon. Ex. M. in H. i. 5.
Will you present and *accommodate* it to the gentleman. *Id. Poetaster, iii. 4.*

TO ACCORAGE, v. To encourage.

But that same forward twaine would *accorage*,
And of her plenty adde unto their need. *Spens. F. Q. II. ii. 38.*

TO ACCOV, v. To dishearten or subdue.

Then is your careless courage *accov'd*,
Your careful herds with cold be annoy'd. *Spenser. Shep. Kal. Feb. 47.*

ACCREW, v. To increase.

Do you not feel your torments to *accrew*?

Spens. Ruines of Rome, 207.

To *accru*, now demands to after it, or from.

ACHES. The plural of *ach*; was undoubtedly a dis-syllable, pronounced *atches*, and continued to be so used to the time of Butler and Swift, which last had it in his Shower in London, as first printed.

Can by their pains and *ach-es* find
All turns and changes of the wind. *Hudibr. III. ii. 407.*

The examples are too numerous to be quoted.
Mr. Kemble was therefore certainly right in his dispute with the Public on this word; but whether a public performer may not be too pedantically right, in some cases, is another question. Yet *ach* was pronounced *ake*, as now; for proof of which see *ΑΙΧ*.

ACOR. See *COR*.

ACROSS. Used as a kind of exclamation when a sally of wit miscarried. An allusion to jousting. See *BREAK-ACROSS*.

— I would you

Had kneel'd, my Lord, to ask me mercy; and
That, at my bidding, you could so stand up.
King. I would I had; so I had broke thy pate,
And ask'd thee mercy for't.

Lafcu. Good faith, *across*! *All's Well, ii. 1.*

ACTON. Hoqueton or Auqueton, Fr. A kind of vest or jacket worn with armour. From which, by some intermediate steps, the word *jacket* is derived.

His *acton* it was all of black,
His hewerke, and his sheelde,
Ne noe man wist whence he did come,
Ne noe man knewe where he did gone,
When they came from the feilde.

Perry Rel. i. p. 53. See Glossary.

It is there defined, "a kind of armour, made of taffaty or leather, quilted, etc. worn under the *habergeon*, to save the body from bruises." But if it

was worn under the coat of mail, how could its colour appear? Roquefort defines it, "Espece de chemise courte; cotte d'armes, espece de tunique." He adds, that in Languedoc it was called *jacouti*, and that Borel says, thence comes *jaquette*, a child's dress. *Glossaire de la Langue Romane.*

ACTRESSES. It is well known that there were none in the English theatres till after the Restoration.

Coryat says, in his account of Venice,

Here I observed certain things that I never saw before. For I saw women act, a thing that I never saw before, though I have heard that it hath been sometimes used in London; and they performed it with as good grace, action, and gesture, and whatsoever convenient for a player, as ever I saw any masculine actor. *Crudities*, Vol. ii. p. 16. repr.

A prologue and epilogue, spoken about June 1660, turns particularly on this subject. These lines are a part of the former:

I come unknown to any of the rest,
To tell you news, I saw the lady dress;
The woman plays to-day, mistake me not,
No man in gown, or page in petty-coat;
A woman to my knowledge, yet I can't,
(If I should dye) make affidavit on't.

Some French women, however, acted at the Black Friars in 1629. *Histriomast*, p. 315.

The circumstance may also be traced from passages in the old dramatists. In the epilogue to "As you like it," which was spoken by *Rosalind*, the player says, "If I were a woman, I would kiss as many of you as had beards that pleas'd me, complexions that liked me, and breaths that I defy'd not."

Gayton censures foreign theatres for permitting women to act. "The permission of women personally to act, doth very much enervate the auditory, and teacheth lust, while they would but feigne it."

Fest. Notes, p. 272.

They did, however, appear in the theatres of antiquity (See Cic. de Offic. i. 31. Plat. de Rep. p. 436. Fic. Hor. Sat. II. iii. 60.); but Shakespeare, who, like his contemporaries, attributed to all times the customs of his own, certainly thought of nothing more, when he gave these words to Cleopatra:

The quick comedians
Extemporally will stage us, and present
Our Alexandrian revels; Antony
Shall be brought drunken forth, and I shall see
Some squeaking Cleopatra boy my greatness
I' the posture of a whore.

Ant. v. 2.—801. a.

Hart, Clun, and Burt, played female parts when boys. See *Historia Histron.* O. Pl. xii. 340, &c.

James Duport, who translated the Psalms, &c. was much offended at the scandal of introducing actresses, and wrote some indignant Alcaics on the subject, which he entitled "In Roscias nostras, seu Histiones feminas."

They begin:
Nec femineum nomen hypocrita,
Nec histrio, si grammaticæ fides,
Et Prisciano, nempe solos
Esse viros decet histiones.
Hos tantum habebunt pristina secula,
Dum castitas salva, atque modestia, &c.

He concludes by giving a very singular piece of advice to these ladies:

Sin dramatis pars esse pergas,
Non nisi æquæ agas uterque.

Musa subsecra, p. 13.

ACTURE. Apparently, for action.

All my offences that abroad you see

Are errors of the blood, none of the mind:

Love made them not; with *acture* [i. e. in action] they may be,
Where neither party is nor true nor kind.

Sh. Lover's Compl. Suppl. i. 751.

Nor, is for or in the last line.

ADAMANT. The magnet; a very common usage in old authors.

As true as steel, as plantage to the moon,

As sun to day, as turtle to her mate,

As iron to adamant.

Tro. & Cr. iii. 2.

As true to thee as steel to adamant.

Green's Tu. Q. O. Pl. vii. 107.

Dr. Johnson has remarked this sense, and given other examples. This is decisive:

As iron, touch't by the adamant's effect,

To the North pole doth ever point direct. *Sylve. Du B. p. 64.*

The adamant and beauty we discover

To be alike; for beauty draws a lover,

The adamant his iron.

Brown's Brit. Past. Song 1.

The mutual repulsion of two magnets, which takes place in some situations, is alluded to here:

—Away

We'll be as differing as two adamants;

The one shall shun the other. *White Devil, O. Pl. vi. 315.*

Lyly, in a foolish sense, founded on an error, has joined *adamant* in the sense of magnet, with the mention of a diamond. *Euph. L. 2. b. and Euph. Eng. R. 1. b.*

Adamant is thus used so lately as in the English translation of *Galland's Arabian Nights*; and, what is more extraordinary, it stands unaltered in Dr. J. Scott's corrected edition (1810.) In the story of the third Calendar we have this passage:

To-morrow about noon we shall be near the black mountain, or mine of *adamant*, which at this very minute draws all your fleet towards it, by virtue of the iron in your ships; and when we approach within a certain distance, the attraction of the *adamant* will have such force, that all the nails will be drawn out of the sides and bottoms of the ships, and fasten to the mountain, so that your vessels will fall to pieces and sink.—*Fol. i. p. 254.*

As the word is now not current in this sense, it ought to have been changed to *loadstone*.

ADAM BELL, a northern outlaw, so celebrated for archery that his name became proverbial. Some account of him, with a ballad concerning him and his companions Clym of the Clough, and William of Cloudeley, may be found in the *Reliques of ancient Poetry*, vol. i. p. 143, and in Ritson's *Pieces of ancient popular Poetry*. Shakespeare is thought to have alluded to him in the following passages:

Beard. If I do, hang me in a bottle like a cat, and shoot at me; and he that hits me let him be clapp'd on the shoulder, and call'd Adam. *Much Ado, i. 1.*

Young Adam Cupid, he that shot so him.

Rom. ii. 1.

See also O. Pl. vi. 19. viii. 413.

A serjeant, or bailiff, is jocularly called *Adam*, from wearing buff, as Adam wore his native buff.

Not that Adam that kept the paradise, but that *Adam* that keeps the prison; he that goes in the calves-skin that was killed for the prodigal. *Com. Err. iv. 3.*

ADAW, v. To daunt, or to abate. Spenser.

But yielded with shame and grief *adaw'd*. *Shep. Kal. Feb. 141.*

ADDICE. An adze or axe.

I had thought I had rode upon *addices* between this and Canterbury. *Lyly. Moth. Bomb. C. 10. b.*

ADDICT, part. For addicted.

To studies good *addict* of comely grace.

Mirr. for Mag. p. 175.

ADDITION. Title, or mark of distinction.

They clepe us drunkards, and with swinish phrase
Soil our addition.

Hamlet i. 4.

This man, lady, hath robb'd many beasts of their particular
additions; he is as valiant as the lion, churlish as the bear, slow
as the elephant.

Tr. & Cr. i. 2.

One whom I will beat into clamorous whining, if thou
denest the least syllable of thy addition.

Leont. ii. 2.

See **TODD**, No. 4.

ADDOUBED, part. Armed or accoutred. *Adoubé*, old French. See **ROQUEFORT**.

Was hotter than ever to provide himselfe of horse and armour, saying, he would go to the island bravely addoubed, and shew himselfe to his charge.

Sidon. Arcad. p. 277.

The 8vo. ed. of 1724 writes it **ADDOUBED**. Hence dubbed, as a knight.

ADDRESS, v. To prepare, or make ready.

I will then address myself to my appointment.

Mer. W. iii. 5.

So please your Grace, the prologue is address.

Mids. v. 1.

It is a word frequently used by Spenser, thus:

Uprose from drowsie couch, and him address

Unto the journey which he had beight.

Sp. F. Q. II. iii. 1.

ADELANTADO, Spanish. A lord president or deputy of a country; a commander. From *adelantar*, to excel or precede.

Invincible *adelantado* over the armada of pimpled—fences.

Masinger. Virg. Mart. ii. 1.

Open no door; if the *adelantado* of Spyn were here he should not enter.

B. Jon. Ev. M. out of *H. v.* 4.

Also **Alchem.** Act iii.

ADHORT, v. To advise, or exhort.

Julius Agricola was the first that by *adhorting* the Brittaines publicly, and helping them privately, won them to build houses for themselves.

Stowe's London. p. 4.

ADJOINT, s. A person joined with another, a companion, or attendant.

— Here with these grave *adjoints*,
(These learned maisters) they were taught to see
Themselves, to read the world, and keep their points.

Dun. Civ. Wars. iv. 69.

ADOPTIOUS. Adoptive. That which is adopted.

With a world
Of pretty fond *adoptious* christendoms
That blinking Cupid gossips.

All's W. i. 1.

ADORE, v. To gild, or adorn.

— Like to the hore
Congealed drops, which do the morri *adore*.

Spens. IV. ii. 46.

And those true tears, falling on your pure crystals,
Should turn to annlets, for great queens' *adore*.

B. & Fl. Eld. Bro. iv. 3.

Theobald, not recollecting the word in this sense,
altered the passage to "for great queens to wear."
In the above reading, which is the original, the
for is however a vile expletive.

ADORN, s. Adorning; ornament.

Without *adorn* of gold and silver bright,
Wherewith the crattlesman wouns it beautify.

Spens. F. Q. III. xii. 20.

ADRAD, or ADRÉDD, part. Frighted.

Seeing the ugly monster passing by,
Upon him set, of peril naught *adrad*.
As present age, and eke posteritie
May be *adrad* with horror of revenge.

O. Pl. i. 154.

Also **Terrified, v.**
The sight whereof the lady sore *adrad*.

Spens. F. Q. V. i. 22.

ADREAMT. I was *adreamt*, for I dreamed.

Wilt thou believe me, sweeting? by this light
I was *adreamt* on thee too.

O. Pl. vi. 351.

I was *adreamt* last night of Francis there.

City N. Cap. O. Pl. xi. 335.

ADULTERATE is used for adulterous, sometimes, by Shakespeare:

Th' *adulterate* Hastings, Rivers, Vaughan, Grey.

Rich. III. iv. 1.

Aye, that incestuous, that *adulterate* beast.

Ham. i. 5.

Thoughts, characters, and words, merely but art,
And bastards of his foul *adulterate* heart.

Lover's Complaint, Suppl. i. 751.

ADVENTURERS. It was common in the reign of Queen Elizabeth for young volunteers to go out in naval enterprises in hopes to make their fortunes, by discoveries, conquests, or some other means. These *adventurers*, probably making amorous conquests a part of their scheme, vied with each other in the richness and elegance of their dresses. Sir Francis Drake, in his expedition against Hispaniola, had two thousand such volunteers in his fleet. To this Ben Jonson alludes under the name of the Island Voyage.

I had as fair a gold jerkin on that day, as any worn in the island voyage, or at Cadix.

Epic. i. 4.

ADVENTURERS UPON RETURN, Those travellers who lent money before they went, upon condition of receiving more on their return from a hazardous journey. This was probably their proper title. See **PUTTER-OUT**; and the quotations there from *Taylor the water poet*.**ADVERSE.** In *Orthoepy*, p. 227, it is said that Shakespeare always accents this word on the first syllable. The following exception has been since remarked:

Though time seem to *adverse*, and means unfit.

All's W. v. 1.

ADVERTISE. This word anciently had the accent on the middle syllable.

— I therefore

Advertise to the state, how fit it were,

That none, &c.

B. Jon. For. iv. 1.

I have *advertis'd* him by secret menos.

3 Hen. VI. iv. 5.

See more examples in the *Elements of Orthoepy*, p. 327.

ADVICE. Consideration, or information.

How shall I doat on her with more *advice*,
That thus without *advice* began to love her.

2 Gent. ii. 4.

Neither this word, nor the verb to *advise*, are quite obsolete in this kind of acceptance.

ADVOWTRY, or AVOWTRY. Adultery. *Avowtry*, old Fr.

This stuff was made to knock down sin. I'll look
There shall be no *advowtry* in my ward

But what is honest.

O. Pl. x. 293.

At home, because Duke Humfrey nye repined,
Calling this much *advowtry*, as it was.

Mirror for Mag. p. 342.

The word is used by Butler in *Hudibras*.

ADWARD, for AWARD. Judgment; sentence.

And faint-heart' foolies whom show of peril hard
Could terrify from fortune's faire *adward*.

Spens. F. Q. IV. x. 17.

To ADWARD, v. To award.

For death t' *adward* I wou'd did appertaine
To none but to the sea's sole sovaine.

Id. ib. IV. xii. 50.

Peculiar to Spenser, as far as I have seen.

ARRY. See **AIRY**.**1. To AFFEAR.** To terrify.

Each trembling lenie, and whistling wind they heare,
As ghastly bug, does grently them *affear*.

Sp. F. Q. II. iii. 20.

Hence the participle *affear'd*, for which *afraid* is now used, but which is very common in Shakespeare.

Be not *affear'd*; the isle is full of noises.

Temp. iii. 2.

The spelling varies, as in other cases, sometimes with one *f*, and sometimes with two.

2. To **APPEAR**, or more properly **AFFEER**. An old law term, for to settle or confirm. From *affir*.

Wear thou thy wrongs,

His [Macbeth's] title is *affear'd*.

Macb. iv. 3.

Hence *affeerers*, in our law dictionaries, are a sort of arbiters, whose business was to affirm upon oath, what penalty they thought should be adjudged for certain offences, not settled by law.

- AFFECTION**. In the sense of affection.

No matter in the phrase that might indite the author of *affection*.

Ham. ii. 2.

Pleasant without scurrility, witty without *affection*.

L. L. v. 1.

How did she leave the world, with what contempt!

Just as she in it liv'd! and so exempt

From all *affection*.

B. Jon. *Underwoods*, *El.* on *Lady Paulet*.

But it certainly means sympathy, in the following well known, but difficult passage:

For *affection*,

Master of passion, sways it to the mood

Of what it likes or loaths.

Mer. Ven. iv. 1.

See **MASTERLESS**.

- AFFECTIONED**. In a similar sense; affected.

An *affected* ass, that cons *staté* without book, and utters it by great swarths.

Twel. ii. 3.

- AFFECTS**. Affections; passions.

Wooing poor craftsmen, with the craft of smiles,

And patient underbearing of his fortune,

As 'twere to banish their *affects* with him.

Rich. II. i. 4.

Rachel, I hope I shall not need to urge

The sacred purity of our *affects*.

B. Jon. *Case* is *Alter'd*, Act i.

Not to comply with heat, the young *affects*

In me defunct.

Oth. i. 3.

Mr. Gifford proposes to read here, parenthetically, (The young *affects* in me defunct)

Massing. vol. ii. p. 30.

It is certainly to be found in the singular, in the sense of inclination:

So her chief care, as careless how to please

Her own *affect*, was care of people's case.

England's Eliz. *Mirr.* M. p. 855.

Shut up thy daughter, bridle her *affects*.

O. Pl. iii. 16.

- AFFRAY**, *v. n.* To encounter, or strike down.

They hence ynneth, both ready to *affray*.

Sp. F. Q. II. i. 26.

Also active. See **TODD**.

- AFFRAY**, *v.* To frighten.

Or when the flying heavens he would *affray*.

Spenser.

- AFFRAY**, *s.* In the sense of confusion, or fear.

Without tempestuous storms, or sad *affray*.

Spenser.

Who full of ghastly fright, and cold *affray*,

Gan shut the dore.

Sp. F. Q. I. iii. 12.

- AFPREND**, *v.* To make friends; to reconcile.

And deadly foes so faithfully *afprended*.

Sp. F. Q. IV. iii. 50.

- AFPRET**, *s.* Rencounter; hasty meeting.

That with the terror of their *serce afpret*,

They rudely drive to ground both man and horse.

Sp. F. Q. III. ix. 16.

Also violent impression:

The wicked weapon heard his wrathfull vow,

And passing forth with furious *afpret*,

Pierst through his beaver quite into his brow.

Sp. F. Q. IV. iii. 11.

- AFFRONT**, *v.* To meet; encounter.

That he, as 'twere by accident, may here

Affront Ophelia.

Ham. iii. 1.

The men, the ships, wherewith poor Rome *affronts* him,

All powerless, give proud *Cæsar's* wrath free passage.

O. Pl. ii. 164.

A thousand hardy Turks *affront* he had.

Fairf. T. ix. 89.

- AFFRONT**, *s.* A meeting.

Only, sir, this I must caution you of, in your *affront*, or salute, never to move your hat.

Green's Tu Q. O. Pl. vii. 93.

This day thou shalt have ingots, and to-morrow

Give lords th' *affront*.

Ben. Jon. Alch. ii. 2.

- AFFY**, *v.* To betroth.

And wedded be thou to the hags of hell,

For daring to *affy* a mighty lord

Unto the daughter of a worthless king.

2 Hen. VI. iv. 1.

Sorano, 'tis ordained, must be *affied*

To Annabella; and, for aught I know,

Married.

O. Pl. viii. 37.

Also to trust or confide:

Marcus Andronicus, so I do *affy*

In thy uprightness and integrity.

Tit. And. i. 1.

- AGAR**. A sea monster: perhaps formed from the

Higre, or bore of the tide.

Hee [Neptune] sendeth a monster called the *agar*, against

whose coming the waters roar, the fowles flee away, and the

cattel in the field for terror shunne the banks.

Lilly's Gallothea, Act i. S. 1.

See **HIGRE**.

- AGATE**. Used metaphorically for a very diminutive person, in allusion to the small figures cut in agate for rings.

I was never mann'd with an *agate* 'till now: but I will set you neither in gold nor silver, but in vile apparel, and send you back again to your master for a jewel.

2 Hen. IV. i. 2.

If low, an *agat* very vilely cut.

Much Ado ab. N. iii. 1.

Where the other passages show that there is no occasion to change the reading to *aglet*, as has been proposed.

Queen Mab, as a very diminutive figure, is expressly compared by Shakespeare to an *agat stone*.

She is the fairies midwife, and she comes,

In shape no bigger than an *agat stone*

On the fore-finger of an alderman.

Rom. i. 4.—972. b.

Of the Italian word *formaglio*, Florio gives this account:

Also oouches, brouches, or tablets and jewels, that yet some old men wear in their hats, with *agath-stones*, cut and graven with some formes and images on them, namely, of famous men's heads.

- A-GATE**. Agoing. From *gate* or *gait*, a way.

I pray you, memory, set him *a-gate* again.

O. P. v. 180.

- TO AGGRACE**. To favour:

And, that which all faire workes doth most *aggrace*,

The art, which all that wrought, appeared in no place

Sp. F. Q. II. xii. 58.

Also as a substantive, favour:

Of kindnesse and of courteous *aggrace*.

Sp. F. Q. II. viii. 56.

- AGGRATE**, *v.* To please or gratify.

From whom whatever thing is goodly thought

Doth borrow grace, the fancy to *aggrate*.

Spens. Tears of Muses, 400.

- AGHAUST**. Did frighten. Used as the pret. of to agaze.

That seemed from some feared foe to fly,

Or other grisly thing that him *aghaust*.

Sp. F. Q. I. ix. 21.

Its usage as a participial adjective is not yet laid aside.

- AGLET**. The tag of a lace, or of the points formerly used in dress; from *aiguillette*, Fr.

In a brace, a man must tuck hede of three things, that it have no nayles in it, that it have no buckles, that it be fast on,

with laces, without *aglettes*.

Aesch. Toroph. p. 137.

Sometimes formed into small figures, alluded to here:

Why, give him gold enough, and marry him to a puppet or an *aglet-baby*.

Tam. Shr. i. 2.

The robe of Garter King at Arms, at Lord Leicester's creation, had on the sleeves "38 paire of gold *aglets*."

Progr. of Eliz. 1564. p. 58.

Sometimes they seem to mean spangles, as Junius explains them :

And all those stars that gaze upon her face,
Are *aglets* on her sleeve, pins in her train. O. Pl. iii. 194.
The little stars, and all that look like *aglets*.

B. & Fl. 2 Nob. Kins. iii. 4.

Aglet was also used as a botanical term, for the chives, or *antheræ*, of flowers.

Kersey.

See *AGULET*.

AGNES, ST. To fast on the eve of her festival, Jan. 21, during certain ceremonies, was esteemed a certain way for maids to dream of their future husbands.

And on sweet *St. Agnes' night*,
Please you with the promis'd lovers,
Some of husbands, some of loyalties,
Which an empty dream discovers.

B. Jon.

If she keeps a chambermaid she lies at her bedd's feet, and they two—will both be sure to fast on *St. Agnes' night*, to know who shall be their future husbands.

Picture Leg. by Saltonstall, Char. 19.

Upon *St. Agnes' night* you take a row of pins, and pull out every one, one after another, saying a paternoster, sticking a pin in your sleeve, and you will dream of him or her you shall marry.

Aubrey's Miscell. p. 156.

Burton says *St. Anne's* night, but he is wrong.

Anat. of Mel. p. 538.

AGNIZE, v. To acknowledge.

I do *agnize*

A natural and prompt alacrity,

I find in hardness.

Oth. i. 3.

In thee their joy, and sovereign they *agnize*.

Southwell's Mænia. 1595.

Also to know :

The tenor of your princely will, from you for to *agnize*.

Cambydes.

AGOOD. In good earnest, heartily.

And, at that time, I made her weep *agood*,

For I did play a lamentable part.

2 *Gen.* i. 3.

And therewithal their knees would rankle so,

That I have laugh'd *agood*.

O. P. viii. 339.

This merry answer made them all laugh *agood* : so downe the hill they came laughing.

North's Plut. 100. E.

AGRIZE, v. To dread ; or to astonish.

Yet not the colour of the troubled deep,

Those spots supposed, nor the fogs that rise

From the dull earth, me any whit *agrize*.

Drayt. Man in the Moon.

AGROUND. To the ground.

And how she fell flat downe

Before his feet *aground*.

Romeus and Juliet, Suppl. to Sh. i. 347.

AGUISE, v. To adorn, or dress.

And that deare crosse upon your shield devis'd,

Wherewith above all knights ye goodly seem *aguis'd*.

Sp. F. Q. II. i. 51.

Then 'gan this crafty couple to devise

How for the court themselves they might *agnize*.

Spens. M. Hubbert's Tale, 655.

AJAX. Pronounced *Ajāx* (with the *a* long.) The name of this hero furnished many unsavoury puns to our ancestors, from its similarity in sound to the two English words, *a Jakes*. In some of the passages the allusion is rather obscure, as in this :

A stool were better, Sir, of Sir *Ajax* his invention.

B. Jon. Epic. iv. 5.

It is plainer in Shakespeare :

Your lion, that holds his poll-as, sitting on a close-stool, will be given to *Ajax*.

Love's L. v. 2.

The cause of all this vein of low wit was, perhaps, Sir John Harrington, who in 1596 published his celebrated tract, called *The Metamorphosis of Ajax*, by which he meant the improvement of *a jakes*, or ne-

cessary, by forming it into what we now call a *water-closet*, of which Sir John was clearly the inventor. For this offence to her delicacy, Queen Elizabeth kept him for some time in disgrace.

Used directly for a necessary house :

Which (like the glorious *ajax* of Lincoln's-Inne, I saw in London) lays up naught but filth

And excrement.

Colgrat. Engl. Treasury, p. 16.

Adoring Stercutio for a god, no lesse unworthily then shamefully constituting him a patron and protector of *Ajax* and his commodities.

Hosp. of Incurab. Fooles, p. 6.

To the above work of Sir J. Harrington's, B. Jonson seems to allude, as a masterpiece in its way, when, at the conclusion of a dirty poem, he says,

And I could wish for their cœmici'd sakes,

My muse had plough'd it with his that sung *A-jax*.

On the famous Voyage, vol. vii. p. 290.

The rhyme here proves that the pronunciation of the time was suited to the English meaning. See also the quotations of Mr. Steevens on *Love's L. Lost*. Even Camden condescends to play upon this word : Speaking of the French word *pet*, he says,

Inquire, if you understand it not, of Cloacina's chaplains, or such as are well read in *Ajax*.

Remains, p. 117.

We meet with a new personage in *Healey's Discov. of a new World*, namely, "John Fisticankoes, *Ajax* his sonne and heyre." Page 159. But I have not met with him elsewhere.

See *JAKES*.

AIERY. Spelt also *aery*, and *eyery*. The nest of an eagle, hawk, or other bird of prey. But sometimes also, the brood of young in the nest.

And like an eagle o'er his *aiery* tow'ns,

To souse annoyance that comes near his nest.

K. John, v. 2.

Certainly not "towers over his nest to defend his nest," but "towers over his young, to souse," &c.

So again,

Our *aiery* buildeth in the cedar's top,

And dallies with the wind, and scorns the sun.

Rich. III. i. 3.

And yet more plainly :

Your *aiery* buildeth in our *aiery*'s nest.

Ibid.

That is, your brood settles in the nest of ours.

Yet the commentators quote only the passages that prove it to mean a nest, and so explain it. According to which the meaning here would be, "your nest buildeth in our nest's nest." So in *Hamlet*, "a little *aiery* of children" (ü. 2.) means a little brood of children.

Here also,

For as an *eyerie* from their seages wood,

Led o'er the plains and taught to get their food,

By seeing how their breeder takes his prey.

Browne, Britan. Past. ii. 4.

Here it signifies a hawk's nest :

That air of hope hath blasted many an *aiery*

Of castrels like yourself.

B. Jon. Staple of News, ii. 2.

Also a certain brood of hawks :

On his snowie crest

The tow'ring falcon whilome built, and kings

Strove for that *erie*, on whose scaling wings,

Monarchs in gold refin'd as much would lay,

As might a month their army royal pay.

Brit. Past. i. 1.

A few lines after it is again used for the brood. *Eyrey* is the right form of the word ; the origin being *ey*, which, in Saxon and old English, means an egg.

AIGULET, or AYGULET. The tag of a point. Often contracted into *AGLET*.

Which all above besprinkled was throughout
With golden *aygulets*, that glistred bright,
Like twinkling starrs.

Sp. F. Q. II. iii. 26.

AIM. To cry *aim*, in archery, to encourage the archers by crying out *aim*, when they were about to shoot. Hence it came to be used for to applaud or encourage, in a general sense.

It ill becometh this presence to cry *aim*
To these ill-tuned repetitions.

K. John, ii. 1.

Now, to be patient, were to play the pander
To the viceroy's base embraces, and cry *aim*,
While he by force or flattery, &c.

Moss. Reneg. i. 1.
B. & Fl. False One.

It seems that the spectators in general cried *aim*, occasionally, as a mere word of applause or encouragement. To give *aim* was an office of direction and assistance.

AIM, to give. To stand within a convenient distance from the butts, to inform the archers how near their arrows fell to the mark; whether on one side or the other, beyond, or short of it. The terms were, *wide* on the bow hand, or the *shaft* hand, (Ascham once uses the *drawing hand*, for the right. *Toroph.*) i. e. left and right; *short* or *gone*: the distances being estimated by bows' lengths. This was in some measure a confidential office; but was not always practised. Ascham does not quite approve of it.

Of giving *aim* I cannot tell well what I should saye. For in a strange place it taketh away all occasion of foule game, which is the only prayse of it, yet by my judgement it hindereth the knowledge of shootinge, and maketh men more negligent, which is a dispraise.

Toroph. p. 221.

Though I saw no mark, in respect of a huge butt, yet I can tell you great hubburs [i.e. hubburs?] have shot at me, and shot golden arrows; but I myself give *aim* thus: wide, four bows; short, three and a half.

Middlet. Span. Gyps. Act ii. Anc. Dr. iv. p. 138.

Maria gives *aim* in *Lore's L. Lost*, when she says,
I hide o' the bow hand! I faith your hand is out.

L. Lab. L. iv. 1.

I am the mark, Sir, I'll give *aim* to you.
And tell how near you shoot. *White Dev. O. Pl. vi. 285.*
For who would live, whom pleasures had forsaken,
To stand at mark, and cry a bow shot, signeur.

B. & Fl. Valent. ii. 2.

So Venus assists cupid:
While lovely Venus stands to give the *aim*,
Smiling to see her wanton bantling's game.

Drayt. Ecl. vii. p. 1420.

Cry *aim* is well conjectured, in a corrupt passage of Shakespeare; where the old reading is *crude game*.

I will bring thee where Mistress Anne Page is, at n farm house, a feasting; and thou shalt woo her: cry *aim*,—said I well?

Merry W. W. ii. 3.

That is, "Applaud, encourage me! do I not deserve it?" This suits the speaker (the host) and the occasion; in the other no sense can be found. Capell reads, "*Tried game*."

Mr. Gifford first accurately distinguished *crying aim*, and *giving aim*, which Warburton and others thought synonymous. See his note on *Massinger*, ii. p. 27.

AIM. Guess.

But fearing lest my jealous *aim* might err.

2 Gent. iii. 1

Also as a verb, to guess.

That my discovery be not aimed at.

Ibid.

Yet still went on, which way he could not aim.

Fairf. T. vii. 23.

AIM-CRIER. A stander-by, who encouraged the archers by exclamations. Hence used for an *abettor* or encourager.

Thou smiling *aim-crier* at princes fall. *English Arcadia.*
While her own creatures, like *aim-criers*, beheld her mischance with nothing but lip-pity. *16.*

AIRLING. A light airy person; a coxcomb.

Some more there be, slight *airlings*, will be won
With dogs and horses. *B. Jon. Catil. i. 3.*

AIRY, for AIERY. Eagle's nest.

Sir, excuse me,
One *airy*, with proportion, ne'er discloses
The eagle and the wren. *Massing. Maid of Honour, i. 2.*

The editor of 1759 says, this passage is difficult, and then explains it: "One airy with proportion," "one *puffed up* with a high opinion," &c. taking one for a person, and *airy* for the adjective: the error is manifest. It should have been printed *aiery*. "One nest, preserving its proportion, never produces an eagle and a wren."

ALAMORT, adj. Half dead; in a dying state; drooping. A French word; but often adopted.

Whose soft and royal treatment may suffice,
To heal the sick, to cheer the *alamort*. *Fausk. Lusid, v. 85.*

Sometimes written *all anort*, but erroneously. See *Anc. Dr. i. 362*.

ALAND. For *on* or *to* land; analogous to other compositions with *a*, as *aboard*, *afield*, &c.

The Dane with fresh supplies
Was lately come *aland*. *Drayt. Polyolb. xii. p. 903.*
Used even by Dryden. See *Todd's Johnson*.

ALB, or ALBE. The white dress of a bishop, differing from a surplice in having regular sleeves. As worn by Protestant bishops, it is distinct from the sleeves, and only appears in front. *Holmes's Acad. of Arm. B. III. ch. iv. p. 194.*

Each priest adorn'd was in a surplice white,
The bishops donn'd their *albs*, and copes of state.

Fairf. Tasso, xi. 4.

ALCATRAZ, An American bird; a name given by the Spaniards, and by Fernandez, Hernandez, and Nieremberg, to the pelican of Mexico; and erroneously, by Clusius, and others after him, to the Indian hornbill, or *buceros hydrocorax*. *Rees's Encycl.*

Most like to that shortsighted *alcataz*,
That beats the air above that liquid glass:
The New World's bird, the proud imperious fowl
Whose dreadful presence frights the harmless owl;
That on the land not only works his wish,
But on the ocean kills the flying fish. *Drayton's Owl, p. 1304.*

ALCHIMY. This delusive, but once fashionable art, is thus well defined:

Lilavius sets down this rime of *Alchimy*:—
Alchymia est ars sine arte,
Cujus scire est pars cum parte,
Medium est streuere mentiri,
Finis mendicatum in. *Heald's Disc. of New World, p. 169.*
margin. From Hippo's Mundus alter et idem.

A certain compound metal, supposed originally to have been formed by the art of the alchemist, obtained thence the name of *alchemy*. It was a modification of brass.

Four speedy cherubins
Put to their mouths the sounding *alchemy*.

Mit. Par. Last, ii. 517.

Such were his arms, false gold, true *alchemy*.
Fitch. Purple Isl. C. vii. S. 39.

They are like rings and chaines bought at St. Martin's, that were faire for a little time, but shortly after will prove *elching*, or rather pure copper.

Minshull Essay, p. 23.

It was afterwards corrupted into *occamy*, which is not yet quite disused, among some classes.

ALDERLIEFEST. Dearest of all; from *alder*, *aller*, or *alre*, used as the genitive of all; and *lief* dear. Chaucer has *alderfirst*, *alderlast*, &c.

With you mine *alderliefest* sovereign. *2 Hen. VI. l. 1.*

Thus:

And *alderfirst* he bad them all a bone.

Chauc. C. Tales, 949.

See other instances in the notes upon the above passage of Shakespeare.

ALE. A rural festival, where of course much *ale* was consumed. Other etymologies have been attempted, but this is the most natural, and most probable.

There were *bride-ales*, *church-ales*, *clerk-ales*, *give-ales*, *lamb-ales*, *leest-ales*, *Midsummer-ales*, *scot-ales*, *Whitsun-ales*, and several more. See *Brand's Popular Antiq.* 410. ed. vol. i. p. 229, &c.

Also some of these separate articles.

ALE, for **ALEHOUSE**.

O, Tom, that we were now at Putney, at the *ale* there.

Thom. Lord Cromwell, iii. 1.

In the folio of 1623, *ale* is read for alehouse, in *Two Gent. of Ver.* ii. 5.

ALECIE, s. Drunkenness; the state of being influenced by *ale*: a word coined in imitation of *lunacy*, which means being under lunar influence.

If he had arrested a mare instead of a horse, it had become a slight oversight, but to arrest a man, that hath no likeness of a horse, is flat lunacy, or *alecie*. *Lyly's Mother Bombe*, cc. 9.

ALECONNER. Explained in Johnson and Chambers's Dictionaries to be an officer in the city of London, which is true; but he is not peculiar to that place. Better explained by Kersey; "Aleconner or ale-taster, an officer appointed in every court-leet, to look to the assize and goodness of bread, ale, and beer." Thus it is said of the celebrated Captain Coz, (9. v.) that he was

Of very great credits and trust in the toon heer, for he has been chosen *ale-cunner* many a year, when his betters have stood by; and ever quitted himself with such estimation, as yet, too fast of a cup of nippitate, his judgement will be taken above the best in the parish, be his nose no so read.

Progr. of Edit. vol. i. an. 1575.

In some parishes, the *aleconner's* jurisdiction was very extensive. In that of Tottenham, Middlesex, it is thus described:

It is the custom in most manors, for the lord to appoint the *aleconners* at the court-leet; but that not having been a court-leet for some years held for the manor of Tottenham, these officers have been regularly appointed by the parishioners in vestry. The *aleconners* are authorized to search for, destroy, seize, and take away all unwholesome provisions, false balances, short weights and measures; to enter mills and bakehouses, to search for and seize (if any should be found) all adulterated flour and bread; and also to enter into brew-houses, and examine the quality of beer, ale, &c., and the materials of which it is made. All persons coming into the parish, with carts or otherwise, with peas, potatoes, &c., from London, are subject to the inspection of these officers, and liable to all the penalties attached to the selling with short weights and measures.

Robinson's Hist. of Tottenh. p. 241.

ALEOST. An herb: the same as **COSTMARY**.

ALEGE, or **ALEE**, v. To alleviate; *alegean*, Sax. *alleg*, Fr.

The joyous time now nightish fast,
That shall *allege* this bitter blast,
And slake the winter sorrow.

Spens. Shep. Kal. iii. 4.

Dr. Johnson has it *alige*, in his dictionary, and supposes it to be derived from *a* and *lig*, to lie down; but the reading and etymology are both erroneous.

ALEW. Howling, lamentation, outcry; probably only another form of *hallow*.

Yet did she not lament, with loud *alew*

As women wout, but with deep sighs and singults few.

Sp. F. Q. V. vi. 13.

ALFAREZ, or **ALFERES**. A Spanish word, meaning an *ensign*; contracted, according to Skinner, from *aquilifer*.

Commended to me from some noble friends

For my *alfares*.

B. & Fl. Rule s. W. i. 1.

— Jugg here, his *alfares*:

An able officer, g' me thy beard, round jug.

B. Joa. New Inn iii. 1.

The heliotropeum or sunflower, it is said, "is the true *alfares*, bearing up the standard of Flora."

Emblems, to the Parthenian Sodalitie, p. 49.

It may be said to have been adopted for a time as an English word, being in use in our army during the civil wars of Charles I. In a MS. in the Harleian collection, No. 6804, § 96, among papers of that period, it is often repeated. "*Alferes* John Manering, *Alferes* Arthur Carrol," &c.

ALFRIDARIA. A term in the old judicial astrology, which is thus explained by Kersey: "A temporary power which the planets have over the life of a person."

I'll find the cuspe, and *alfridaria*. *Album. O. Pl.* vii. 171

ALGATES. By all means.

And therefore would I should be *algates* slain;

For while I live his right is in suspense. *Fairf. T.* iv. 60.

Also, notwithstanding.

Maugre thine head; *algate* I suffer none. *O. Pl.* x. 284.

And Spenser,

Which when Sir Guyon saw, all were he wroth,

Yet *algates* mote he soft himself appease. *F. Q. II.* ii. 12.

ALGRIM. A contraction of *algorism*, an old name for arithmetic.

Methought nothing my state could more disgrace,

Than to beare name, and in effect to be

A cypher in *algrim*, as all men might see.

Mirr. for Mag. p. 338.

ALICANT. A Spanish wine, formerly much esteemed; said to be made near Alicante, and of mulberries.

You'll blood three pottles of *Alicant*, by this light, if you follow them. *O. Pl.* iii. 252.

Your brats, got out of *Alicant*. *B. & Fl. Chances*, i. 9. means, "your children, the consequence of drunkenness." This is what is meant by *Allegant*, in the *Fair M. of the Inn*, Act iv. p. 399.

TO ALIEN. To alienate; to wean.

What remains now, but that he *alien* himselfe from the world, seeing what he had in the world is *aliened* from him.

Clitus. Whims. p. 65.

A'-LIFE. As my life; excessively.

I love a ballad in print *a'-life*.

Wint. T. iv. 3.

Thou lov'st *a'-life*

Their perfum'd judgement.

B. Jon.

A clean instep,

And that I love *a'-life*.

B. & Fl. Mons. Th. ii. 2.

The editor of 1750 very wisely altered it to "*a life*;" and the same emendation he has offered in *B. and Fl.'s Wit at several Weapons*, Act iii. p. 292.

He loves *a-life* dead payes, yet wishes they may rather happen in his company by the scurry, than by a battell.

Overbury's Char. fol. K. 8.

ALIGGE. See **ALEGGE**.

ALL. Although.

And those two forward sisters, their faire loves,
Came with them eke, *all* they were wondrous loth.

Sp. F. Q. II. ii. 34.

ALL. For exactly.

All us the dwarfe the way to her assy'd.

Speus. F. Q. I. vii. 18.

ALL AND SOME. One and all; every one; every thing.

Thou who wilt not love do this,
Learn of me what woman is;
Something made of threed and throume,
A mere botch of *all* and *some*.

Herrick, p. 84.

In armour eke the souldiers *all* and *some*,
With *all* the force that might so soon be had.

Mirr. for Mag. p. 91.

ALLEGGE, ALLEGANCE. See ALEGGE.

ALL TO. Entirely; very much. The *to* seems to have an augmentative power, so as to increase the force of the word following. Thus *all-to-ton* means very much torn.

That did with dirt and dust him *al-to-dash*.

Harr. Ariosto, xxxiv. 48.

Now, forsooth, as they went together, often *al-to-kissing* one another, the knight told her he was brought up among the water nymphs.

Pemr. Arc. p. 154.

Mercutio's ycy hand had *al* to frozen mine.

Romeus and Jul. Suppl. i. 285.

It occurs even in the authorized version of the Bible:

And a certain woman cast a piece of a millstone upon Abimelech's head, and *all* to brake his skull.

Judges i. 53.

Where it has sometimes been ignorantly printed "*all* to break." See *Newcome on Ferrius*, p. 303.

It is used also by Milton, in a very beautiful passage; and this, being the last known instance of it, has been much misunderstood.

Where, with her best nurse, Contemplation,
She [Wisdom] plumes her feathers, and lets grow her wings,
That, in the various bustle of resort,
Were *all* to ruffled, and sometimes impair'd.

Comus, i. 376.

This has been read, "*all too* ruffled," as if to be ruffled in some degree was allowable, which the author certainly did not mean. Warton says, that the corruption began with Tickell; but it is so quoted at the end of No. 98 of the Tattler, whether in the original editions or not, I cannot say. I find it so in the London edition of 1797.

All-to-be is also met with, but rather in a ludicrous way, and was so retained for a long time in jocular language, after beginning to be obsolete.

I'll have you chronicled and chronicled and cut and chronicled, and *all-to-be-prais'd*, and sung in sonnet.

B. & Fl. Philaster, Act v.

The editors of 1750 unnecessarily changed this to "*sung in all-to-be-prais'd* sonnets." It was right before. We find it in one of Swift's letters to Pope:

This moment I am so happy as to have a letter from Lord Peterborough, for which I intreat you will present him with my humble respects and thanks, tho' he *all-to-be* Gullivers me with very strong insinuations.

Letter 21.

I wonder my Lord of Canterbury is not once more *all-to-be-trayn'd* for dealing with the Lyons, to settle the commission of array in the Tower.

Cleavel. Char. of a diurn. W.

ALLESTREE. Richard, of Derby, a celebrated almanac-maker in Ben Jonson's time.

—A little more

Would fetch all his astronomy from *Allestree*.

B. Jon. Magn. Lady. iv. 2.

ALL-HALLOWN Summer, i. e. late summer; *all-hallows* meaning All Saints, which festival is the first of November.

Farewel, thou latter spring! farewel, *all-hallown summer*?

1 Hen. IV. i. 2.

In the ignorance of popish superstition, *all-hallows* was worshipped as a single saint; or at least this ignorance was imputed to them.

Friends, here shall ye see eyn mone
Of *all-hallows* the blessed jaw-boue,
Kisse it hardly with good devotion.

Four Ps. O. P. i. 74.

ALLIGARTA. The alligator, or crocodile. In Spanish *lagarto*.

It appears by the following passage, that the urine of this creature was supposed to render any herb poisonous on which it was shed.

And who can tell, if before the gathering and making up thereof,
the *alligarta* hath not piss'd thereon? B. Jons. Bart. F. ii. 6.

ALLOW, v. To approve.

—O heav'n's,

If you do love old men, if your sweet sway

Allow obedience.

Lear, ii. 4.

First, whether ye *allow* my whole device—

And if ye like it, and *allow* it well.

O. Pl. i. 114. See also, ii. 149.

ALLOWANCE. Approbation.

A stirring dwarf we do *allowance* give

Before a sleeping giant.

Tro. & Cr. ii. 3.

Spenser has very licentiously accented this word on the first syllable.

Through fowle intemperance

Frayle men are oft' captiv'd to covetise;

But would they thinke with how small *allowance*

Untroubled Nature doth herself suffice,

F. Q. II. vii. 15.

ALMAIN-LEAP. A dancing leap.

And take his *almain-leap* into a custard.

B. Jon. Dev. an Aus. i. 1.

Almain, or *allemande*, by the testimony of Skinner and others, meant a kind of solemn music. So in Tancred and Gismunda, *Introductio in actum tertium*, "Before this act the haubois sounded a lofty *almain*." O. Pl. 230. The connexion between music and dancing is so intimate, that there is no wonder that it should signify a dance also. *Allemands* were danced here a few years back.

Also, a German:

Your Dane, your German, and your swag-bellied Hollander,
are nothing to your English—he drinks you with facility, your Dane dead drunk; he sweats not to overthrow your *Almain*: he gives you Hollander, &c.

Oth. ii. 3.

To furnish them a band

Of *Almainas*, and to them for their stout captain gave

The valiant Martin Swart. Drydt. Polyolb. S. 32. p. 1102.

ALMAINY, or ALMANY. Germany. *Allemagne*, Fr.

And walk with my petticoats tucked up, like

O. Pl. viii. 438.

A long maid of *Almainy*.

Now Fulko comes, that to his brother gave

His laud in Italy, which was not small,

Herr. Ariost. iii. 50.

ALONELY, adv. Merely; only.

I speak not this *alonly* for misse owne.

Alonly let me go with thee, unkind.

Fairf. T. xvi. 47.

Mr. Todd has found examples of it as an adjective. But the derivation is surely from the English word *alone*, and not from a foreign source.

ALOW, adv. Low down; the common correlative to aloft, but used without it in the following instance.

Not the thousandth part so much for your learning, and what other gifts els you have, as that you will creep *alowe* by the ground.

Fairf. Life of Tyndal.

See Wordsw. Eccl. Biog. ii. 266. and the note. Todd has *alof* and *alowe* together, from Dryden.

ALOYSE. A word, of which the meaning and etymology are both uncertain.

Aloyse, aloyse, how pretie it is! is not here a good face?

O. Pl. i. 226.

Chaucer uses *alosed* for praised, but that seems not to afford any illustration. Perhaps it may be for alas! alas! There is much corrupted language in the same scene.

ALS. At the same time,

And the cleane wares with purple gore did ray

Als in her lap a lovely babe did play. Sp. F. Q. II. i. 40.

ALSIATIA. A jocular name for a part of the city of London, near Fleet street, properly called the *White Friars*, from a convent of Carmelites formerly there situated. "In the year 1608," says an account of London, "the inhabitants [of this district] obtained several liberties, privileges, and exemptions, by a charter granted them by King James I.; and this rendered the place an asylum for insolvent debtors, cheats, and gamblers, who gave to this district the name of *Alsiatia*;" but the inconvenience suffered by the city from this place of refuge, at length caused it to be suppressed by law. *Shadwell's* comedy of *The Squire of Alsiatia* alludes to this place; and it is mentioned also by Steele, where he says, that two of his supposed dogs (i. e. gamblers or sharpers) "are said to be whelped in *Alsiatia*, now in ruins; but they," he adds, "with the rest of the pack, are as pernicious as if the old kennel had never been broken down."—Tatler, No. 66, near the end.

ALSO, with accent on the last syllable, was not unfrequently used.

Let as the blame of yll succeeding things

Shall light on you, so light the harmes *also*.

O. Pl. i. 113. See also 117.

ALWAY. This too is not uncommon.

There by a crystal streame did gently play,

Which from a sacred fountain welled forth *alway*.

Spens. F. Q. I. i. 34.

AMAIMON. The supposed name of a fiend.

Amainon sounds well! Lucifer, well; &c. but cuckold!

Mer. W. ii. 2.

He of Wales, that gave *Amainon* the bastinado, made Lucifer cuckold, &c.

1 Hen. IV. ii. 4.

Amainon, says R. Holmes, "is the chief whose dominion is on the north part of the infernal gulf." *Acad. of Arm.* b. ii. ch. 1. But he gives *Sidonay* or *Osmoday* the rank above him, § 5.

AMATE, v. To daunt, or dishearten; to astonish. See *TO MATE*.

Upon the wall the Pagans old and young

Stood bush'd and still, *amated* and *amaz'd*. Fairf. T. xi. 12.

No more appall'd with fear

Of present death, than he whom never dread

Did once *amate*.

O. Pl. ii. 214.

For never knight, that dared warlike deed,

More luckless dissadvantages did *amate*.

Which, when the world she meaneeth to *amate*,

Wonder invites to stand before her there.

Spens. F. Q. I. i. 45.

Drayt. Ecl. 5. p. 1407.

Also to bear company; which is only *mate* with a prefixed. See *A*.

AMBAE. Circumlocution. From the Latin *ambages*.

Epigramma, in which every merry conceit man might, without any long studie or tedious *ambage*, make his friend sport, and anger his foe, and give a prettie nip, or shew a sharpe conceit in a few verses.

Puttenham. Art of Poese, L. 1. ch. 27.

AMBERGREASE, Amber gris. Literally grey amber, from its colour and perfume. Long known, and formerly much used in wines, sauces, and perfumes. It is found floating on the sea in warm climates, and is now generally agreed by chemists to be produced in the stomach of the *physeter macrocephalus*, or spermaceti whale. There is no doubt that it is an animal secretion. Various other conjectures of its origin were formerly suggested. *Thoms. Chem.* v.

'Tis well, be sure

The wines be lusty, high, and full of spirit,

And *amber'd* all.

B. & F. Cust. of Country, iii. 2.

I had clean forgot; we must have *ambergrise*,

The greyest can be found.

O. Pl. vii. 167.

This is for furnishing a banquet. Milton has inverted the word; in the banquet produced by the devil to tempt our Saviour, he tells us,

—Meats of noblest sort, &c.

Gris-amber steamd.

Par. Reg. ii. 341.

It was considered also as provocative:

(Or why may not

Your learn'd physician dictate *ambergrease*,

Or powders, and so obey him in your broths?

Have you so strange antipathy to women? O. Pl. ix. 49.

And to maintain his goathish luxury, (i. e. lewdness)

Eats capons coult at fifteen crowns apiece,

With their fat bellies stuff'd with *ambergrise*.

Drayt. Mooncalf, p. 483.

It was sometimes called merely *amler*. See *Warton* on *Comus*, l. 368.

AMBES-ACE. See *AMES-ACE*.

AMBREE, MARY. An English heroine, immortalized by her valour at the siege of Ghent in 1584. The ballad composed to her honour is in *Percy's Reliques of ancient English Poetry*, vol. ii. p. 218. She is mentioned also by Beaumont and Fletcher in the *Scornful Lady*, Act v.; and several times by Ben Jonson, who in his masque of the *Fortunate Isles* particularly mentions the ballad;

That *Mary Ambree*

Who marched so free

To the siege of Gaunt,

And death could not daunt,

(As the ballad doth vaunt,) &c.

Her name was therefore proverbially applied to women of strength and spirit.

My daughter will be valiant,

And prove a very *Mary Ambree* 't the business.

B. Jon. *Tale of a Tub*, i. 4.

AMBR. Corrupted from almonry. A street in Westminster is so called, being the place where the alms of the abbey were distributed; it is situated to the west of the Broad Sanctuary.

AMEL. Enamelling.

Heav'n's richest diamonds, set in *amel* white.

Fletcher. Purple Isl. x. 33.

Marke how the payle is curiously inched,

In these our daies such works are seldom found

The handle with such anticks is imbraced,

As one would think they leapt above the ground;

The *amel* is so faire and fresh of hew,

As to this day it seemeth to be new.

An odd fashioned love, by J. T. 1594.

A husband like an *amel* would inrich

Your golden virtues.

Dutchess of Suff. A. 4.

Amelled for enamelled. See *Todd*.

AMENAGE and AMENAUNCE. Carriage; behaviour; conduct.

And with grave speech and grateful *amenance*

Himself, his state, his spouse, to them commended.

Ph. Fletcher's Purp. It. xi. 9.

To AMENAGE, v. To manage.

With her, whose will raging furrow time,

Must first begin, and well her *amenage*. Sp. F. Q. II. iv. 11.

AMERCE. To punish. Originally to punish by fine, and so still used.

Where every one that miseth then her make

Shall be by him amerced with penance due.

Now, daughter, see'st thou not how I *amerce*

My wrath, that thus bereft thee of thy love,

Upon my head.

Sp. Sonnet, 70.

O. Pl. ii. 228.

AMES-ACE, or AMBS-ACE. Two aces on the dice. *Ambes*, Fr. *Ambes* being the old French for both. See *Roquefort, Glossaire*.

I had rather be in this choice, than throw *ames-ace* for my life.

Alf's W. ii. 3.

May I

At my last stake, when there is nothing else

To lose the game, throw *ames-ace* thrice together!

Ordinary, O. Pl. x. 238.

This expression was already current in Chaucer's time:

O noble, O prudent folk, as in this case

Your bagges ben not filled with *ambes* as

But with *sic cink*, that remeth for your chance.

Man of Lawes Tale, l. 25.

And it has been used, so lately as the time of Wollaston:

No man can certainly foretell that *sico-ace* will come up upon two dies fairly thrown before *ames-ace*: yet any one would choose to lay the former, because in nature there are twice as many chances for that as for the other.

Religion of Nature, Sect. 3. Prop. xvi.

AMICE, or AMIS. Properly a priest's robe, but used also for any vest, or flowing garment.

Array'd in habit blacke, and *amis* thus

Like to a holy monk, the service to begin. Sp. F. Q. I. iv. 18.

A word not quite obsolete, being used by Milton, and even Pope.

AMISS. Used as a substantive. A fault or misfortune.

To my sick soul, as sin's true nature is,

Each toy seems prologue to some great *amiss*.

See Sh. Sonnet, 35.

Ham. iv. 5.

Thou wold of life, whose streames were purple blood

That flow'd here, to cleanse the foule *amiss*

Of sinful man.

Fairf. Tasso, iii. 8.

Soul, for *foule*, is a mere error of the press in the reprint of 1749. In the edition of 1624, it stands as above.

Let slip such lines as might inherit fame,

And from a volume cals some small *amiss*.

Brown's Brit. Past. ii. 3. p. 44.

Yet love, thou'rt blinder than thyself in this,

To vex my dove-like friend for my *amiss*.

Donne. Eleg. xiv. 29.

AMORT. All *amort*, in a manner dead, spiritless. Fr.

How fares my Kate? what, sweeting, all *amort*?

Tim. Sar. iv. 5.

What, all *amort*? what's the matter? do you hear?

O. Pl. v. 448.

See ALAMORT.

ANADEM. A crown of flowers or other materials, apparently distinguished by Drayton from a chaplet.

Upon this joyful day, some dainty chaplets twine:

Some others chosen out with fingers neat and fine

Braue *anadems* do make: some buidricks up do bind.

Drayt. Polyolk. Song 15. p. 945.

Yet he elsewhere speaks of *anadems* of flowers:

And for their nymphals blowing amorous bowers,

Oit' drest this tree with *anadems* of flowers.

Dr. Works, 8vo. p. 1370.

The lowly dales will yield us *anadems*

To shade our temples.

Brown's Brit. Past. ii. 1. p. 30.

12

ANCHOR. An abbreviation of Anchoret, a hermit.

To desperation turn my trust and hope,

An anchor's cheer in prison be my scope.

Ham. iii. 2.

This couplet is wanting in the first two folios. The phrase is used also by bishop Hall

Sit seven yeares pining in an anchor's cheyre. Sat. B. iv. S. 2.

From the expression *sit in*, it seems that an *anchor's chair*, or seat, is meant, in the latter passage. But that would make nonsense in the former, and therefore was injudiciously proposed by Mr. Steevens as the probable reading. In the chair of an hermit there is nothing characteristic, but in his cheer or fare there is.

ANCIENT. A standard, or flag.

Ten times more dishonourably ragged than an old *fac'd* *ancient*.

1 Hen. IV. iv. 2.

Also the ensign-bearer, or officer now called an ensign. Thus, Pistol was Falstaff's *ancient* or ensign.

Are you not, bawd, a whore's *ancient*? and must I not follow my colours? O. Pl. iii. 481.

Skinner says the word *ancient* is only a corruption of *ensign*.

ANCOME. A kind of boil, sore, or foul swelling in the fleshy parts. Kersey's Dict.

Swell bigger and bigger till it has come to an *ancome*.

O. Pl. iv. 238.

AND. The participial termination, prior to *ing*.

His glittering armour shined far away. Spens. F. Q. I. vii. 29.

It is very common in that author.

ANLE, v. To anoint, or give extreme unction; from ele, Saxon, for oil.

So when he was houseled and *anleed*, and had all that a Christian man ought to have.

Mort d'Arthur, p. iii. c. 175.

[Cited *anleed* by Capel, School of Sh. p. 176.]

The extreme unction or *anleage*, and confirmation he say'd be no sacraments of the church. Sir Thos. More's Works, p. 345.

Also, *anleing* is without promise. Ib. 379.

To *anole* was also used:

The byshop sendeth it to the curates, because they should therewith annoynt the sick, in the sacrament of *anleing*.

Sir Thos. More's Works, p. 431.

Also children were christen'd, and men houseled and *anoleed* thorough all the land.

Holins. vol. ii. n. 6.

See UNANELED, and HOUSEL.

ANENST. Against. A Chaucerian word.

And right *anenst* him a dog snarling-er.

B. Jon. Alchem. Act ii.

ANGEL. A gold coin worth about ten shillings. Shakspeare puns on it:

You follow the young prince up and down like his ill-angel.

Not so, my lord; your ill *angel* is light; but I hope he that looks on me will take me without weighing. 2 Hen. IV. i. 2.

So Donne too:

O shall twelve righteous *angels*, which as yet

No heaven of vile soldier did admit; &c.

Angels which heav'n commanded to provide

All things for me, &c. &c.

Elegy, xii. 9—22.

It appears from the following epigram, that a lawyer's fee was only an *angel*:

Upon Anne's Marriage with a Lawyer:

Anne is an *angel*, what if so she be?

What is an *angel* but a lawyer's fee?

Wit's Recreations, Epigr. 594.

ANGELOT. A kind of small cheese made commonly in France. Kersey. So also Skinner.

Your *angelots* of Brice,

Your Marsolini, and Parmasans of Lodi.

O. Pl. viii. 463.

ANGELS. The fanciful division of the celestial angels into nine hierarchies, adopted by Heywood and others, and even by Milton, was derived from a Latin work, entitled, *Dionysius de Cælesti Hierarchia*.

ANGRY BOYS. See **BOYS**.

AN-HEIRS. This uncommon expression of Shakespeare has puzzled all the commentators. Nothing can be made of it without alteration. The best conjecture seems to be, that it should be, Will you go *anest*? a provincial term for the nearest way, or directly. This makes the sense perfect. The passage is, Will you go *an-heirs*? *Shak.* Have you with mine host.

Mer. W. ii. 1.

AN IF. Used for *if*.

No, no, my heart will hurt, *as if* I speak. *3 Hen. VI. v. 5.*

The expression is very common in old writers.

ANNOYE, Annoyance.

For Helen's rape the city to destroy

Threat'ning cloud-kissing Ilium with annoy.

Shak. Rape of Lucrece, p. 551.

But pin'd a way in anguish, and self-will'd annoy.

Sp. F. Q. i. vi. 17.

When his fair flocks he fed upon the downs,

The poorest shepherd suffered not annoy.

Drayt. Ecl. 6. p. 1414.

ANON, SIR. Immediately, or presently, Sir. The customary answer of waiters, as they now say, "*Coming, Sir.*" This appears not only in Act ii. Scene 4, of the first part of Henry IV. where it is the constant reply of Francis, the waiter, when called, but in these lines:

Like a call without *Anon, Sir,*

Or a question without an answer,

Like a ship was never rigged, &c.

And again,

Th' *Anon, Sir,* doth obey the call.

Speak in the Dolphin, speak in the Swan,

Drawer; *anon, Sir, anon.*

Wit's Recreations, Sign. T. 7; it is there incorrectly printed *Non-Sir*, but the meaning is plain.

ANOTHER-GATES. Another sort.

And his bringing up *another-gates* marriage than such a minion.

Lyly's Mother Bombie, Act 1.

See **OTHERGATES**.

ANTHROPOPHAGINIAN. A mock word, formed for the sake of the sound, from *Anthrophagusa*, a man-eater, a cannibal.

Go knock, and call; and he'll speak like an *anthrophaginian* unto thee.

Mer. W. iv. 5.

The *anthrophagi* are mentioned also in *Othello*.

ANTICKS. Odd imagery, and devices.

All bar'd with golden bendes, which were entayld

With curious *anticks*, and full fayre unmayld

Sp. F. Q. II. iii. 97.

ANTIKE, adj. Grotesque.

A foule deform'd, a brutish curs'd crew,

In body like to *antike* work devised

Of monstrous shape, and of an ugly hew.

Harrr. Ariost. vi. 61.

ANTIMASQUE. Apparently a contrast to the *masque*, being a ridiculous interlude, dividing the parts of the more serious *masque*. Yet Jonson himself gives it *antick-masque*, in the *Masque of Augurs*. They were, in effect, *antick*; and were usually performed by actors hired from the theatres. The *masque* being often by ladies and gentlemen (*Gifford*.) But the court was fond of them.

Sir, all our request is, since we are come we may be admitted, if not for a *masque* for an *antick-masque*.

Vol. ii. p. 124.

Jonson has given his opinion of these devices, and at the same time some insight into the nature of them, in another passage, speaking of *anti-masques*:

— Neither do I think them

A worthy part of presentation,

Being things so heterogeneous to all device,

Mere by works, and at best outlandish nothings.

Neptune's Triumph, vol. vi. p. 100.

Lord Bacon has best elucidated them:

Let *anti-maske* not be long, they have been commonly of fools, satyrs, baboons, wild men, antiques, beasts, spirits, witches, Ethiops, pignies, turquets, nymphs, rustics, cupids, statua moving, and the like. As for angels, it is not comical enough to put them in *anti-maske*; and any thing that is hideous, as devils, giants, is on the other side as unfit. But chiefly let the music of them be recreative, and with strange changes. Some sweet odours suddenly coming forth, without any drops falling, are in such a company, as there is steam and heat, things of great pleasure and refreshment.

Essay 37.

They resembled the *exodia* of the Romans. The editors of B. and Fl. 1750, vol. ix. p. 247, say that the true reading is *ante-mask*; but this is a palpable mistake.

ANTIPHONER, or ANTIPHONARY. An anthem book, in the Popish service. It contained also "the invitatories, hymns, responses, versicles, collects, chapters, and other things pertaining to the chanting of the canonical hours." *Gutch. Collectan. Curios. ii. p. 168.* *Anthem*, originally ant-hymn, is of similar derivation; a responsive hymn.

ANTIPHONS. Alternate singing; from *anti* and *phwn*.

In *antiphons* thus tune we female plaints.

O. Pl. vii. 497.

ANTIQUÉ. Ancient. Accented on the first syllable.

Show me your image in some *antique* book.

Shak. Scen. 59.

I see thy *antique* pen would have express'd

Even such a beauty as you master now.

Id. 106.

Not that great champion of the *antique* world.

Spem. I. xi. 27.

ANTIQUÉ, or ANTIC. A burlesque and ridiculous personage, such as are mentioned above in *ANTI-MASQUE*, which meant, in fact, an *antic mask*; or one performed by ridiculous characters.

ANTLING, SAINT, for *ST. ANTHOLIN*, or rather *ANTONINE*. A church in Budge row, Watling street, is named from him. The accounts of London in general say, corrupted from *St. Antony*; but Stowe expressly calls it *S. Antholine's*, p. 200 and 201.

Sh' has a tongue will be heard further in a still morning than *St. Antling's* bell.

O. P. vi. 37.

There was a lecture at that church early in a morning, much frequented by puritans, who are therefore called sometimes, "disciples of Saint Antling." In *Randolph's Muses' Looking Glass*, Mrs. Flowerdew, a puritan, says,

— But this foppishness

Is wearisome; I could at our *Saint Antling*,

Sleeping and all, sit twenty times as long.

O. Pl. ix. 910.

The feast of *St. Antonine* was May 10.

ANTRE. A cavern; *antrum*, Lat.

Wherein of *antres* vast, and desarts idle.

Rough quarries, rocks, and hills whose heads touch heaven,

It was my hint to speak.

Oth. i. 3.

APAY, or APFAY. To pay, satisfy, or content. Usually with *well* or *ill*.

— Till thou have to my trusty ear

Committed what doth thee so ill *apay*.

Glad in his heart, and inly well *apaid*

That to his court so great a lord was brought.

Fairf. T. ix. 5.

They buy thy help: but sin ne'er gives a fee,
He gratin comes; and thou art well *appey'd*,
As well to hear as grant what he hath said.

Shak. Rape of Lucrece, p. 576.

AFE, for a fool. To put an ape into a person's hood or cap was an old phrase, signifying to make a fool of him.

Two eies him needeth for to watch and wake,
Whom lovers will deceive. Thus was the *ape*
By their faire handling put in to *Malbecos* cape.

Spens. F. Q. III. ix. 31.

Chaucer had used it before:

Aha, felowes, beth ware of swiche a jape,
The monk put in the mannes heed an ape,
And in his wife's eke, by Saint Austin.

Priorenes Prologue.

APERNER. One who wears an apron. A drawer.

We have no wine here methinks; where's this *aperner*?
Draw. Here, Sir.

Chapm. May-day, *Anc. Dr. iv. p. 74.*

APIECES. For to pieces.

Or daughter, pinch their hearts *apieces* with it.

B. & Fletch. Island Princess, iv.

Nay if we faint or fall *apieces* now
We're fools.

Ib. v. 1.

APOSTATA. An apostate. Before such words were completely naturalized, it was common to write them in the original form. But the practice was not uniform. Lord Bacon, in his *Essays*, sometimes writes *statua*, and sometimes *statue*. Mr. Gifford would restore *apostata*, in all the passages of Massinger where the modern editors have changed it to apostate; and in most instances the verse requires it, as

To punish this *apostata* with death. *Unant. Combat*, Act i.

But in the following the effect is the contrary:

Had'st thou not turn'd *apostata* to those gods

That so reward their servants.

Virgins Martyr, Act iv.

Here therefore I would read, with the modern editors, *apostate*.

APOSTEM. An abscess, *αποστημα*. The regular word, but now corrupted into *impothume*.

A joyful casual violence may break

A dangerous *apostem* in thy breast.

Donne, Progr. of Soul, ii. 479.

APOSTLE SPOONS. Spoons of silver gilt, the handle of each terminating in the figure of an apostle. They were the usual present of sponsors at christenings. Some are still to be seen in the collections of the curious. It is in allusion to this custom, that, when Crammer professes to be unworthy of being sponsor to the young princess, the king replies, "Come, come, my lord, you'd spare your spoons." *Hen. VIII. v. 2*. These spoons are often mentioned by the writers of that time.

And all this for the hope of two *apostle spoons*, to suffer! and a cup to eat a caudle in! for that will be thy legacy.

B. Jons. Barth. Fair, i. 3.

See SPOONS.

APPEACH. To impeach, or accuse.

Now by mine honour, by my life, my troth,

I will *appeach* the villain.

Rich. II. v. 2.

And again in the same scene. So Spenser,

She, glad of spoyle and ruinous decay,

Did her *appeach*.

F. Q. V. ix. 47.

APPEAL. To accuse.

We thank you both: yet one but flatters us,

As well appeareth by the cause you come;

Namely: I *appeal* each other of high treason.

Rich. II. i. 1.

He gan that lady strongly to *appele*

Of many heinous crimes by her enured.

Sp. F. Q. V. ix. 39.

This was the proper forensic term; whence the accuser was called the *appellant*.

To **APPEYRE**. To impair or make worse; *empirer*, Fr. I do not find that *appirer* was ever in use.

Himself goes patched like some bare cotter,
Lest he might tought the future stock *appeyre*.

Hp. Hall's Sat. iv. 2.

See **APPEIRE**, in Tyrwhitt's Glossary to Chaucer.

APPLE-JOHN, or **JOHN-APPLE**. A good flavoured apple, which will keep two years. *Kersey*. It will consequently become very withered.

I am with'rd like an old *apple-John*.

2 Hen. IV. iii. 3.

Tis better than the *pome-water* or *apple-John*.

O. Fortun. Anc. Dr. iii. 192.

It is well described by Phillips:

Nor *John-apple*, whose with'rd rind, entrenc'd

By many a furrow, aptly represents

Cider. B. i.

APPLE SQUIRE. A cant word, formerly in use to signify a pimp.

And you, young *apple squire*, and old cuckold-unker,

I'll ha' you every one before a justice.

B. Jon. Every Man in his H. iv. 10.

Together with my lady's, my fortune fell, and of her gentlemen usher, I became her *apple squire*, to hold the door and keep centinel at taverns.

O. Pl. ix. 162. See also, ii. 290.

See **SQUIRE OF THE BODY**, which was a synonymous term. There is an obscure allusion to this term in B. Jonson's *Bartholomew Fair*, where *Littlewit* encourages *Quarulous* to kiss his wife, upon which *Quarulous* himself remarks "she may call you an *apple-John*, if you use this." Act i. 3. Here *apple-John* evidently means a *procuring John*, besides the allusion to the fruit so called. *Apple-squire* is used also for a kept gallant. *Hall, Sat. iv. 1. 112.* *Apple-wife* perhaps sometimes meant bawd. See **COSTARDMONGER**; where it is conjectured that *apple* sellers, being frequently assistants in intrigues, the title of *apple squire* was first applied to them.

Are whoresmasters dec'd, are bawds all dead,

Are pandars, pimps, and *apple squires* all fled?

Taylor, Disc. by Sea. (Works, ii. 21.)

APPOINTED. Armed; accoutred; furnished with implements of war.

What well *appointed* leader fronts us here? *2 Hen. IV. v. 1.*

— Naked piety,

Dares more than fury well *appointed*.

O. Pl. x. 206.

It is generally used with *well* or *ill*, and is sometimes considered as forming one word with them; *well-appointed*, *ill-appointed*.

APPREHENSIVE. Quick of apprehension; of a ready understanding.

A good sberis sack—ascends me into the brain—makes it *apprehensive*, quick, forgetive, full of nimble, bery, and delectable shapes.

2 Hen. IV. v. 3.

Thou art a mad, *apprehensive* knave; dost think to make any great purchase of that?

O. Pl. iv. 343.

APPRENTICE AT LAW. A counsellor, the next in rank under a serjeant.

He speaks like Mr. Practice, one that is

The child of the profession he is vowed to,

And *servant* to the study he hath taken,

A pure *apprentice at law*.

B. Jon. Magn. Lady, iii. 3.

See **FORTESCUE** de leg. c. 8; Du Cange; Minsiew in *Sergeant*; Coke's Inst.; and note also that the preceding line contains the technical expression for a serjeant, who was called *Serviens ad legem*, a servant to the law; or one who was serving his time to the law.

Nowe from these of the same degree of counsellors, (or *utter barrister*) having continued therein the space of fourteen or fifteen years at the least, the chiefest and best learned are by the benchers elected, to increase the number (as I said) of the

beech among them, and so in their time doe become first single, and then double readers to the students of those houses of court, after which last reading they be named *apprentices at the law*, and in default of a sufficient number of sergeants at law, these are (at the pleasure of the prince) to be advanced to the places of sergeants.

Stowe's Survey of Lond. p. 60.

APPRIIZE. Capture, apprehension. From *apprins*, for *appris*, in old French.

I mean not now th' *apprize* of Pucell Jone,

In which attempt my travail was not small

Though Burgoyne Duke had then the praise of all.

Mirr. for Mag. p. 341. Ed. 1610.

APPROOF. Approbation.

So in *approof* lives not his epithet

As in your royal speech.

All's W. i. 3

A man so absolute in my *approof*

That nature hath reserv'd small dignity

That he enjoys not.

Cupid's Revenge.

TO APT. To dispose, or render fit.

And some one *apleth* to be trusted then,

Though never after.

B. Jon. Forest. Ep. xii.

And here occasion *apleth* that we catalogue awhile.

Warner, lib. Engl. in. 44. p. 212.

AQUA-VITÆ. Formerly in use as a general term for ardent spirits.

Does it work upon him? *Sir To. Like aqua-vitæ* upon a
midwife. *Twel. N. ii. 5.*

In Beaum. and Fl. Beggar's Bush, iii. 1. it is evidently used for brandy; or, as it is there termed, *brand wine*: for the cry of the *aqua-vitæ* man is, "Buy any *brand wine*, buy any *brand wine*!" and the boozers who drink it say, "Come, let us drink then, more *brand wine*." In the following passage it may be supposed to mean usquebaugh, or perhaps whisky:

I will rather trust a Fleming with my butter, parson Hugh the Welchman with my cheese, an Irishman with my *aqua-vitæ* bottle, &c. *Merr. W. ii. 2. See also O. Pl. iii. 481.*

AQUA-VITÆ MAN. A seller of drams.

See the above passage of Beaum. and Fl. Ben Jons. *Alch. i. 1.*

Sell the drole here to *aqua-vitæ* men.

ARCADIA. Sir Philip Sidney's *Arcadia* was, in its time, as much the model for refined conversation as *Lily's Euphues*.

She does observe as pure a phrase, and use as choice figures in her ordinary conferences, as may be i' the *Arcadia*.

B. Jons. Every Man out of his H. ii. 3.

See **EUPHUISM.**

Will you needs have a written place of pleasure, or rather a printed court of honor, (says Gabriel Harvey) read the Countesse of Pembroke's *Arcadia*, a gallant legendary, full of pleasurable accidents, and profitable discourses.

Pierce's Supplication, 1593, p. 33.

ARCH. A chief, or master.

The noble duke my master,

My worthy arch and patron, comes to-night.

Lear, ii. 1.

Poole, that arch for truth and honesty.

Heywood.

ARCH-DEAN, seems to be put by Gascoigne for arch-deacon.

For bishops, prelates, *arch-deans*, deans, and priests.

Stetl. Glas. Chalm. Poets, ii. 558. a.

ARCHES, Court of. The chief and most ancient consistory court of the Archbishop of Canterbury in London; being held at Bow Church in London, called St. Mary de Arcubus, or St. Mary le Bow, from being built on arches. It is alluded to in the following rather obscure witticism of Beaumont and Fletcher:

It be he *civil*, not your powder'd sugar nor your raisins shall persuade the captain to live a coxcomb with him; let him be *civil* and eat in the *arches*, and see what will come on't.

Scornf. Lady, iv.

It seems there was a prison belonging to this court:

Let me alone, sweet heart, I have a trick in my head shall lodge him in the *Arches* for one year, and make him sing pœcavi, e'er I leave him, and yet he shall never know who hurt him neither.

B. & Fl. Knight of Burning Peale, Act iv.

In Ben Jonson's *Bartholomew Fair*, Littlewit the proctor is called "one o' the *arches*." Induction. Hence the pun of *civil*, alluding to the profession of a civilian.

ARCHITECT, for architecture, or building.

To find an house ybuilt for holy dead,

With goodly *architect*, and cloisters wide.

Browne Brit. Past. i. 4.

ARCHY, or ARCHIE. The court fool in the year 1625, and before. His real name was *Archibald Armstrong*. Of his jests see an account in *Granger*, ii. 399. 8vo. 1775.

A cabal

Found out but lately, and set out by *Archie*,

Or some such head, of whose long coat they have heard,

And being black desire it. (*Margin*) *Archie moun'd'then.*

Ben Jon. Staple of News, in. 2.

Archie accompanied Charles prince of Wales into Spain in 1624; hence, in the masque performed on his return, Jonson jocularly calls him a sea-monster.

That all the tales and stories now were old

Of the sea-monster *Archie*, or grown cold.

Neptune's Triumph, vol. vi. p. 159.

We learn from *Hovell*, that this illustrious personage had more privileges at the court of Spain than any other Englishman.

Our cosen *Archie* hath more privilege than any, for he often goes, with his fool's coat, where the infants is with her merinas, and ladies of honour, and keeps a blowing and blustering amongst them, and flirts out what he list.

The instance subjoined shows rather the wit than the good manners of *Archie*:

One day they were discoursing what a marvellous thing it was that the Duke of Bavaria, with less than 15,000 men, after a long toilsome march, should dare to encounter the Palgrave's army consisting of above 25,000, and to give them a total discomiture, and take Prague presently after. Whereunto *Archie* answered, that he would tell them a stranger thing than that: Was it not a strange thing, quoth he, that in the year 88 there should come a fleet of 140 sails from Spain to invade England, and that ten of these could not go back to tell what became of the rest?

Letters, l. 5. 3. l. 18.

Cousin was a customary appellation for such personages from those of equal age. Persons older than himself the fool called, *uncle*. See *Lear*.

Archie is called *Archee Armstrong* by Sir A. Weldon; and another court fool, *David Droman*, is mentioned with him. *Curios. of Lit. vol. ii. p. 286. 5th edit.*

Archie is honourably mentioned in a passage where B. Jonson gives a specimen of the art of well apprelling a lie:

That an elephant, in 1630, came hither ambassador from the great Mogul, who could both write and read, and was every day allowed twelve cast of bread, twenty quarts of canary sack, besides puts and almonds the citizens waxes sent him. That he had a Spanish buy to his interpreter, and his chief negotiation was, to confer or practise with *Archie*, the principal fool of state, about stealing Windsor Castle, and carrying it away on his back, if he cau.

Diocor. vol. vii. p. 80.

He is also mentioned with *Garret* by Bp. Corbet: Although the clamours and applause were such As when salt *Archie* or *Garret* both provoke them And with wide laughter and a cheat-looke chonke them.

Poems, p. 68.

See **GARRET.**

It has been conjectured that *arch*, in the sense of witty, is derived from *Archy*, but I believe it is older.

AREAD, or AREED. Declare; explain.

Therefore more plain aread this doubtful case.

Spenser, Daphnaida, l. 182.

Me all too meane the sacred Muse areeds.

F. Q. I. ProL

And many perils doth to us areed

In that whereof we seriously entreat.

Drayt. Moses B. ii. p. 1584.

AREARE, or ARREAR. Behind; in default.

To tilt and turney, wrestle in the sand,

To leave with speed Atlanta in arear.

Fairf. T. ii. 40.

But when his force gan faile, his pace gan we areare.

Sp. F. Q. III. vii. 24.

AREW. In a row.

Her hew

Was wan and leane, that all her teeth arew

And all her bones might through her cheekes be red.

Sp. F. Q. V. xii. 29.

ARGAL. A vulgar corruption of the Latin word *ergo*, therefore.

But if the water come to him, and drown him, he drowns not himself: *argal*, he that is not guilty of his own death, shortens not his own life.

Ham. v. 1.

Also 'a name for the tartar of wine. *Jonson's Alchem.*

ARGIER, or ARGIERIS. The ancient English name for Algiers.

Proa. Where was she born? speak; tell me.

Art. Sir, in Argier.

Temp. i. 2.

Could with the pirates of *Argiers* and Tunis

Acquire such credit, as with them to be

Made absolute commander. *Massing. Unnat. Comb. Act 1.*

He took his way unto Affrique, towards the towne of *Argiere*.

A Tract of 1542: reprinted in Hurl. Mus. iv. p. 582. ed. 1809.

ARGOSIE. A large ship, either for merchandise or war. Of this sense there is no doubt, but the etymology is very obscure. Sir Paul Rycart supposed it a corruption of *Ragose*, for a ship of *Ragusa*, but this seems a mere conjecture, and rests on no other known authority (as Mr. Douce tells us) than *Robert's Merchant's Map of Commerce*. Besides, we want proof of the Ragusan vessels being particularly large. Pope and others have, with much more probability, supposed it to come from the classical ship *Argo*, as a vessel eminently famous. Which is confirmed by the use of *Argie*, for a ship, in low Latin. See **DU CANGE**.

Your mind is tossing on the ocean,
There where your *argosies*, with portly sail,
Like signiors and rich burghers on the flood,

Or as it were the pageants of the sea,

Do overpeer the petty traffickers.

See also 3 *Hen. IV. Act ii.*

Who sits him like a full-sail'd *argosie*

Danc'd with a lofty billow.

That golden traffic love,

Is scantier far than gold; is one mine of that

More worth than twenty *argosies*

Of the world's richest treasure.

Rowley's New Wonder, Anc. Dr. v. 236.

Drayton uses it for a first rate man of war, which favours the classical etymology:

My instance is a mighty *argosie*

That in it bears, besides th' artillery

(1) fourscore pieces of a mighty bore,

A thousand soldiers.

Noah's Flood, iv. p. 1559.

Sandys also speaks of it as a ship of force. Describing the boldness of pirates in the Adriatic, he observes, that, from the tumorousness of others, they

Gather such courage, that a little frigot will often not feare to venter on an *argosie*: may some of them will not abide the encounter, but run ashore before the pursuer, as if a whale should flee from a dolphin. *Travels, p. 2.*

Ragazine has been shown by Mr. Douce to have no reference to it. See *Illustr. i. p. 248*. *Argousin* is a French term for an officer of the galleys, who superintends the slaves; but is supposed by *Menage* to be a corruption of the Spanish *atguazil*.

ARK. A chest or coffer. The original and etymological sense.

Then first of all forth came Sir Satyrane,

Bearing that precious relic in an *erke*

Of gold, that bad eyes might not it profane.

Sp. F. Q. IV. iv. 15.

ARMADO. Properly *armada*, Spanish. A fleet of war; a fleet of merchants being *flota*. Not known here, probably, before the Spanish invasion in 1588.

—So by a roaring tempest on the flood

A whole *armado* of collected sail

Is scatter'd and disjoin'd from fellowship.

Spread was the huge *armado* wide and broad.

John, iii. 4.

Fairf. Tasso, i. 79.

The whole *armado* coming often in view, yet not so hardly as to adventure the onset.

Sandys' Travels, p. 51.

B. Jonson spells it correctly, *armada*. It is now rarely used, except historically, in speaking of that one fleet.

ARM-GAUNT. A word peculiar to Shakespeare, of which the meaning has been much disputed. Some will have it *lean-shouldered*, some *lean with poverty*, others *slender as one's arm*; but it seems to me that Warburton, though he failed in his proof, gave the interpretation best suited to the text, *worn by military service*. This implies the military activity of the master; all the rest of the senses are reproachful, and are therefore inconsistent with the speech which is made to display the gallantry of a lover to his mistress. The passage is this:

—So he nodded,

And soberly did mount an *arm-gaunt* steed,

Who neigh'd so high that what I would have spoke

Was beastly dumb'd by him.

Ant. & Cl. i. 5.

ARMIN. A beggar; made from the Dutch *arm*, poor, to suit an assumed Dutch character.

O hear God! —so young an *arm-in*!

M. Flaw. *Armin*, sweet heart, I know not what you mean By that, but I am almost a beggar.

London Prod. Supp. Sh. ii. 519.

ARMLET. An ornament encircling the arm; a bracelet.

Not that in colour it was like thy hair,

Armlets of that thou still mayest let me wear.

Donne, Eleg. xii. v. 1.

ARMOUR. The principal pieces of a knight's armour are thus enumerated in verse, by Warner:

To them in compleat armour seem'd the greene knight to appear.

The burgonet, the bever, buffe, the collar, curates, and

The poldrons, grandard, vambraces, gauntlets for either hand,

The tabishes, cushions, and the graves, staff, pennis, bailes, all

The greene knight earst had tyld with, that held her love his thrall.

Alt. Engl. B. 12. p. 291.

See those several words.

ARMS. Stabbing or daggering of arms, is an expression founded on a curious piece of romantic gallantry. To show their devout attachment to their mistresses, young men frequently punctured their arms with daggers, and mingling the blood with wine, drank it off to their healths. The drinking a liquor mixed with blood was in very ancient times esteemed a rite

of high solemnity, as may be seen in Sallust and Livy: of such ceremonials this seems to have been an imitation. This explains an obscure passage in the Litany to Mercury, at the end of *Cynthia's Revels*:

From *stabbing of arms*, flap-dragons, healths, whiffs, and all such swaggering humours, good Mercury deliver us.

Have I not been drunk to your health, swallowed flap-dragons, eat glasses, drank urine, *stab'd arms*, and done all the offices of protested gallantry for your sake? *Marston's Dutch Courtesan*.

How many gallants have drank healths to me

Out of their dagger'd arms? *Honest W.A. O. Pl. iii. 299.*

I will fight with him that dares say you are not fair; stab him that will not pledge your health, and with a dagger pierce a vein, to drink a full health to you.

Green's Tu Quoque, O. Pl. vii. 81.

In a character of England, written by a French Nobleman in 1699, it is said:

Several encounters confirmed me that there was a sort of perfect debauchees, who style themselves flectors, that in their mad and unheard of revels, pierce their veins to quaff their own blood; which some of them have done to that excess, that they died of the intemperance. *Harl. Misc. x. p. 194. Park's ed.*

ARNDERN. Evidently used by Drayton for the evening.

When the sad *arndern* shutting in the light. *Owl, p. 1318.*

Connected therefore with *aundorn*, merenda, in Ray's Glossarium Northanhymbricum, p. 105, and *Orndern Cumb.* "Afternoon's drinkings," p. 47. *Coll. of Engl. Words.* In the specimen of Mr. Boucher's Suppl. to Johnson, it stands under *aardorn*, *ordorn*, or *orn-dinner*. Also *aunder*, Chesh. Afternoon. Ray. N. C. Words, p. 15. It must therefore be fully distinguished from *UNDERN*. See that, and *ORNDERN*. See also Jamieson's Dict. v. *ORNTREN*.

AROINT, or **AROYNT** THEE. A word of aversion, to a witch or infernal spirit; of which the etymology is uncertain; though some critics subjoin *Dii averuncant*. The gods forefend! as if they thought it might probably be deduced from thence. It occurs only twice in Shakespeare, and in an old print in Hearne's collections, cited by Johnson, where it is written *arongt*, but in no other author yet discovered.

—Give me, quoth I:—

Aroint thee, witch, the rump-fed ronyon cries. *Mac. i. 3.*

Bid her alight

And her troth plight,

And *aroynt* thee, witch *aroynt* thee. *Lear, iii. 4.*

Mr. Pope seems to have thought that it might be of the same original with *avaunt*.

A lady well acquainted with the dialect of Cheshire, informed me that it is still in use there. For example, if the cow presses too close to the maid who is milking her, she will give the animal a push, saying at the same time, '*Roint thee!*' by which she means, stand off. To this the cow is so well used, that even the word is often sufficient; the cow being in this instance more learned than the commentators on Shakespeare. Mr. Boucher has given the same explanation in his Specimen.

AROW. In a row, successively. The same as Spenser's *arew*.

My master and his man are both broke loose,
Beaten the mads *arow*, and bound the doctor.

Com. of E. v. 1.

See *Elvira*, O. Pl. xii. 212.

Dr. Johnson quotes Sidney and Dryden as using it. It is also in Chaucer's Wife of Bathes Tale and Rom. of Rose, 7609.

—To come off twice a row

Thus rarely from such dangerous adventures.

AROWZE, v. Mr. Seward interprets this *bedew*, from the French *arrosor*.

The blissful dew of heaven does *arowze* you.

B. & Fl. 2 Noble Kins. v. 4.

But unless some other instance of such a use can be brought, this can hardly be admitted; and the word must be taken, however singular the construction, in the common sense, excite, awaken.

ARRAS. The tapestry hangings of rooms, so called from the town in Artois, where the principal manufacture of such stuffs was. Dr. Johnson thought that Shakespeare had outstepped probability in supposing Falstaff to sleep behind the hangings, on account of his bulk (2 Hen. IV. ii. 4.); but an author quoted by Mr. Malone proves that still larger bulks might be concealed there. "Pyrrhus, to terrify Fabius, commanded his guard to place an elephant behind the *"arras."* *Braith. Survey of Histories*, 1614. Denham, in his *Sophy*, conceals a guard there. Hamlet suspects the king to be behind the arras; and other royal personages have been thus concealed. In an interview between Qu. Mary and Elizabeth, Philip of Spain was hid behind the tapestry. *Nichols's Progr. of Eliz.* vol. i. p. 13. Thus it is clear that there was often a very large space between the arras and the walls.

ARRAUGHT. Reached; seized by violence; from *arreach*; which however is not met with.

His ambitious sons unto them twayne

Arraught the rule, and from their father drew.

Sp. F. Q. II. x. 35.

ARRAHEAR, adv. Behind.

To leave with speed Atlanta in *arraheer*. *Fairf. Tasso*, ii. 40.

Ne ever did her eye sight turn *arere*. *Sp. Virgil's Nat.* v. 468.

When he hath gotten ground (the kennel cast *arraer*).
Drayt. Polyolb. xiii. p. 917.

To **ARRRET**. To decree, or appoint; from *arréter*, French. I believe peculiar to Spenser, but often used by him, and always with the final letters pronounced as in English; rhyming to *set*, &c. See **TODD**.

ARRIDE. An affected Latinism, for to please; from *arrideo*.

If her condition answer but her feature

I am fitted. Her form answers my affection,

It *arrides* me exceedingly.

O. Pl. x. 32.

It is here used in ridicule, and is introduced also by B. Jons. in *Cynthia's Revels*, and *Every Man out of his Humour*, but only to be ridiculed in both places. I do not know that it has been seriously used any where.

ARRIERE. The hinder part, Fr. This foreign word was formerly in use as a military term, instead of *rear*. See **JOHNSON**. *Rereward* also was used in the same sense.

To **ARRIVE**, v. In an active form.

But ere we could *arrive* the point propos'd,
Cæsar cry'd, Help me, Cassius, or I sink.

Jul. C. i. 2.

See also 3 *Hen. IV.* v. 3.

Milton has adopted this form:

Ere he *arrive*

The happy isle.

Par. Lost, ii.

ARRIVE, s. Arrival. Often used by Drayton.

Whose forests, hills, and floods, then long for her arrive
From Lancashire. *Drayt. Polygl. Song.* 28. p. 1192.

ARSEDINE, or ARSADINE. A vulgar corruption of arsenic: sometimes made into *orsden*. It is spoken of as a colour, and in that case means orpiment, or yellow arsenic. Poor Ritson, who could neither be right nor wrong with good humour, sneered at Mr. Lyons for so explaining *orsden* in his *Environ's of London*. See Mr. Gifford's excellent note on the following passage:

Are you puffed up with the pride of your wares? your *arsedine*.
B. Jon. Barth. Fair, ii. 1.

Mr. G. quotes also:

— A London vintner's signe, thick jagged and round fringed,
with theaming *arsedine*.

Nash's Lenten Stuff, p. 172. *Harl. Misc.*

ARTHUR'S SHOW. An exhibition of archery by a toxophilite society in London, of which an account was published in 1583, by Richard Robinson. The associates were fifty-eight in number, and had assumed the arms and the names of the Knights of the Round Table. Drake's Shakspeare, &c. i. 562. See DAGONET.

ARTICHOKE. Formerly supposed to be of an inflammatory nature.

Or forge in your lusty pye
Of artichoke or potatoe. *O. Pl.* ix. 49.

But Langham, in his Garden of Health, imputes no such quality to the plant, though he allows it many others. Among other things, he says,
Artichokes, eaten raw, do amend the savour of the mouth. p. 38.

Few perhaps will try the experiment. They were however much esteemed.

Artichokes grew sometimes only in the isle of Sicily, and since my remembrance they were so thinly in England, that usually they were sold for crowns apiece, &c.

Moffat's Health's Improvement.

ARTICULATE. To exhibit in articles.

To end those things articulated here
By our great lord the mighty king of Spain,
We with our counsel will deliberate. *O. Pl.* iii. 161.

See also 1 *Hen. IV.* v. 1.

Also, to enter into articles of agreement:

Send us to Rome

The best, with whom we may articulate
For their own good and ours. *Cor.* i. 9.
And e're we do articulate, much more
Grow to a full conclusion, instruct us.

How to give laws to them that conquer'd were,
How to articulate with yielding wights. *Mass. City Madam*, ii. 2.

Dan. Civ. Waz. v. 20.

ARVAL, or ARVIL. A funeral supper or feast, of which examples are cited within a few years past, as happening in Yorkshire. See *Douce's Illustr.* ii. pp. 202, 203. Bailey derives it from the French. It seems to have no relation to the *arvales fratres* of the Romans.

ARVIRA'GUS. This false accentuation prevails throughout Cymbeline, which, say the critics, is a proof that Shakespeare had not read Juvenal's "Aut de temone Britanno excidit Arviragus." *Sat.* iv. 126.

The younger brother, Caiwal,
(Once Arviragus) in us like a figure
Strikes life into my speech. *Cym.* iii. 3.

The mistake however was not peculiar to Shakespeare:

Windsor a castle of exceeding strength
First built by Arviragus Britain's king.

R. Chester's Meeting Dialogue-wise, &c.

From this composition Shakespeare is thought to have borrowed some other names in that play. See *Suppl.* i. p. 247.

So Warner in his Albion's England:

Duke Arrid, as using th'n the armor of the king,
Maintained fight, and won the field. *B. iii.* ch. 18.

As, conj. Was currently used by ancient authors in the sense of *that*. Johnson has given some instances under 3 *as*, but does not observe that this usage is obsolete, which it is.

Divers Roman knights
So threaten'd with their debts, as they will now
Itan any desperate fortune for a change. *B. Jon. Catiline*, i. 3.
My five years absence has kept me a stranger
So much in all th' occurrences of my country,
As you shall bind me for some short relation
To make me understand the present times.

B. & Fl. Begg. Push, i. 1.

In both places we should now say *that*. Such instances are very frequent.

ASCAFART. The name of a famous giant, conquered by Sir Bevis of Southampton, the subject of a legendary ballad, alluded to in the following passage:
Therefore, Peter, have at thee with a downright blow, as Bevis
of Southampton fell upon *Ascapart*. *2 Hen. VI.* i. 3.

Ascapart, according to the legend, was "ful thirty fote longe;" and when he became servant to Sir Bevis, earned him, his wife, and horse, under his arm. These combatants, we are told, are still to be seen on the gates of Southampton.

Donne alludes to him, and his size:

— Being among
Those *Askaparts*, men big enough to throw
Charing-cross for a bar. *Sat.* iv. 233.

Drayton speaks of his overthrow, in relating the exploits of Sir Bevis, but calls him *Ascapart*.

And that (Goliath like) great *Ascapart* inforced
To serve him for a slave, and by his horse to run.
Polygl. S. ii. p. 694.

ASCAUNT, prep. Across. This use is not contained in the dictionaries.

There is a willow grows *ascaunt* the brook
That shews his hoar leaves in the glassy stream. *Ham.* iv. 7.
I have observed no other instance of it.

ASCENDANT. A term in judicial astrology, denoting that degree of the ecliptic, which is rising in the eastern part of the horizon at the time of any person's birth: supposed to have the greatest influence over his fortune. Commonly used metaphorically for influence in general, or effect.

'Tis well that servant's gone; I shall the easier
Wind up his master to my purposes; —
A good *ascendant*. *O. Pl.* vii. 137.

ASINEGO. See ASSINEGO.

ASKILE. Askew; askant; obliquely.

What tho' the scornful water looks askile
Aud pouts and frowns and curseth thee the while.
Hp. Hall, Sat. v. 2.

To ASLAKE, v. To slacken, or mitigate. This word was used by Spenser and others, but Drayton shows us when it became obsolete. In the first 4to. edition of his *Matilda* (1594) he had written,

Now like a roe, before the hounds inloste,
Who o'ertoy'd his swiftness doth *aslake*.

In the second (1610) he banished that word as obsolete, and wrote worse lines to avoid it:

When like a dore before the hounds inloste,
When him his strength beginneth to forsake.

ASPECT. Almost always accented on the last syllable in the time of Shakespeare.

And then our arms, like to a muzzled bear,
Save in *aspect* have all offence seal'd up.
Seems it no crime, to enter sacred bow's;
And hallow'd places, with impure *aspect*
Most lowly to pollute? *B. Jon. Cyth. Rev. v. 11.*

The following exception occurs in a poem by Markham, entitled "Devereux," &c. 1597:

Under whose gracious *aspect* I did hope
My lawes should take new vertue, larger scope. *St. 30.*

Much good remark, founded upon this now obsolete accent, may be seen in *Farmer's Essay on Shakespeare*, p. 26—8. 2d edit.

ASPERSION. Sprinkling. The primitive sense of the word, but not now used.

No sweet *asperision* shall the heav'n's let fall
To make this constrict grow. *Temp. iv. 1.*

Mr. Todd quotes Lord Bacon for it.

ASSAY. See SAY.

ASSASSINATE, subs. Assassination; the act of assassinating.

What hast thou done,
To make this barbarous base *assassinat*
Upon the person of a prince? *Dan. Civ. Wars, iii. 78.*
Touching the foule report
Of that *assassinat*. *Id. iv. 29.*

Mr. Todd notices this sense, and gives other examples.

ASSECURE, v. To make certain, or safe.

And so hath Henrie *asscur'd* that side,
And therewithall his state of Gasconie. *Dan. Civ. Wars, iv. 9.*

Mr. Todd has the word from Bullokar, but without an example.

ASSINEGO, more properly **ASINEGO**. A Portuguese word, meaning a young ass; used for a silly fellow; a fool.

Thou hast no more brains than I have in my elbows; an *assinego* may tutor thee. *Tro. & Cress. ii. 1.*

When in the interim they apparell'd me as you see,
Made a fool, or an *asinego* of me, &c. *O. Pl. x. 109.*

All this would be forsworn, and I again an *asinego*, as your sister left me. *B. & Fl. Scornf. Lady.*

B. Jonson has a very unjust and illiberal pun against Inigo Jones, couched in this word:

Or are you so ambitious 'bove your peers,
You'd be an *ass-inego* by your years. *Epigrams, vol. vi. p. 290.*

ASSOILE, v. To absolve, acquit, or set at liberty. From the old French *assoile*, or *absoile*; absolutus. *Roguefort.*

I at my own tribunal am *assoil'd*,
Yet fearing others censure am enbrail'd. *O. Pl. xii. 64.*
Soon as occasion felt herself nity'd
Before her son could well *assoyled* be. *Spens. F. Q. II. v. 19.*

Here he his subjects all, in general,
Assoyles, and quites of oath and feintie. *Dan. Civ. Wars, ii. 111.*

But secretly *assoyling* of his sin,
No other medicine will unto him lay. *Mirror for Mag. p. 544.*

Pray devoutly for the soule, whom God *assoyle*, of one of the most worshipful knights in his dayes.

Epitaph, in Camden's Rem. p. 331.

Once used by Spenser for to decide.

In th' other hand

A pair of weights, with which he did *assoyle*
Both more and lesse, where it in doubt did stand. *On Math. Canto vii. 38.*

ASSOILE, subs. Confession.

When we speake by way of riddle (enigma) of which the sense can hardly be picked out, but by the parties owne *assoile*.

Pattenh. iii. p. 137. repr.

ASSOT, v. To besot, or infatuate. A word used by Spenser, though obsolete in his time, and therefore explained by him in the glossary to his eclogues. He uses it also for the participle *assotted*.

Willye, I ween thou be *assot*. *Ecl. March. v. 25.*

ASSURANCE. Affiance; betrothing for marriage.

The day of their *assurance* drew near. *Pembr. Arc. p. 17.*

But though few days were before the time of *assurance* appointed. *Id.*

Johnson has not this sense.

ASSURE, v. To affiance, or betroth. The following passage has it both in this and in the common sense:

— Young princes close your hands.

Assur. And your lips too, for I am well *assur'd*

That I did so when I was first *assur'd*. *John, ii. 2.*

Called me Drumio, swore I was *assur'd* to her. *Com. of E. iii. 2.*

ASTERT, or ASTART, v. From *start* or *startle*; to alarm, or take unawares.

No danger there the shepherd can *astert*.

Spens. Ecl. Nov. ver. 187.

"Befall unawares" Spenser's own glossary. In Mr. Todd's excellent edition, it is misprinted *assert*, which seems to have escaped the notice of the very accurate editor. Yet he has it correctly in his dictionary, and properly illustrates it.

ASTONIED, part. Astonished.

The rest,

Woodring at his stout heart, *astonied* stand

To see him offer thus himself to death. *O. Pl. ii. 215.*

Also stunned:

Gave him such a blow upon the head as might have killed a bull, so that the emperor therewith *astonied* fell down from his horse. *Knolles' Hist. of the Turks.*

The verb to *astony* was also used.

This word was often used in our authorized translation of the Bible, (as in Dan. v. 9, &c.) but has been tacitly changed for *astonished*, in the more modern editions.

ASTOUND, or ASTON'D. Astonished.

— Th' elfe therewith *astown'd*

Upstart lightly from his looser make. *Spens. F. Q. I. vii. 7.*

Aston'd he stood, and up his heare did move. *Sp. F. Q. I. ii. 31.*

ASTRINGER, or AUSTRINGER. A Falconer. In *All's Well that ends Well*, Act v. sc. 1, the stage direction says, "Enter a gentle *astringer*."

We usually call a falconer who keeps that kind of hawks, an *astringer*. *Cowell's Law Dict.*

They were called also *ostregiers*, the derivation being *ostercus* or *austercus*, a goshawk, in low Latin. See Du Fresnoie in *Astur*.

A goshawk is in our records termed by the several names of *osturcum*, *hostricum*, *estricum*, *asturcum*, and *asturcum*, all from the French *astour*. *Blount's Tenures*, ed. 1784. p. 166.

ASTROPELL, or ASTROFEL. A bitter herb; probably what the old botanists called star-wort. *Lyte's Dodoens*, p. 41.

My little lock, whom earst I lov'd so well,

And wont to feed with finest grasse that grew,

Feeds ye henceforth on bitter *astrofelf*

And stinking smallage and unsavory rue. *Spens. Daphn. 344.*

It seems to be carefully described by a contemporary of Spenser, who celebrated Sir Ph. Sidney, under the name of *Astrophell*:

The gods, which all things see, this same behold,
And pitying this pair of lovers irew,
Transformed them, there lying on the field,
Into one flower that is both red and blew:
It first grows red, and then to blew doth fade,
Like *astrophel*, which therein was made.
And in the midst thereof a star appears,
As fairly form'd as any star in skies:—

That hearbe of some *darlight* is cald by name,
Of others *Penthis*, though not so well:
But thou, where ever thou doest find the same,
From this day forth do call it *astrophel*;
And when so ever thou it up doest take,
Do pluck it softly for that shepherd's sake.

Todd's Spenser, vol. viii. p. 60.

ASTUN, v. To stun.

Who with the thundering noise of his swift courser's feet
Astun'd the earth. *Dray. Pol. xviii. p. 1011.*
Also in *Mirr.* for *Magist.* &c. See *Todd*.

ATOMY. An atom.

Drawn with a team of little *atomies*
Athwart men's noses, as they lie asleep. *Rom. i. 4.*
That eyes that are the frailst, and softest things,
Who shut their coward gates on *atomies*,
Should be call'd tyrants, butchers, murderers. *As you i. iii. 5.*
And freely men confess that this world's spent,
When in the planets and the firmament
They seek so many new; they see that this
Is crumbled out again t' his *atomies*.

Donne, Anat. of the W. i. 209.

Also, a corruption of *anatomy*:

Dol. Goodman death, Goodman bones.
Hout. Then *atomy* thou. *2 Hen. IV. v. 4.*

Otamy was also used by old writers, without any
design to burlesque their language. *Anatomy* is
used itself for skeleton, in King John. Speaking of
the ideal personage of death, Constance says,
Then with a passion would I shake the world,
And rouse from sleep that fell *atomy*. *Act iii. 4.*

ATONE, or ATTONE, v. a. To reconcile; from *at one*. So in *Acts vii. 26.* "He showed himself to them as they strove, and would have set them *at one* again," or, have reconciled them.

The present need
Speaks to *atone* you. *Ant. & Cl. ii. 2.*

Nay if he had been cool enough to tell us that, there had been
some hope to *atone* you, but he seems so implacably enraged.

B. Jon. Epican. iv. 51.

Also *v. n.* To come to a reconciliation; to agree.

Then there is nirth in heav'n
When earthly things made even
Atone together. *As you i. ii. v. 4.*

He and Aulsius can no more *atone*
Than violentest contrariety. *Cor. iv. 6.*

ATONE, adj. United; agreed.

So bene they both *atone*, and doen upreare
Their bevers right each other for to greet.

Spens. F. Q. II. i. 29.

ATONEMENT. Reconciliation.

I am of the church, and will be glad to do my benevolence to
make *atonements* and compromises between you. *Mer. W. i. 1.*

If we do now make our *atonement* well,
Our peace will, like a broken limb united,
Be stronger for the breaking. *2 Hen. IV. iv. 1.*

Since your happiness,
As you will have it, has alone dependence
Upon her favour, from my soul I wish you
A fair *atonement*. *Masing. D. of Milan, iv. 5.*

Mr. Todd has well exemplified this sense, in all
this class of words, from writers of prose as well as
poetry; but he has omitted to say, what might be
necessary for some readers, that it is an obsolete
sense.

ATTACH, v. To join.

Ten masts *attach'd* make not the altitude
Which thou hast perpendicularly fallen. *Lear, iv. 6.*

This however is only the conjectural correction of
Pope; the old editions have *at each*. The sense of
attach, however, is right.

ATTAIN, subs. Taint; or any thing hurtful, as weariness.

But freshly looks and overbears *attaint*,
With cheerful semblance and sweet majesty. *Hen. V. iv. Chor.*
I will not poison thee with my *attaint*,
Nor fold my fault in cleanly coin'd excuses.

Shakesp. Rape of Lucr. p. 535.

ATTORCE, adv. Once for all; at once.

And all *attorce* her beastly body rais'd
With double forces high above the ground. *Sp. F. Q. I. i. 18.*

ATTONE, adv. Altogether.

And his fresh blood did freeze with fearful cold,
That all his senses seem'd bereft *attone*. *Sp. F. Q. II. i. 42.*

ATTORNE, or ATTURNE, v. To perform service.

They plainly told him that they would not *attorne* to him, nor
be under his jurisdiction. *Holingsh. Rich. II.—481.*

Here we see the origin of the word *attorney*. See
Du Fresno in *attornare* and *attornatus*. Warburton
conjectured, with some show of probability, that this
word should be substituted for *returned* in the fol-
lowing passage:

I would have put my wealth into donation,
And the best part should have *return'd* to him. *Tim. A. iii. 2.*

However, it is common to speak of the returns of
money and income for their regular produce.

ATTRIBUTE, v. This accentuation on the first syllable, which is now confined to the noun, was anciently given to the verb also.

Right true: but faulty men use oftentimes
To *attribute* their folly unto fate. *Spens. F. Q. V. iv. 28.*

The modern accentuation is however in the same
author:

Ye may *attribute* to yourselves as kings.
Id. I. Cant. on Mutab. St. 49.

AVALE, AVAILE, or AVAYLE, v. To lower; bring down.

By that the welked Phœbus gun *avale*
His werry wain. *Spens. Shep. Cal. Jan. 1. 73.*

Vail is more commonly used in this sense. *q. v.*

AVAUNT, v. To boast, or vapour in a boastful man- ner; being only *vaunt* with the *a* prefixed.

To whom *avaunting* in great bravery,
As peacecock that his painted plumes doth prance,
He smote his coarser in the trembling flank. *Sp. F. Q. II. iii. 6.*

They rejoyce and *avaunte* themselves if they vanquish and
oppress their enemies by craft and deceit.

More's Utopia, by R. R.

AUBURN, quasi ALBURN, from whiteness. A colour inclining to white. In confirmation of this etymo- logy, which Mr. Todd has suggested, the following passage is strong:

His *faire auburne haire*—had nothing upon it but white ribbon.
Pembr. Arcadia, p. 459.

Modern ideas of auburn are very fluctuating and
uncertain; often taken for brown.

AVENTRE, v. To throw a spear; clearly from *aven- tural*, Ital. which means the same. Peculiar to Spenser, I believe.

Her mortal spear
She mightily *aventred* towards one,
And down him smote ere well aware he wore. *F. Q. III. i. 29.*

Here it seems to push,
And oft *aventring* his Steele-headed lance,
Against her rode. *F. Q. IV. vi. 11.*

ADVISE, ADVISE, OR ADVISE, v. To advise; also to consider or bethink one's self.

A word used by Spenser, both as an active and a neuter verb. See *Todd*.

AUMAY'L'D. Enamell'd or embroider'd; *emallé*, Fr.

In gilden buskins of costly cordwayne
All band with golden bendes, which were entwyl'd
With curious antickes, and full fayre aumay'l'd.

Sp. F. Q. II. iii. 27.

AUNT. A cant term for a woman of bad character, either prostitute or procuress.

The lark that tirra-lirra chaunts
With, hey! with, hey! the thrush and the jay,
Are summer songs for me and my aunts,
While we lie tumbling in the hay.

W. Tale, iv. 2. Also *Mids.* ii. 1.

To call you one o' mine aunts, sister, were as good as to call you arant where.

O. Pl. iii. 260.

Naming to him one o' mine aunts, a widow by Fleet-ditch, her name is Mistress Gray, and keeps divers gentlewomen lodgers.

O. Pl. vii. 410.

And was it not then better bestowed upon his uncle, than upon one of his aunts? I need not say nayd, for every one knows what *aunt* stands for in the last translation.

Middleton's Trick to catch the Old One, ii. 1.

Aunt was also the customary appellation addressed by a jester or fool, to a female of matronly appearance; as *uncle* was to a man. This appears in the justice's personification of a fool, *Barth. Fair*, Act ii. 1. where he by no means intends to provoke the old lady, nor does she take offence. See **UNCLE**.

AVOID, v. n. To go, depart, or retire: as in the translation of the Bible, *1 Sam.* xviii. 11.

Let us avoid.

W. Tale, i. 2.

Thou basest thing, avoid, hence from my sight.

Cym. i. 2.

Saw not a creature stirring, for all the people were avoided and withdrawn.

Holinshead.

AVOUCH, s. Proof; testimony.

Before my God, I might not this believe
Without the sensible and true avouch
Of mine own eyes.

Ham. i. 1.

Shakespeare uses *avouchment* also.

AVOURE, s. Confession; acknowledgment.

He bad him stand t' abide the bitter stowre
Of his sore vengeance, or to make avoure
Of the lewd words and deeds, which he had done.

Sp. F. Q. VI. iii. 48.

AVOURY, s. An old law term, nearly equivalent to justification. Not exemplified in JOHNSON.

Therefore away with these avouries: let God alone be our avourie, what have we to do to runne lither and thither, but only to the Father of heaven?

Latimer, Sermon. f. 81. b.

AVOUTRY. See **ADVOWTRY**.

AUTEM MORT. Cant language, a married woman. *Social Crew*.

AUTHENTIC, seems to have been the proper epithet for a physician regularly bred or licensed. The diploma of a licentiate runs "*authentic licentiatius*." So says Dr. Musgrave, on the following passage:

To be relinquish'd of Galeu and Porceluss—
And all the learned and authentic fellows.

All's Well that ends W. ii. 3.

The accurate Jouson also uses it, in the person of *Pantarvolo*, who, though pompous, is not incorrect:

Or any other nutriment that by the judgment of the most authentic physicians, where I travel, shall be thought dangerous.

Every Man out of H. iv. 1.

AUTHORIZE. This accentuation was anciently prevalent.

One quality of worth or virtue in him
That may authorize him to be a censurer
Of me, or of my manners.

B. & Fl. Spanish Curate, Act i. sc. 1.

All men make faults, and even I in this
Authorizing thy trespass with compare.

Sh. Sonnet, 35

TO AWAY WITH, v. To bear with. It seems originally to have meant, to go away contented with such a person or thing.

She could never away with me.
Of all nymphs t' the court I cannot away with her.

B. Jon. Cynth. Revels, iv. 3.

And do not bring your eating play with you there: I cannot away with him.
I cannot away with an informer.

Cure for a Cuckold, Sig. F.

AWFUL, for lawful; or under due awe of authority.

We come within our awful banks again
And knit our powers to the arm of peace.

Hen. IV. iv. 1.

Such as the fury of ungovern'd youth
Thrust from the company of awful men.

2 Gent. iv. 1.

This usage is perhaps peculiar to Shakespeare. It occurs however in the doubtful play of *Pericles*, which is probably his:

A better prince and benign lord
That will prove awful both in deed and word.

Suppl. ii. 38.

AWHAPE, OR AWAKE, v. To terrify or confound. *Saxon*.

Al! my dear gossip, answer then the ape,
Deeply do your sad words my wit awshape.

Spens. Mother Hub. Tale, 71.

The word is used by Chaucer.

AWORK. On work; into work. See **A**.

A provoking merit set *awork* by a reprovable badness in himself.

Lear, iii. 5.

So after Pyrrhus' pause

Aroused vengeance set him new *awork*.

Ham. ii. 2.

See also *Rape of Lucrece*, Suppl. i. p. 558.

I'll set his burning nose once more *awork*

To smell where I remov'd it.

B. Jon. Case is Alter'd, ii. 5.

And this I have already set *awork*.

Dan. Queen's Arc. iii. 1. p. 357.

Set a good face on't, and affront him; and I'll set my fingers

awork presently.

Holiday's Technogamia, iv. 3.

AX. To ask. This word, which now passes for a mere vulgarism, is the original Saxon form, and used by Chaucer and others. See *Yarhitt's Glossary*. We find it also in Bishop Bale's *God's Promises*.

That their synne vengeance *axeth* continually.

O. Pl. i. 18.

Also in the four Ps by Heywood:

And *axed* them this question than.

O. Pl. i. 84.

An *axing* is used by Chaucer for a request. Ben Jonson introduces it jocularly:

A man out of way

As a lady would *ax*.

Masques, vol. vi. p. 85.

AX-TREE, FOR AXLE-TREE.

—Such a noise they make,

As tho' in sander heav'n's hugo *ax-tree* brake.

Drayt. Mooncalf, p. 476.

AY-MEE. A lamentation; from crying *ah me*, or *ay me!*

No more *ay-meers* and miseris, Tranio,

Come near my brain.

B. & Fl. Tamer Tam'd, iii. 1.

Miseris is a correction of the editor, 1750, for *mistris*, which in the first edition was *miseris*: his conjecture was nearly right, but *miseris* would be more intelligible.

I can hold off, and by my chymick pow'r
 Draw sonnets from the melting lover's brain,
Aymees, and elegies. *B. & Fl. Woman Hater*, Act ii. p. 241.
 To be transform'd, and like a poising lover
 With arms thus folded up, echo *ayme's*.
Mass. Bashf. Lover, iv. 1.

Cupid is called,

Hero of his-hoes, admiral of *ay-me's*, and Monsieur of mutton
 la'd. *Heywood's Love's Mistress*.

AYE, or AY, *adv.* Ever. Saxon.

Whiles you doing thus
 To the perpetual wink for my night put
 This ancient morsel, this Sir Prudence.
Temp. ii. 1.
 Her house the heav'n by this bright moon *aye* clear'd.
Fourf. T. ii. 14.
 The word is hardly yet obsolete in poetry.

AYGULET. See AIGULET, and AGLET.

B.

B. To know a B from a battledoor.

A cant phrase, apparently very senseless, but which probably depends upon some anecdote now forgotten. Used for having a very slight degree of learning; or for being hardly able to distinguish one thing from another. Perhaps only made for the sake of the alliteration, as we still speak of knowing *chalk from cheese*.

You shall not need to buy a book: No, scorn to distinguish a
door from a *battledoor*. *Decker's Gull's Hornb. Proem*, p. 23.
repr. of 1812.

For in this age of critics are such store,
 That of a B will make a *battledoor*.

J. Taylor's Motto. Dedic.
 To the gentlemen readers that understand a B from a *battle-*
door. *Id. Dedic. to Odecomb's Compl.*

BABIES IN THE EYES. The miniature reflection of himself which a person sees in the pupil of another's eye, on looking closely into it, was sportively called by our ancestors a little boy or baby, and made the subject of many amorous allusions. Thus Drayton:

But O, see, see we need enquire no further,
 Upon your lips the scarlet drops are found,
 And in your eye the boy that did the murder. *Idea* 2.

Thus also an anonymous writer, in an ode which Mr. Ellis inserted in his beautiful compilation from the old English poets:

In each of her two crystal eyes
 Smiled a naked boy;
 It would you all in heart suffice
 To see that lamp of joy.

Specimens, 1st Ed. p. 7.
 Quoted also by Warton, *Hist. P.* iii. 48.

And Herrick:

Or those babies in your eyes,
 In their christall nurseries. *P.* 138. Also p. 150.
 Shakespeare is supposed to have alluded to this notion in the following passage:

Joy had the like conception in our eyes,
 And, at that instant, like a babe sprung up. *Timon of Ath.* i. 2.

As it requires a very near approach to discern these little images, poets make it an employment of lovers to look for them in each other's eyes.

See *TO LOOK BABIES*, &c.

BABION, or BARIAN, the same as BAVIAN. A baboon. "Our old writers," says Mr. Gifford, "spell this word in many different ways; all derived, however, from *bavaan*, Dutch." He adds, "We had our knowledge

of this animal from the Hollanders, who found it in great numbers at the Cape." *Note on the following passage.*

I am neither your minotaur, nor your centaur, nor your satyr,
 nor your hyena, nor your *babion*. *B. Jon. Cynthia's Revels*, i. 1.
 See BAVIAN.

Of all the rest, that most resembles man,
 Was an o'ergrown ill-favour'd *babion*. *Drayt. Moonc.* p. 500.
 For which he afterwards uses *baboon*, as equivalent. See p. 503.

Out dance the *babousin*. *B. Jon. Epigr.* 280.
 In the reprint of Marston's Satires by J. Bowle, (1764) we read,

Fond affection
 Befits an ape, and mumping *babilon*. *Sat.* ix. b. 3. p. 218.
 This error arose from ignorance of the word *babion*.
 Omit the I in *babilon*, and all is right.

Befits an ape, and mumping *babion*.

BABLE, the same as BAUBLE, *q. v.* In the edition of Drayton's Works printed in 1753, 8vo. this word is ignorantly changed to Babel.

Which with much sorrow brought into my mind
 Their wretched souls, so ignorantly blind,
 When ev'n the great'st things in the world unstable,
 That climb to fall, and damn them for a bubble.
The Owl, Drayt. vol. iv. p. 1290.
 Mean while, my Mall, think thou it's honourable
 To be my foole, and I to be thy *table*. *Harring. Epig.* ii. 96.

BACCARE. A cant word, meaning, *go back*, used in allusion to a proverbial saying, "*Baccare*, quoth Mortimer to his sow;" probably made in ridicule of some man who affected a knowledge of Latin without having it, and who produced his latinized English words on the most trivial occasions.

Saving your tale, l'ertrachio, I pray
 Let us, that are poor petitioners, speak too:
Baccare! you are unreluctious forward. *Tam. Shr.* ii. 1.
 The masculine gender is more worthy than the feminine.
 Therefore, Licio, *baccare*. *Lyly, Mydas*, v. 2.

It is often used by Heywood the Epigrammatist,

as,
 Shall I consume myself, to restore him now;
 Nay *Baccare*, quoth Mortimer to his sow. *Poems*, p. 34.

Upon this proverb the same author made several things that he called epigrams. This word was unpropitious to the conjecturing critics, who would have changed it to *Baccalare*, an Italian term of reproach.

BACHELOR'S BUTTON. A flower; the Campion, or *Lychnis sylvestris* of Johnson's Gerard, p. 472.

Now the similitude that these flowers have to the jagged cloth buttons, antiently worn in this kingdom, gave occasion to our gentlewomen and other lovers of flowers in those times, to call them *bachelor's buttons*. *Loc. cit.*

Supposed, by country people, formerly, to have some magical effect upon the fortunes of lovers. Perhaps alluded to in this passage:

Master Fenton, — he will carry't, he will carry't: 'tis in his buttons, he will carry't. *Mer. W. iii. 2.*

It seems to have grown into a phrase for being unmarried, "to wear *bachelors buttons*," in which probably a quibble was intended:

He wears *bachelors buttons*, does he not?

Heyw. Fair Maid of the West.

BACK AND EDGE, phr. for Completely, entirely; the back and the edge being nearly the whole of some instruments.

By the influence of a white powder, which has wrought so powerfully on their tender pulse, that they have engaged themselves ours, *back and edge*. *Lady Alimony, Act in. Sig. 11. 1.*

BACKRACK, or BACKRAG. A sort of German wine, sometimes mentioned with Rhenish. The name is corrupted from that of the place of its growth. In a modern book of travels I find the following account:

The finest flavour is communicated by soils either argillaceous or marly. Of this sort is a mountain near *Backarach*, the wines of which are said to have a muscadine flavour, and to be so highly esteemed, that an emperor, in the fourteenth century, demanded four large barrels of them, instead of 10,000 florins, which the city of Nuremberg would have paid for its privileges. *Mrs. Radcliffe's Journey in 1794.*

Also in Dr. Ed. Brown's Travels, 1687:

(On the 19th we came to *Backarach*, or *ad Bacchi arae*, belonging to the Elector Palatine; a place famous for excellent wines. p. 117.

I'll go afore, and have the bon-fire made,
My fireworks, and flap-drasons, and good *backrack*,
With a peck of little fishes, to drink down
In healths to this day. *B. & Fl. Beg. Bush, v. 2.*

I'm for no tongues but dry'd ones, such as will
Give a fine relish to my *backrag*. *City Match, O. Pl. ix. 289.*

A beautiful view of *Backarach* is given in some late views on the Rhine.

BADDER, from *bad*. This analogous, but unauthorized comparative, is used by Lyly, in his preface to *Euphues*.

But as it is, it may be better, and were it *badder*, it is not the worst. *Euph. B. 1. h.*

Mr. Todd found *baddest*, in Sir E. Sandys.

BADGE. In the time of Shakespeare, &c. all the servants of the nobility wore silver badges on their liveries, on which the arms of their masters were engraved. To this Shakespeare alludes in the following passage:

To clear this spot by death, at least I give
A badge of time, to slander's livery. *Rape of Lucrece, p. 534.*

The colour of the coat was universally blue, which made this further distinction necessary. See *BLUE*.

A blue coat with a badge does better with you.

Gr. Tr. Quoque, O. Pl. vii. 35.

That is, a servant's dress. It was also called a cognizance; and vulgarly corrupted into *cullisen*. See *CULLISEN*.

Attending on him he had some five men; their cognizance, as I remember, was a pence without a taylor.

Green's Quip, Harl. Misc. v. p. 412.

BADGER. It is a vulgar error, still inveterately maintained, by many who have sufficient opportunities of

informing themselves better, that this animal has the two legs on one side shorter than those on the other. It is noticed as an error by Brown, *Pseudodox. B. iii. ch. 5*. It is alluded to as a supposed fact, by W. Browne, in *Britannia's Pastorals, B. i. Song 4*:

And as that beast *hath legs* (which shepherds fear)
Yelp'd as a *badger*, which our larks doth tear)
(One long, the other short, that when he runs
'Upon the plains he halts, but when he wags
On craggy rocks, or steepy hills, we see
None runs more swift, nor easier than he.

Drayton also calls him "*th' uneven leg'd badger*," and speaks of his halting, in *Nonh's Flood, p. 1534*.

We are not *badgers*,

For our legs are one as long as the other. *Lyly, Midos, i. 2.*

BAFFLE, v. To use contemptuously; to unknight. It was originally a punishment of infamy, inflicted on recreant knights, one part of which was hanging them up by the heels. In French, *baffouer* or *bajfouer*. It is thus described by Spenser:

And after all for greater infamie
He by the heels him hung upon a tree,
And *baff'd* so, that all which passed by
The picture of his punishment might see.

F. Queen, B. VI. vii. 27.

The coward Bessus, in King and no King, confesses that he had met with this treatment:

In this state I continued, 'till they hung me up by th' heels,
and beat me wth hulse-sticks, as if they would have hulk'd me.
After this I railed and eat quietly: for the whole kingdom took
notice of me for a *baffed* and whip'd fellow. *Act ii. Sc. v.*

There is a passage in Hall's Chronicle, Hen. VIII. p. 40, wherein the practice is spoken of as then retained in Scotland. The word occurs in Shakespeare, Rich. II. i. 1. in the more general sense; but in the following passage seems to refer to the particular species of ignominy:

Am I do not, call me villain, and *baffle* me. *1 Hen. IV. i. 2.*

Something of the same kind is also implied, where Falstaff says,

It thou do it half so gravely, so majestically, both in word and matter, *hung me up by the heels* for a rabbit-sucker, or a poulter's hare. *Th. ii. 4.*

The subsequent allusions are added, only by way of contrast to the figure he would make when thus baffled. See also *Muses' Looking Glass, O. Pl. ix. 183*.

BAG, to give the to a person; a colloquial phrase for to cheat.

You shall have those curses which belongs unto your craft; you shal^d be light-footed to travel farre, light witted upon every small occasion to give your masters the *bag*.

Green's Quip, &c. Harl. Misc. v. 411.

To BAG, v. To breed, to become pregnant.

Well, Venus shortly *bagg'd*, and ere long was Cupid bred. *Alb. Engl. vi. p. 148.*

BAINE, s. A bath. *Bain, Fr.*

And so Sir Laurence made faire Elaine for to gather herbs for him to make him a *baine*. *Hist. of K. Arthur, 4to. 1634.*

And bath'd him in the baine

Of his son's blood, before the altar staine. *Mirr. Mag. p. 268.*

BAINE, v. To bathe. *Baigner, Fr.*

Hoping against hope, and faying by and by some joy and pleasure, wherein he bained himself with great contented munde.

Palace of Pleasure, vol. 2.

To *baine* themselves in my distilling blood.

Women of Civil War. F. Lodge.

BAISEMAINS. Compliments; salutations. *Fr. Spenser.*

BAIT, v. Term in falconry. See *BATE*.

BAK'D-MEAT, means generally, meat prepared by baking, but in the common usage of our ancestors it signified more usually a meat pie; or perhaps any other pie. This signification has been a good deal overlooked. Dr. Johnson says only "meats dressed by the oven;" yet the very quotation he employs, from Bacon, leads to a suspicion of the truth; for there they are classed with sweetmeats. In *Romeo and Juliet*, as soon as the nurse has said,

They call for dates and quinces in the *pastry*;

Capulet exclaims,

Look to the *bak'd meats*, good Angelica,

Spare not for cost.

iv. 4.

This also suggests the same idea. But R. Sherwood puts it out of all doubt: by whom, in the English part of Cotgrave's dictionary, *bak'd meats* are rendered by *pastisserie*, i. e. *pâtisserie*; and on the other hand *pastiserie* is translated "all kind of pies, or *bak'd meats*."

You speak as if a man

Should know what fowl is *collid*'d in a *bak'd meat*

Afore it is cut up. *White Devil*. O. Pl. vi. 312.

Coffin'd means incrustated. See **COFFIN**.

Prior speaks of *bak'd-meats*, in an imitation of Chaucer:

Full oft doth Mat with Topaz dine. Eateth *bak'd meats*, &c.

But whether he meant it in this sense is not so clear.

BALDRICK, or BAULDRICK, s. A belt.

But that I will have a recheat winded in my forehead; or hang my bugle in an invisible *baldrick*, the ladies shall pardon me.

Much A. i. 1.

Athwart his breast a *bauldrick* brave he wore.

Sp. F. Q. I. vii. 89.

The zodiac is called by Spenser the *bauldrick* of the heavens:

That like the twins of Jove they seem'd in sight

Which deek the *bauldrick* of the heavens bright.

Prothalamion, 174.

BALE, s. Sorrow. Sax.

Rome and her rats are at the point of battle,

The one side must have *bale*.

Cor. i. 1.

Let now your bliss be turned into *bale*.

Spens. Daphnida, 320.

BALE OF DICE. A pair of dice.

For exercise of arms, a *bale of dice*,

Or two or three packs of cards to shew the cheat,

And nimbleness of hand.

B. Jon. New Inn, i. 3.

A pox upon these dice, give's a fresh *bale*.

Green's Tu Quoque. O. Pl. vii. 50.

BALKE, s. A beam, or rafters.

Many a piece of bacon have I had out of their *balkes*.

Gammer Gurton's N. O. Pl. ii. 7.

In it's swift pulleys oft the men withdrew

The tree, and oft the riding *balk* forth threw.

The mighty *beam* redoubled oft its blows. *Fairf. T. xviii. 80.*

Also a ridge in ploughed land, or rather a space left between the lands in a common field; still used in the midland counties.

And as the plowman when the land he tills

Throws up the fruitfull earth in ridged hills,

Between whose *chevron* form he leaves a *balk*;

So twist those hills had nature fram'd this walke.

Brown's Brit. Past. i. 4.

No grying landlord hath inclos'd thy walke

Nor toying plowman furrow'd them in *balkes*. *Id. ii. 2. p. 61.*

See *Junius*, and *Minsheu*.

BALKE, v. To raise into ridges; to pile up.

Minsheu has this word, "to *balk*, or make a *balk*

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in *earing* (i. e. plowing) of land." Thus some explain this passage of Shakespeare:

Ten thousand bold Scots, two and twenty Nights

Balk'd in their own blood did Sir Walter see

On Holmedou's plains.

1 Hen. IV. i. 1.

Others would change the reading to *bak'd* in the sense of incrustated, which is not without authority from Shakespeare himself. See *Hamlet* ii. 2. There however the blood is *bak'd* by the fire of the houses, not the person *bak'd* in blood. The following quotation from Heywood is more apposite:

Troilus lies *embak'd*

In his cold blood.

Iron Age.

BALLIARDS for BILLIARDS, from a mistaken opinion concerning the etymology, which has been adopted by Dr. Johnson. It is really from *Billard*, Fr.

With dice, with cards, with *balliards* far unfit,

With shuttlecocks misseeming manly wit.

Spenser, Moth. Hub. Tale, 803.

BALLOON, or BALOON, s. A large inflated ball of strong leather, used in a game of the same appellation. The game was French.

While others have been at the *balloon*, I have been at my books. *Ben Jon. For. ii. 2.*

All that is nothing, I can toss him thus.

G. I. thus: 'tis easier sport than the *balloon*.

Four Prentices of Lond. O. Pl. vi. 497.

In the above passage of Ben Jonson, the word is erroneously printed *balloo*, in Whalley's edit. In the game of *balloon*, the ball was struck with the arm, like the *folliis* of the ancients. Minsheu in *Bracer*, speaks of a wooden bracer worn on the arm by *balloone players*. Bailey says, "Also a great ball with which noblemen and princes use to play." In the play of Eastward Hoe, Sir Petronel Flash says, "We had a match at *balloon* too with my Lord Whackum, for four crowns;" and adds, "O sweet lady, 'tis a strong play with the arm."—O. Pl. iv. 211. This game is thus described in a book entitled *Country Contents*:

A strong and moving sport in the open fields, with a great ball of double leather filled with wind, and driven to and fro with the strength of a man's arm, armed with a bracer of wood.

Strutt, who quotes this description, adds that it was the same sport which was revived not many years ago at Pimlico under the title of the *Olympic game*. Vol. iii. p. 148. That the balloon was filled with wind, appears in this quotation:

The more that *ballones* are blownen up with winde, the higher they rebounde.

Defence of the Regiment of Women.

Harl. MS. 6257. fol. 20.

Packe, foole, to French *balloone*, and there at play

Consume the progresse of thy sullen day.

R. Anton. Phil. Satyres, p. 20.

It is described by *Coryat* as played at Venice.

Crud. ii. 15. *repr.*

BALLOW, adj. Explained in the margin, gant; that is, bony, thin.

Whereas the *ballo* nag, outstrips the wind in chase.

Drayton, Polyolb. iii. p. 704.

I do not find the word elsewhere.

BAN, s. A curse; from *ban*, a public sentence of condemnation. Germ.

Take thou that too with multiplying *banns*,

Timon will to the woods.

Tim. A. iv. 1.

Sometime with lunatic *bans*, sometime with prayers.

Lear, ii. 3.

To BAN, v. To curse.

All swoln with chafing, down Adonis sits
Banning his boisterous and unruly bent.

Sb. Venus and Adonis, i. 325.

And here upon my knees, striking the earth,
I ban their souls to everlasting pains.

Marlow's Jew of Malta, O. Pl. viii. 159.

BANBURY. This town, in the beginning of the 17th century, was much infested with Puritans. *Zeal of the-land Busy*, the puritanical Rabbi in Ben Jonson's Bartholomew Fair, is called a *Banbury man*, and described as one who had been a baker, but left that trade to set up for a prophet.

Quer. I knew divers of those Banburians when I was in Oxford. Act i. Sc. 5.

She is more devout

Than a weaver of Banbury, that hopes

To intice heaven, by singing, to make him lord

Of twenty looms. *Wits, by Sir W. Dave. O. Pl. viii. 410.*

From the loud pure wives of Banbury, &c.

Bless the sov'reign and his hearing.

B. Jon. Masque of Gipsies, vol. vi. p. 113.

BAND was formerly synonymous with *bond*.

See Jonson's *Staple of News* throughout, where *band*, an allegorical personage, is one of the attendants on *Pecunia*.

Sister, prove such a wife

As my thoughts make thee, and my utmost *band*

Shall pass on thy approach.

Ant. & Cl. iii. 2.

That is, "such as I will pledge my utmost bond that thou wilt prove." The expression is rather obscure. See also *Com. of E. iv. 2.* and *Rich. II. i. 1.*

Since faith could get no credit at his hand,

I sent him word to come and sue my *band*.

Churchyard's Challenge, p. 152.

I knew his word as currant as his *band*,

And straight I gave to him three crowns in hand.

Harrington. Epig. iv. 16.

We should doubtless read *band* for *bond* in the following stanza:

The bloudie Jew now ready is

With whetted blade in hand,

To spoyle the blood of innocent

By forfeit of his *band*.

Reliques of Anc. Poetry, vol. i. p. 215.

Band is, by Fairfax, licentiously used for *bond*:

Erotimus prepar'd his cleansing gear,

And with a belt his gown about him *band*. *Tasso, xi. 71.*

See also *Spanish Tragedy. O. Pl. iii. 202.*

BAND, as an article of ornament for the neck, was the common wear of gentlemen. The clergy and lawyers, who now exclusively retain them, formerly wore ruffs. The assumption of the *band*, was doubtless, originally a piece of coxcombry, as was the wearing of large wigs, though both are now thought to be connected with professional dignity. See *Todd*.

Ruffs of the bar,

By the vacations power, translated are

To cut-work *bands*.

Hobington, p. 110. and Cens. Lit. vii. 407.

That is, the lawyers were turned fine gentlemen.

See **CUT-WORK**.

Then his *band*

May be disordered, and transformed from lace

To cut-work. *Braun. & Pl. Coron. Act i.*

It is rather remarkable, that what, from the old usage, was within these forty years called a *band*, at the universities, is now called a *pair of bands*, probably from a supposed resemblance to a pair of breeches.

BANDELEER. A broad belt of leather, worn by a musqueteer, over the left shoulder, to which were hung, besides other implements, ten or twelve small cylindrical boxes, each containing a charge of powder. *Bandouillier, Fr.*

My cask I must change for a cap and feather, my *bandilero* to a scarf to hang my sword in.

Heym. Royal K. &c. Anc. Dr. vi. 803.

Sylvester calls the zodiac a *bandeleer*:

What shall I say of that bright *bandeleer*

Which twice six signs so richly garnish here?

Du Bart. P. iv. Day 2. Week 2.

According to Minshew and Kersey, the charge boxes were also called *bandeleers*.

BANDOG. Properly *band-dog*, or bound-dog. A dog always kept tied up on account of his fierceness, and with a view to increase that quality in him, which it certainly would do. *Cotes* and others render it *canis catenarius*. In French *chien bandé*, which in the following passage is played upon; *chien* meaning also the cock of a gun or pistol.

Le *chien bandé* qui les guettoit,

En s'abaissant les attrapoit,

Townley's Hudibr. Canto I.

These were the dogs kept for baiting bears, when that amusement was in vogue: and therefore were probably the same as those by which bulls also were baited, the true old English *bull-dogs*, than which a dog of greater courage cannot exist. Mr. Gifford seems to think they were German mastiffs. From the word being usually written and spoken *bandog*, it has been sometimes supposed, but erroneously, to be formed from *ban*, or curse. From the terrific howling made by such large dogs, they are occasionally introduced in descriptions of night, to heighten the horror of the picture:

The time when scritch-owls cry, and *bandogs* howl,

When spirits walk, and ghosts break up their graves.

2 Hen. VI. i. 4.

A man had better, twenty times, be a *bandog* and barke,

Than here, among such a sort, be parish-priest or clerk.

Gammer Gart. O. Pl. ii. 80.

With warrens of *siard*'d *beas* that bite like *bandogs*.

B. & Pl. W. u. M. iii. 1.

In the following passages I find it spelt according to its etymology:

Hush now wee *band-dogges*, barke no more at me,

But let me slide away in secrecy.

Marston. Sat. 5. ad fin.

Walking late in the evening he was assaulted by *band-dogs*, and by them worried and torne in pieces.

Heywood's Hierarchie, p. 23.

On the Queen (Elizabeth) going to Kenilworth,

A great sort of *bandogs* were there tyed in the outer court, and thirteen bears in the inner.

Progr. of Eliz.

BANDORE. A musical instrument, very similar in form to a guitar, but whether strung with wires like that, or with catgut, like the lute, we are not told. It is figured in Hawkins's *Hist. of Music*, vol. iii. p. 345. Sir John says, on the authority of Stowe, (Ann. p. 369.) that it was invented by John Rose, or rather Ross; a famous viol maker; but, as it so much resembles the Italian *pandura*, both in form and name, it is most probable that Ross worked from an Italian model; though he might not choose to disclose the fact to his English customers. See *Hawk. iv. p. 111*. Minshew describes it as "a musical instrument with three strings;" but, if the figure be right, he is very wrong; for the strings there are

numerous. Howell, in his vocabulary, translates it *Pandura*, Ital.

One Garcil Sanchez, a Spanish poet, became distraught of his wits with overmuch levity, and at the time of his distraction was playing upon a *bundore*. *Wits, fitts and fancies*, N. 4.—1614.

BANDY, v. Originally a term at tennis; from *bander*, Fr. of the same signification.

Had she affections and warm youthful blood,
She'd be as swift in motion as a ball;
My words would *bandy* her to my sweet love,
And his to me.

Rom. ii. 5.

That while he had been *bandyng* at tennis
He might have sworn himself to hell, and struck
His soul into the *hazurd*. *Webster's Vittoria Corombona*.

The other senses seem to be metaphorical: and if so, Skinner's interpretation *totis viribus se opponere*, and his derivation from *se bunder contre*, fall to the ground.

BANKROUT, or BANQUEROUT, s. A bankrupt.

Time is a very *bankrupt* and owes more than he's worth, to season. *Com. of E. iv. 2.*

Nor shall I e'er believe or think thee dead
Though mist, until our *bankrupt* stage be sped, &c.

Leon. Digges. Prolog. to Sâ. p. 223.

Of whom, I think, it may be truly said,
That he'll prove *banquerout* in e'ry trade. *Hon. Ghost*, p. 4.

Also bankruptcy:

An unhappy master is he, that is made cunning by many
shipwracks; a miserable merchant, that is neither rich nor wise,
but after some *bankrouths*. *Archam, Scholm.* p. 59.

TO BANKROUT. To become bankrupt.

He that wins empire with the loss of faith
Out-buries it, and will *bankrout*. *Byron's Conspiracy*, by Thorpe.

BANKS'S HORSE, or CURTAIL. A learned horse, whose name was *Morocco*. (See Drayt. ii. 186.) once celebrated in his time than even the learned pig in ours. He has the honour to be mentioned by Sir Walter Raleigh in his *History of the World*:

If *Banks* had lived in older times, he would have shamed all the inchanters in the world; for whosoever was most famous among them, could never master, or instruct any beast as he did his horse. Part i. p. 178.

She governs them with signs, and by the eye, as *Banks* breeds his horse. *Parson's Wedd.* by Killegrew, O. Pl. xi. 507.

One of his qualifications was dancing, for which reason he is supposed to have been alluded to in *Love's Labour Lost*, Act i. sc. 2. under the title of "*The dancing horse*." Many quotations concerning this horse are collected in the note on that passage, in Johnson and Steevens's *Shakespeare*; where one of his exploits is said to have been going up to the top of St. Paul's church. This feat is alluded to in some verses by *Gayton*, from *Banks's* his horse to *Rosinante*:

Let us compare our feats; thou top of nowles
Of hills, has oft been seen, I top of *Pauls* (pron. *Powles*)
To Smithfield horses I stood there the wonder.

Festiv. Notes, p. 289.

If we may trust the chronology of the *Owle's Almanack*, this happened in 1601:

Since the dancing horse stood on the top of *Fowles*, whilst a number of asses stood baying below, 17 yeares.—p. 6. publ. in 1618.

It was given out that he was a spirit. See **CURTAL**.

BANKSIDE. A part of the Borough of Southwark where were once four public theatres, the *Globe*, the *Swan*, the *Rose*, and the *Hope*. Of the first, which was famous for being the original stage on which most of the plays of *Shakespeare* appeared, there is

an account in the *Prolegomena* to the edition of *Shakespeare*, by Mr. Malone. The *Bank-side* was also a noted place for ladies of more complaisance than virtue:

Come, I will send for a whole coach or two
Of *Bank-side* ladies, and we will be jovial.

Randolph's Muse's L. Glass, O. Pl. ix. 206.

I fear our best zeal for the drama will not authorize us to deny that these circumstances are too often combined. Covent-garden and Drury-lane have succeeded to the *Bank-side* in every species of fame.

In the time of Shirley the theatres on the *Bank-side* seem to have been considered as of an inferior order, chiefly fit for noise and show. Thus the prologue to his *Doubtful Heir* begins:

All that the Prologue comes for is to say,
Our author did not calculate this Play
For this meridian; the *Bank-side*, he knows,
Are far more skilful at the ebbes and flows
Of water than of wit, he did not mean
For th' elevation of your poles this scene.
No shows, no dance, and what you most delight in
Grave understanders, [those in the pit] here's no target fighting
Upon the stage, all work for cutlers bard,
No bawdry, nor no ballets; this goes hard.

BANQUEROUT. See **BANKROUT**.

BANQUET, what we now call a dessert, was in earlier times often termed a *banquet*; and Mr. Gifford informs us that the *banquet* was usually placed in a separate room, to which the guests removed when they had dined.

We'll dine in the great room, but let the music
And *banquet* be prepared here. *Massing. Unnat. Comb.*

The dishes were raised one upon another
As woodmongers do billets, for the first,
The second, and third course; and most of the shops
Of the best confectioners in London ranack'd
To furnish out a *banquet*. *Mass. City Madam*, ii. 1.

"The common place of *banqueting*, or eating the dessert," the same critic says, "was the garden-house or arbour, with which almost every dwelling was furnished." To this *Shallow* alludes, when he says,

Nay, you shall see mine orchard, where, in an *arbour*, we will
eat a last year's pippin of mine own grafting, &c. *2 Hen. IV.*

Every meal four long tables furnished with all varieties:
our first and second course being threescore dishes at one board,
and after that always a *banquet*.

J. Taylor's Penniless Pilgr. p. 137. n.
For *banqueting stuff* (as suckets, jellies, sirrups)

I will bring in myself. *Middl. Witch*, Act i. p. 9.

Evenly used it in this sense so late as in 1685:

The *banquet* [dessert] was twelve vast chargers pil'd up so high,
that those who sat one against another could hardly see each other. Of these *sweetmeats*—the ambassadors tasted not.

Memoirs, vol. ii. p. 690.

It must be observed, however, that the distinction marked in these passages is not always made by authors of that time. *Banquet* is often used by *Shakespeare*, and there seems always to signify a feast, as it does now. *Massinger* himself uses it so in the latter part of the *City Madam*.

BARB, v. To shave, or to dress the hair and beard.

Shave the head and tie the beard; and say it was the desire
of the penitent to be so *barb'd* before his death; you know the
course is common. *Meas. for M.* i. 2.

R. And who *barbes* ye, Grimbold?
G. A dapper knave, one *Rosko*. *Promos & Cassandra*, v. 5.

Hence also metaphorically, to mow :

The stooping scythe-man, that doth *barb* the field
Thou mak'st wink-sure. *Marst. Malcontent*, O. Pl. iv. 63.
See also UNBARRED.

BARB, s. A kind of hood or muffler, which covered the lower part of the face and shoulders.

But let be this, and tell me how you fare,
Do 'way your *barbe*, and shew your face bare.

Chaucer, Tro. & Cr. ii. 159.

Hence the following reading, proposed in a difficult passage of Shakespeare :

For those milk-paps
That through the widow's *barb* bore at men's eyes.

Tim. A. iv. 3.

Perhaps *window'd barb* might be the true reading. The old text is *window barne*; the modern reading *window-bars*. *Barbula* is explained in Du Cange, "terminis species, qui caput tegebant milites seu equites in præliis;" also, "capitum magnum sine caudâ," a great monk's hood.

BARBASON. The supposed name of a fiend.

Amason sounds well; Lucifer, well; *Barbason*, well; yet they are devils' additions, the names of devils: but cuckold! wizo! cuckold! the devil himself hath not such a name.

Mer. W. ii. 2.

I am not *Barbason*; you cannot conjure me.

Hen. V. ii. 1.

The commentators give us *Barbatos*, from *Scott* and *R. Holme*; but that is hardly the same. Shakespeare must have found *Barbason* somewhere; which will probably be discovered.

BARRE, s. Used by corruption for *barde*; the general name for the several pieces of defensive armour with which the horses of knights were covered in war.

Their horses were naked, without any *barbs*, for albeit many brought *barbs*, few regarded to put them on. *Heyward.*

Quoted by Dr. Johnson.

Also the ornaments and housings of horses in peace or at tournaments :

— His lofty steed with golden sell

And goodly gorgeous *barbes*. *Spens. F. Q. II. ii. 11.*

At last they see a warlike horse and steot,

With guilded *barb*, that cost full many a pound.

Harrington, Ariosto, i. 79.

The rays were two chaynes of golde very artificially made, the *barbe* and coverture of the horse, of cloth of golde fringed round about with gold.

Palace of Pleasure, b. 2.

A *barb* means also a horse from Barbary.

BARBED. Similarly corrupted, for *barbed*; horses thus armed or ornamented. The corruption was in more common use than the proper word.

And now instead of mounting *barbed* steeds,

To fright the souls of fearful adversaries,

He capers nimbly, &c.

Rich. III. i. 1.

And, where he goes, beneath his feet he trends

The armed Saracens, and *barbed* steeds. *Fairfax, Tasso, ix. 48.*

A confusion seems to have arisen between the *barb* or *Barbary* horse, and the *barbed* horse: thus in the low Latin there is *cavallus de barba*, and *equus barbarus*, for the former; as well as *cavallus de barba*, and *equus bardatus*, for the latter. Consult Du Cange on the above words. It has very justly been objected to Chatterton as an inaccuracy, that he applied this epithet to a hall. *Ælla* 219. It was strictly appropriated to *horse armour*, and never used in general reference to arms. See also below, **BARDE** and **BARDED**.

BARBER'S CHAIR. Proverbial for accommodating all bottoms.

It is like a *barber's chair*, that fits all buttocks; the pin-buttock, the quatch-buttock, the brawn-buttock, or any buttock.

All's W. ii. 2.

See **RAY**.

Rabehis shews that it might be applied to any thing in very common use. *Progn. ch. 5. Ozel*, vol. v. p. 258.

It appears that barbers' shops were anciently places of great resort, and the practices observed there were consequently very often the subject of allusion. The cittern or lute, which hung there for the diversion of the customers, is the foundation of a proverb. See **CITTERN**.

A peculiar mode of snapping the fingers is also mentioned as a necessary qualification in a barber :

Let not the barber be forgotten: and look that he be an excellent fellow, and one that can snap his fingers with dexterity.

Green's Tu Quoque, O. P. vii. 86.

Morose, who detested all noises, particularly valued a barber who was silent, and did not snap his fingers; but it is represented as a rare instance.

The fellow trims him silently, and hath not the *knack* with his sheers or his fingers: and that continency in a barber he thinks so eminent a virtue, as it has made him chief of his counsel.

B. Jon. Silent Wom. i. 2.

Of the *barber's art*, as it was practised in his day, a curious sample is given by *Lyly*. The barber says,

Thou knowest I have taught thee the knocking of the hands, the tickling on a man's hairs, like the tuning of a citterne. D. True. M. Besides, I instructed thee in the phrases of our eloquent occupation, as, How, Sir, will you be trimmed? will you have your beard like a spade or a bodkin? a cent-hous on your upper lip, or an ally on your chin? a low curle on your head like a bull, or dangling locks like a spaniel? your mustachoes sharp at the ends, like shomaker's awles, or hanging down to your mouth like gontes flakes? your love-locks wreathed with a silken twist, or shaggy to fall on your shoulders? *Mydas, iii. 2.*

Plutarch remarks, that *barbers* are naturally a loquacious race, and gives an anecdote of King Archelaus, who, like Morose, stipulated with his barber to shave him in silence. *De Garrul. p. 508.*

BARBER-MONGER. A term of contempt thrown out among many others by *Kent*, in *K. Lear*, against the *E. of Gloucester's* steward. Its meaning is rather obscure, but is well conjectured, by Dr. Farmer, to be intended to convey a reproach against the steward, as making a property of barbers and other tradesmen, by taking fees for recommending them to the family.

Draw, you whoreson cullionly barber-monger, draw. *Lear, ii. 2.*

BARBICAN. More properly, but less commonly, *barbican*, being from *barbacana*, Span. or low Latm. It was generally a small round tower, for the station of an advanced guard, placed just before the outward gate of the castle yard, or ballium.

King on Anc. Castles; Archael. v. 308.

Within the *barbican* a porter sat

Day and night duly keeping watch and ward.

Spens. F. Q. II. ix. 85.

Taken for a watch tower, or post of importance in general.

That far all-seeing eye

Could soon espy

What kind of waking man

He had so highly set, and in what *barbican*.

B. Jon. Epithalamion, vol. vii. p. 5.

Minshew, on this word, relates a pun of a king of

Spain, to an old captain with a grey beard, who had lost a town of which he was governor, "Perdisti mi villa y guardaste la barba cana?" Did you lose my town and keep the barba cana? i. e. *barbican*, or grey-beard.

Barbican is found in low Latin as well as *barbacana*. See *Du Cange*.

Stowe calls it a *barbican*, or *burkhenning*, from which he seems to derive it: i. e. from *burh* and *kenn*, being a place to kenn or view from, "commonly called *barbican* or *burkhenning*, for that same being placed on a high ground, and also builded of some good height, was in old time used as a watch tower for the citie, from whence a man might behold and view the whole citie."

Stowe's Survey of Lond. p. 52.

BARBING. A cant term for clipping of gold; quasi, shaving it.

Ay, and perhaps thy neck

Within a noose, for laundring gold, and *barbing* it.

B. Jon. Alch. i. 1.

BARDASH. An unnatural paramour. *Bardachio*, Ital.

Cato, among other things, hit him in the teeth with a certain *bardash*, whom he had enticed from Rome into France with promise of rich rewards. This wondrous youth being at a feast, &c.

Camer. Hist. Med. p. 171.

So in the note on Ingle, in Ozell's *Rabelais*:

The Spaniards spell it *Yngle*, which with them means nothing else than the groic, not a *bardash*.

Vol. i. p. 137.

BARDE. The proper word signifying horse-armour, for which *barbe* is generally, but corruptly, used. See *Minshew*, and *Barrett's Alvearie*. The word is French, Italian, and low Latin. The *bardes* consisted of the following pieces: the *chamfron*, *chamfrein*, or *shaffron*, the *crinieres* or *main façre*, the *poitrinal*, *poitral* or breastplate, and the *croupiere* or buttock piece. *Grose on Anc. Armour*, p. 29.

See **BARBE**.

BARDED. Armed or ornamented, but applied only to a horse.

For at all alarms he was the first man armed, and that at all points, and his horse ever *barbed*. *Comines Hist.* by *Danet*. 1596.

There were a five hundred men of arms in eyther host, with *barbed* horses, all covered with iron. *Holinshed*.

Sometimes *barbed* was contracted to *bar'd*.

Shall our *bar'd* horses climb yon mountain tops,

And bid them battle where they pitch their tents?

Heywood's Four Prentices, O. Pl. vi. 514. See also 542.

So also in *Drayton*:

There floats the *bar'd* steed with his rider drown'd.

Miracles of Moses.

BARRE, for *bare-headed*. It was a piece of state, that the servants of the nobility, particularly the gentleman-usher, should attend *bare headed*: for which *bare* was often used.

Have with them for the great caroch, six horses,

And the two coachmen, with my ambler *bare*,

And my three women; we will live i' faith

Th' examples of the town, and govern it.

B. Jon. Devil is an *Ass*, iv. 2.

Coachmen also drove *bare*, when great state was assumed:

Or a plated lock, or a *bareheaded* coachman;

This site like a sign where great ladies are

To be sold within.

B. & Fl. Woman Hater, iii. 2.

The wind blew't off (*his hat*) at Highgate, and my Lady

Would not endure me light to take it up,

But made me drive *bare-headed* in the rain.

B. Jon. New Inn, iv. 1.

In the procession to the trial in *Shakespeare's King Henry VIII.* one of the persons enumerated is a gentleman-usher, *bareheaded*.

And be a viscountess, to carry all

Before her (as we say) her gentleman-usher,

And cast off pages, *bare*.

B. Jon. Magn. Lady, ii. 3.

And your coachman bald,

Because he shall be *bare* enough.

Id. Devil an Ass, ii. 3.

Your 'squireship's mother passeth by (*her husker* [usher]

Mr. Pol-Martino *bareheaded* before her.) *Id. Tale Tab*, v. 7.

And again:

With her Pol-Martino *bare* before her.

Id. 10.

BAR'D CATER-TRA, or more properly, *barr'd quatre, trois*. The name for a sort of false dice, so constructed, that the *quatre* and *trois* shall very seldom come up.

I have suffered your tongue, like a *bar'd cater tra*, to run all this while and have not stop't it.

Dekker's Honest Whore, Part II. O. P. iii. 437.

Where fullan high and low men bore great sway

With the quick help of a *bar'd cater tray*.

Taylor's Trav. of 12 pence, p. 73.

See **LANGRET**, **FULLAM**, and **NOVUM**.

So likewise when other throws were excluded by loading, the dice were named accordingly. We read of

Those *bar'd*, those *bar* size-aces.

Nobody and Somebody, 4to. G. 3.

They were chiefly used at the game of *NOVUM*, where five or nine were winning casts.

Such he also call'd *bar'd cater tra*, because commonly the longer end will of his own way draw downwards, and turn up to the six *six*, *six*, *six*, *six*, or *acc*. The principal use of them is at *Novum*, for so long a pair of *bar'd cater tra* is walking on the board, so long can ye not cast five nor nine unless it be by a great chance. *Art of Juggling*, 1614. C. 4.

BARKING-DOGS bite not. This proverb, which is still in use, is extant in the play of *George-a-Greene*.

That I will try. *Barking dogs bite not the sorest*. O. P. iii. 43.

In Ray it is thus set down:

The greatest *barkers* bite not sorest; or, dogs that *bark* at a distance bite not at hand.

Prov. p. 76.

BARLBREAK, or the *last couple in Hell*. 'The name of a rural sport, very often alluded to by our poets, and apparently still used in some parts of Scotland. Dr. Jamieson, in *BARLA-BREIKIS*, *barley bracks*, says, "This innocent sport seems to be almost entirely forgotten in the South of Scotland. It is also falling into desuetude in the North." He describes it thus: "A game generally played by young people in a corn yard. Hence called *Barla-bracks*, about the stacks. One stack is fixed on as the *dule* or goal; and one person is appointed to catch the rest of the company, who run out from the *dule*. He does not leave it till they are all out of his sight. Then he sets out to catch them. Any one who is taken, cannot run out again with his former associates, being accounted a prisoner; but is obliged to assist his captor in pursuing the rest. When all are taken, the game is finished; and he who is first taken is bound to act as catcher in the next game."

The English game was very different from this. It is thus described by Mr. Gifford, chiefly from the passage of the *Arcadia*: "It was played by six people (three of each sex) who were coupled by lot. A piece of ground was then chosen, and divided into three compartments, of which the middle one was called *hell*. It was the object of the couple con-

demned to this division to catch the others, who advanced from the two extremities; in which case a change of situation took place, and hell was filled by the couple who were excluded by pre-occupation from the other places: in this "catching" however, there was some difficulty, as, by the regulations of the game, the middle couple were not to separate before they had succeeded, while the others might break hands whenever they found themselves hard pressed. When all had been taken in turn, the last couple were said to be in *hell*, and the game ended."

Note on *Massinger*, vol. i. p. 104.

One of the poems most descriptive of it is that by Sir John Suckling, quoted in the same note, and beginning,

Love, reason, hate did once bespeak
Three mates to play at *barley-break*, &c.

And that in the *Arcadia*, cited below:

Would I had time
To wonder at this last couple in *Hell*. B. & Fl. *Cept.* v. 4.
Sometimes alluded to in a contrary sense:

O devils!

O, the last couple that came out of *Hell*!

R. *Brom's Queen and C.* iv. 4.

And give her a new garment on the grass,

After a course at *barley-break* or base. B. *Jon. Sad Shep.* i. 4.

Both its names are alluded to in the following passage:

Shall's to *barlbreak*?

I was in *hell* last; 'tis little less to be in a petticoat sometimes.
Shirley's Bird in a Cage, O. P. viii. 296.

It is thus exactly described by Sir Philip Sidney:

Then couples three be straight allotted there,
They of both ends the middle two do flee,
The two that in mid place, *hell* called, were
Must strive with waiting foot and watching eye
To catch of them, and them to *hell* to bear
That they, as well as they, *hell* may supply.
There you may see that, as the middle two
Do coupled, towards either couple make,
They, false and fearful, do their hands undo.

Arcadia, B. 1. *Ecl.* last.

The couples being paired, a male and female together, it seems that they sometimes solaced themselves in their confinement by kisses, as appears from the following Epigram:

Barley break: or Last in Hell.

We two are last in *hell*: what may we fear
To be tormented or kept prisoners here?
Alas, if kissing be of plagues the worst,
We'll wish in *hell* we had been last and first.

Herrick's Poems, p. 34.

That the middle place was called *hell*, is also said in a poem entitled *Barley-break*, publ. 1607.

Ephraim now with Shethon is in *hell*
(For so the middle roome is always call'd.)
He would for ever, if he might, there dwell.

British Bibliogr. i. p. 67.

This term of *Hell* was indiscreet, and must have produced many profane allusions; besides familiarizing what ought always to preserve its due effect of awe upon the mind. See the Poem quoted by Dr. Drake in his *Shakespeare and his Times*, vol. i. p. 311.

We learn from the communication of a kind friend, that it was played in Yorkshire within his memory, and among the stacks of corn, but with some variations from the Scottish game. They had also another form of it, more resembling that in the *Arcadia*, which was practised in open ground. It is probable

that it still subsists in all the northern counties. Our very puerile game of *tag* seems to be derived from it; for there was a *tig* or *tag* in the Yorkshire game, whose touch made a prisoner.

Barlibak is used as the name of an evil spirit, by *Massinger*, vol. i. 80.

BARNACLE. A multivalve shell-fish [*lepas anatifera*, *Linn.*] growing on a flexible stem, and adhering to loose timber, bottoms of ships, &c.; anciently supposed to turn into a Solan goose; possibly because the name was the same. Whether the fish or the bird be meant in the following passage is not clear:

We shall lose our time

And all be turned to *barnacles* or apes. Temp. iv. Sc. last.

The metamorphosis is mentioned by *Butler* in *Hudibr.* III. l. 655. By *Bp. Hall*, iv. 2, and others; and in this Latin anigma,

Sum volucris, nam plumosum mihi corpus, et ale
Quarum renigio, quam libet, alta peto.
Haud tamen e volucris fortuito semine nascor,
Haud ovi tereti in cortice concipior;
Sed nare me gignit, biforis sub tegmine conche,
Aut in ventre trabis, quam tult unda, undi,
Ilud idem tencro mihi pabula prebet alumnio;
Pabula jam grandi suggerit ilud idem. *Pincieri Enigm.* i. 1.

The notes show that many respectable men gave credit to the fable.

Like other fictions, it had its variations: sometimes the *barnacles* were supposed to grow on trees, and thence to drop into the sea and become geese; as in *Duray's* account of *Furness*:

Whereas those scatter'd trees, which naturally partake
The fatness of the soil, (in many a story) have
Their roots so deeply soak'd send from their stocky boughs
A soft and suppy gum, from which those *tree-geese* grow
Call'd *barnacles* by us, which like a jelly first
To the beholder seem, then by the fluxure turn'd
Still great and greater thrive, until you well may see
Them turn'd to perfect fowls; when dropping from the tree,
Into the merry pond which under them do lie,
Wax ripe, and taking wing, away in flocks do fly.

Polygl. Song 27. pag. 1190.

From this fable, *Linnaeus* has formed his trivial name *anatifera*, Goose, or Duck-bearing. See *Donovan's British Shells*, Plate 7, where is a good description of the real animal, and an excellent specimen of the fabulous account, from *Gerard's Herbal*.

BARNE. A child. A word still retained in the northern dialects, supposed to be from *born*, that which is *born*, natus.

Mercy on 's, a *barne*! a very pretty *barne*. Win. Tale, iii. 3.

BARNE-BISHOP, i. e. Boy-Bishop. See *NICHOLAS ST.*

BARRED. For *barred*, which see.

Both armed cap-a-pée upon their *barred* horse,
Together fiercely bow. *Dray.* Pol. xii. p. 904.

BARRIERS. To fight at *barriers*; to fight within lists. This kind of contest is sometimes called simply *barriers*:

Noble youth,

I pity thy sad fate.—Now to the *barriers*.
(They fight at *barriers*, first single pairs, then three to three.)
Vitt. Coromona. O. P. vi. 341.

The great *barriers* moulted not more feathers, than he
Hath shed hair, by the confession of his doctor. *Id.* ib. p. 245.

BARTHOLOMEW-PIG. Roasted pigs were formerly among the chief attractions of *Bartholomew Fair*, London: they were sold piping hot, in booths and on stalls, and ostentatiously displayed, to excite the

appetite of passengers. Hence a *Bartholomew pig* became a common subject of allusion; the puritan railed against it,

For the very calling it a *Bartholomew pig*, and to eat it so, is a
spice of idolatry. *B. Jons. Bart. Fair*, i. 6.

Falstaff, in coaxing ridicule of his enormous figure, is playfully called by his favourite,

Thou whoreson little tidy *Bartholomew* boar-pig.

2 Hen. IV. ii. 4.

Dr. Johnson thought that paste-pigs were there meant; but the true *Bartholomew pigs* were substantial, real, hot, roasted pigs; as may be seen throughout the above play of old Ben, where Ursula, the pig-woman, is no inconsiderable personage. *Gayton* also speaks of the pig-dressers.

Like *Bartholomew Fair* pig-dressers, who look like the dams,
as well as the cooks of what they roasted. *Pest. N.* p. 57.

The young wife in Jonson's play pretends a violent longing for pig, that she may be taken to the fair; and it seems that her case was far from uncommon. *Davenant* speaks of the *Bartlemew pig*,

That gaping lies on every stall,
Till female with great belly call.

The pigs may still be there, but I fear the fair is now a place of too much mobbing and riot for ladies in that condition. There *might* also be paste-pigs, but, if so, they were very inferior objects, and meant only for children.

Mrs. Ursula also tells us the price of her pigs; namely, five shillings, five shillings and sixpence, or even six shillings! This was surely as dear in James I.'s time, as a guinea lately. The highest price, of course, was to be asked of a longing woman.

BASE, or Bass, v. To sing or play the *base* part in music.

And the thunder
That deep and dreadful organ-pipe, pronounc'd
The name of Prosper, it did *base* my trespass. *Tem.* iii. 3.

Base is the usual orthography among musicians, and is supported by the derivation, which is *basse*, Fr.; but the pronunciation is in that case very irregular, and the use of the comparative, *baser*, as "a *baser* sound," is still more decisive for *base*. The latter reason is Dr. Johnson's.

BASE, or Prison-base, or Prison-bars. A rustic game, which consisted chiefly in running.

Lads more like to run
The country *base*, than to commit such slaughter. *Cym.* v. 3.

The lines following give some kind of picture of the sport:

So run they all as they had been at *base*,
They being chased that did others chase. *Spens. F.Q.V.* viii. 5.

To *bid* a *base*, means to run fast, challenging another to pursue.

To *bid* the wind a *base* he now prepares.
Shak. Venus and Adonis, p. 418.

Though in the following passage the allusion is rather obscure,

Indeed I *bid* the *base* for Protheus, *Two Gent.* i. 2.
in this it is clear:

We will find comfort, money, men, and friends,
Ere long to bid the English king a *base*.

How say, young Prince, what think you of the match?
Fr. I think king Edward will outrun us all.

Marlow's Ed. II. O. Pl. ii. 378.

N.B. It is there misprinted, *abase*, in one word: the context demonstrates what it ought to be.

BASE-COURT. The outer, or lower court.

My Lord, in the *base-court* he doth attend
To speak with you; may't please you to come down.

Rich. II. iii. 3.

Into the *base-court* then she did me lead.

Tamer of Doctrine. Perry. Anc. Poet. I. p. 103.

BASELARD. See **BASLARD**.

BASEN. Extended as with astonishment.

And stare on him with big looks *basen* wide,
Wond'ring what mister might he was, and whence.

Spens. Moth. Hubb. Tale, l. 670.

Perhaps the same as *bawson*; which see.

BASENET. } A very light helmet, so called from its
BASSINET. } resemblance to a *bason*, consequently

BACINET. } without a visor, properly, though sometimes that part was added.—Knights when fatigued often wore them for ease, instead of their helmets. They were commonly worn by our infantry in the reigns of Edward II. III. and Richard II. See *Grose* on *Anc. Armour*. V. *Bacinetum* apud *Du Cange*.

BASES, plural noun. A kind of embroidered mantle which hung down from the middle to about the knees, or lower, worn by knights on horseback.

About his middle hee had, in *steeds* of *bases*, a long cloak of silke, which unhandsomely, as it needs must, became the wearer.

Sidney's Arcadia, B. I. p. 62.

All heriack persons are pictured in *bases* and buskins.

Gayton, Fest. Notes, p. 218.

Bases were also worn on other occasions, and are thus exactly described in a stage direction to a play by Jasper Maime. "Here six Mores dance, after the ancient *Æthiopian* manner. Erect arrows stuck round their heads in their curled hair instead of quivers. Their bowes in their hands. Their upper parts naked. Their nether, from the waist to their knees, covered with *bases* of blew satin, edged with a deep silver fringe," &c. *Anorous Warre*, iii. 2.

The colour of her *bases* was almost
Like to the falling whitish leaves and drie,—
With cypresse trunks enbruder'd and embost.

Harr. Ar. xxxii. 47.

The wicked steele senz'd deep in his right side,
And with his streaming blood his *bases* dide.

Fairfax. Tasso, vii. 41.

Butler has used it in *Hudibras* to express the Butcher's apron:

With gantlet blue, and *bases* white. *I. ii.* 769.

Dr. Johnson has twice misinterpreted this word. See **BASE**, No. 3, and 5, in his Dictionary.

In a passage of *Ariosto*, they are worn by ladies instead of petticoats. xxxvii. 25. *Harr.*

In the original, *sopravvesta* is the word corresponding to *bases*.

We find a pair of *bases* mentioned in the play of *Pericles*, ii. 1. where it is wrongly interpreted "armour for the legs."

On the other hand, a petticoat serves for *bases*, in *Masinger*.

And in *Spenser*, a woman's petticoats and apron serve instead of cuirass and *bases*:

In womens weedes that is to manhood shame,
And put behind his lap an apron white
Instead of curiets, and *bases* for the fight.

F. Q. V. v. 20.

Epigram of John Weever, on Bases.

In Brillant.

Two contraries more glorious farre appear
When each to other they be placed neare:

Untill I knew this axiom I did muse
Why gentlemen so much do *bases* use;
Yet *Brillus' bases* adds to Brill no grace,
But make him baser who by birth is base.

Gentilitie then *Brillus* first should get
Before base *Brillus* do in *bases* jet. Book I. Epigr. 6.
Your petticoat serves for *bases* to this warrior. Pict. Act. ii. 1.

Thus it will be seen that Mr. Gifford's conjecture on the subject (Massinger, vol. iii. p. 141) was nearly right.

The word also occurs in *Parad. Lost*, ix. 36, where it is falsely interpreted *houings*, in the best editions, on the authority of Richardson.

BASILIARD. See **BASLARD**.

BASILISCO. In Shakespeare's *King John* is this passage:

What means this scorn, thou most untoward knave?
Phil. Knight, Knight, good mother, Basilisco like. John, i. 1.

This is an allusion to an old play, entitled *Soliman and Perseda*, in which a foolish knight, called *Basilisco*, speaking of his own name, adds,
Knight, good fellow, knight, knight.

And is answered immediately,
Knave, good fellow, knave, knave. *Orig. of Dram.* ii. p. 210.

BASILISK, s. A species of ordnance.

Which with our bombards, shot and *basilisk*
We rent in sunder at our entry. *Jew of Malta*, O. Pl. viii. 388.
Of *basilisks*, of cannon, culverin. 1 *Hen. IV.* ii. 3.

Also an imaginary creature. See **COCKATRICE**.

BASKET, s. It was customary formerly to send the relics of the sheriffs' table in baskets, to the poor confined in the prisons.

Where you shall howl all day at the grate, for a meal at night from the *basket*. *Shirley's Bird in a Cage*, O. Pl. viii. 259.

Did our charity redeem thee out of prison,—
Where the sheriffs' *basket*, and his broken meat
Were your festival exceedings. *Massing. City Mad.* i. 1.

Out, you dog leach,
The vomit of all prisons.—
—Still spew'd out

For lying too heavy o' the *basket*. *B. Jon. Alch.* i. 1.

That is, for eating too much; taking too large a share out of the *basket*.

BASIN, or BASON, custom. When bawds and other infamous persons were carted, it was usual for a mob to precede them, beating metal basins, pots, and other sounding vessels, to increase the tumult, and call more spectators together.

And send her home
Directed to her flannel in a cart.
Lat. And let her footman beat the *basin* afore her. *B. Jon. New Tan*, iv. 3.

With scornful sound of *basen*, pot, and pan,
They thought to drive him thence, like bees in swarms.
Harr. Arist. xvii. 89.

Then like a strumpet drove me from their cells,
With tinkling pans, and with the noise of bells.

See also *Promos* and *Cassandra*, Act. iv. 2. Part II.

It seems that the hire of their basins for this purpose was profitable to barbers, for it is uttered as an execration against *Cutbeard*:

Let there be no bawd carted that year, to employ a *bason* of his.
B. Jon. Sil. Wom. iii. 5.

This ceremony is introduced in the second part of Dekker's *Honest Whore*, O. Pl. iii. 481-83, and is there accounted for:

Duke. Why before her does the *bason* ring?

These *basons* were made of brass. Bp. Hall uses *brass-bason* as a phrase for a barber:

O Esculape! how rife is physic made
When each *brasse-bason* can profess the trade. Sat. iv. 1.

Hence the similarity between a barber's bason and a helmet. See also *Owerbury's Characters*, K. l. b.

See also **BRIDE-BOWL**.

BASLARD, s. A short sword or dagger. *Basalardus* or *baselardus*, low Latin. See *Du Cange*; who says, "Ensis brevis species, genus pugionis vel sicca;" and adds, "Gallis olim *buzelarde*, nunc *coutelas*."

Where not in robes, but with our *baslerdes* bright,
We came to parle of the publique weale. *Mirr. for Mag.* p. 284.

Stowe calls it *basliarde*, and speaks of it as the weapon with which Sir W. Walworth first wounded Wat Tyler.

The mayor having received his stroke drew his *basliarde*, and grievously wounded Wat in the neck. London. 1599. p. 173.

The statute of 12 Richard II. wylt that no servant of husbandrye, ne labourer, nor servant of artificer, nor of vityaller, shall beare *baselarde*, dagger, nor spere upon payne of forfeiture.

Cited in Cent. Liter. vol. x. p. 158. 1st Ed.

BASTA. Properly an Italian word, signifying it is enough, or let it suffice, but not uncommon in the works of our ancient dramatists, which proves it to have been then current.

Basta, content thee, for I have it full. *Tam. Shr.* i. 1.

BASTARD, s. A kind of sweet Spanish wine, of which there were two sorts, white and brown. According to Minshew's explanation it was a raisin wine; but he was mistaken.

Spaine bringeth forth wines of a white colour, but much hotter and stronger, as sacke, rumney, and *bastard*.

Coghlan's Haven of Health, p. 259.
We shall have all the world drink *brown* and *white bastard*.

Meas. for M. iii. 2.

It was common in taverns.
Score a pint of *bastard* in the half moon. 1 *Hen. IV.* ii. 4.

And again:
Why then your *brown bastard* is your only drink.
See also O. Pl. iii. 292. and v. 328.

It is said in one passage to be heady:

I was drunk with *bastard*,
Whose nature is to form things, like itself,
Heady and monstrous. *B. & Ft. Tamer Tan'd*, ii. 1.

Burton mentions it among hot and strong liquors, and compounds.

All black wines, overhot, compound, strong thick drinks, as muscadine, malmsey, allegant, rumny, *brown-bastard*, methelgen, and the like. *Anat. of Mel.* p. 70.

In the churchwarden's accounts for the parish of St. Lawrence, Reading, in 1509, is this article:

Payed for a q^rt of *bastard* for y^e singers of the Passhyon on Paline Sundaye, 4d. *Contes's Reading*, p. 217.

BASTILE, s. A castle.

Mirror for Magist. 167, and *Hudibras* ii. 1150.
See *Todd's Johnson*.

BAT, s. A club, or large stick. We hardly regard this as an obsolete word: yet it is never used now, except in an appropriated sense; as cricket-bat.

I'll try whether your costard or my *bat* be the harder. *Leaz*, iv. 6.

And each of you a good bat on his neck,
Able to lay a good man on the ground.
George-a-Green, O. Pl. iii. 42.

BATE, s. Contention.

Shall ever civil bate
Gnaw and devour our taste? *Countess of Pembroke's Antonius.*
She set my brother first with me at bate. *Mirror for Magis. p. 74.*

Breeds no bate with telling of discreet stories. *2 Hen. IV. ii. 4.*

See BREEDBATE.

BATE-BREEDING, adj. Apt to cause strife.

This sour informer, this bate-breeding spy.
Sa. Venus and Adon. Malone's Supp. i. 435.

BATE, v. A term in falconry; to flutter the wings as preparing for flight, particularly at the sight of prey: probably from *battere*, Fr.

That with the wind
Bated, like eagles having newly bath'd. *1 Hen. IV. iv. 1.*

It is a natural action with birds, after bathing, to shake the moisture from their wings; also when desirous of their food, or prey, as in the following passage:

No sooner are we able to prey for ourselves, but they brail and hood us so with sour awe of parents, that we dare not to bate at our desires. *Albumazar, O. Pl. vii. 179.*

Hood my unmann'd blood bating in my cheek.

Afterwards go leisurely against the wind, then unhood her, and before she bate, or find any check in her eye, whistle her off from your fist, fairly and softly. *Gentl. Recr. Bro. p. 26.*

The true meaning of the word is beautifully exemplified in the following passage of Bacon:

Wherein (viz. in matters of business) I would to God that I were hooded, that I saw less; or that I could perform more: for now I am like a hawk that bates, when I see occasion of service; but cannot fly because I am ty'd to another's fist. *Letter ii.*

BATE ME AN ACE, QUOTH BOULTON. *Proverb.* The history of this Boulton, and the origin of the proverb, are equally unknown: he might perhaps have asserted at some time that he had all the tricks at cards, when there was an ace against him; or some such thing. According to an account in Ray's Prov. p. 177, Queen Elizabeth, by aptly citing this proverb, detected that it was wanting in a collection presented to her. It was asserted, that all the proverbs in the English language were there; "Bate me an ace, quoth Bolton," answered the Queen, implying that the assertion was probably too strong; and, in fact, that very proverb was wanting.

The following Epigram points out the author of the collection mentioned by Ray:

Secunde cogitationes meliores.

A pamphlet was of Proverbs pend'd by Polton,
Wherein he thought all sorts included were;
'Till one told him, *Bate m' an ace, quoth Bolton.*
Indeed (said he) that proverb is not there.

The Mistle, by H. P.
We find it in some of the old dramas:

After what sort, I pray thee tell me.
Grimme. Nay there, bate me an ace, quoth Boulton.
Damon and Pythias, O. Pl. i. 224.

Where it means, *excuse me there*; as also in the following:

Bate me an ace, quoth Boulton: Tush, your mind I know:
Ah Sir, you would belike let my cock sparrows goe.
Promos and Cassandra, iv. 7.

BATEUL, n^o.j. Fruitful, fattening. From to batten.

Where streams of milk thro' batful valleys flow.
Drayt. Moses, p. 1377.

Frequently in his *Polyolbion*. See Todd.

BATLET, s. The instrument with which washers beat their coarse clothes. *Johnson.* A regular diminutive from *bat*; meaning therefore a small bat.

And I remember kissing of her batlet, and the cows dugs that her pretty chop'd hands had milk'd. *As you like it, ii. 4.*

I find the same implement called a beetle elsewhere:

Huawife, go hire her, if you yeerely gave
A lunkin more than lease, you that might save
In washing-beetles, for her hands would passe
To serve that purpose, tho' you daily wash.

Browne's Brit. Past. ii. 1. p. 15.

Have I liv'd thus long to be knock'd o' th' head
With half a washing beetle? *B. & Fl. Tamer Tam'd, ii. 5.*

See BEETLE.

BATTLE. The main or middle body of an army, between the van and rear.

The vaward Zerbib hath in government
The Duke of Lancaster the battell guides,
The Duke of Clarence with the rereward went.
Harrington's Ariost. xvi. 36.

Should. Be yours the vaward.
Soph. I will give the charge.

Soph. Turnus, have you the rereward; I be the battle.

Four Prentices of Lond. O. Pl. vi. 539.

See *Strutt on the Manners and Customs, &c.* vol. iii. p. 2, where is an account from an old MS. of the method of regulating these divisions.

BATTEN, v. To feed or fatten. This word can hardly be called obsolete, having been used by Pope, Prior, and Gay, (See Johns. Dict.): but it is so far disused as to be obscure to some readers. It occurs in Hamlet, iii. 4. and in Marlow's Jew of Malta, O. Pl. viii. 354.

BATTIL, or BATTLE, v. n. To grow fat. Also actively, to fatten others.

For sleep, they said, would make her battil better.
Sp. F. Q. VI. viii. 33.

Ashes are a marvellous improvement to battle barren land.
Ray's Prov. 238. Also 260.

Cotgrave has, "to battle, or get flesh, preendre chair."

2. To BATTLE, is still current in Oxford for taking provisions from the buttery, &c.

Eat my commons with a good stomach, and battled with discretion.
Paritum, Malone's Suppl. ii. p. 543.

Cotgrave has this sense also:

To battle (as scholars do in Oxford) être débiteur au collège pour ses vivres.

He adds,
Mot usé seulement des jeunes écoliers de l'université d'Oxford.

BAUBLE, or BABLE, s. *Baubella*, in low Latin, signifies toys, jewels; but that word being found only in Hovden, it is as probable that the English may be the original as the contrary; perhaps both are from *babiok*, Fr. *Baciballum* is found in Petronius Arbitr in a similar sense; and Βράβια in Julius Pollux, v. 16, for bracelets. See *Junius*, in BABLE. In its general signification this word is yet current; but the office of Fool being obsolete, its meaning, as a badge of it, requires explanation.

A Fool's bauble was a short stick, with a head ornamented with ass's ears, fantastically carved upon it. Its form may be seen at Fig. 12 in the plate subjoined to the first part of Hen. IV. in Mr. Stevens's edition; and in Mr. Douce's Illustrations of Shakespeare, pl. 3, vol. ii.

An idiot holds his *bauble* for a god,
And keeps the oath which by that god he swears. *Tit. And. v. 1.*
It had been fitter for you to have found a fool's coat and a
bauble. *Lingua*, O. Pl. v. 129.

If every fool should wear a *bauble*, fowl would be dear.

Ray's Prov. p. 108.

It was also the subject of another proverb, which, as well as several allusions made to it, was of a licentious nature. O. Pl. viii. 15. *Alf's W.* iv. 5. *Romeo*, ii. 4. 979. a.—It appears from the French proverb subjoined by Ray, that the equivalent word in that language was *marotte*, which is now used for a person's particular foible, or hobby-horse. *C'est-là sa marotte*: It is his hobby-horse.

Apparently as an adjective:

Doth knock

Bable babes against the rock.

Southwell, p. 51. 1st Ed.

BAUDKIN. The true form of a word, afterwards corrupted into *bodkin*, in the phrase *cloth of bodkin*. *Baudkin* was formed from the low Latin *Baldicus*, *Baldakinus*, which itself was derived, says Du Cange, from *Baldacco*, [Baldach] an oriental name for Babylon, being brought from thence. It was the richest kind of stuff, the web being gold, and the woof silk, with embroidery. "Pannus omnium distissimus, cuius utpote stamen ex filo auri, subtemen ex serico textitur, plumario opere intertextus." *Du Cange*. Spelman similarly defines it. See his *Glossary*. Minshew ridiculously derives it from *bawd*; because, he says, it was invented by such persons as an attractive ornament. For the examples, see **BODKIN**, *Cloth of*. *Baldaguin* in French, and *Baldachino*, Italian, are explained by *Coigrave* and *Florio*. *Bulokar* has the word rightly, *bodkin*; and defines it, "Stuffe or cloth made partly of silk, and partly of gold and silver." He calls it also *tinell*, which now has a different meaning.

G. Gascoigne has the word in its original form:

For cloth of gold, or tinsel figurie,

For *budkin*, broydric cutworks, or conceits,

He set the shippes of merchantmen on worke.

Scoble-Glasse, v. 786.

BAUSIN, or BAWZON. A badger.

His mittens were of *bawzon's* skin.

Drygt. Ecl. iv. p. 1403.

BAYIAN, the same as *Babian*. A baboon or monkey; an occasional, but not a regular character in the old Morris dance. From *Bavian*, Dutch; in German *Pavian*, a great monkey. He appears in Act iii. Sc. 5. of the *Two Noble Kinsmen*, where his office is to bark, to tumble, to play antics, and exhibit a long tail, with what decency he could. So *Babouin* in French, and our *Baboon*. See **BABIAN**.

The account given of it by Messrs. Steevens and Tollet, in the dissertation subjoined to first part *Hen. IV.* is very erroneous. They would make him a sort of fool, and a regular appendage to the Morris, which if he had been, he would have been more frequently mentioned.

Where's the *bavian*?

My friend, carry your tail with offence

Or scandal to the ladies, and be sure

You tumble with audacity and manhood:

And when you bark, do it with judgment. *loc. cit.*

See *Thunberg's Trav.* i. 226.

BAYIN. Brush wood, or small faggots, made of such light and combustible matter, used for lighting fires. Still in use in some counties.

The skipping king, he ambled up and down

With shallow jesters and rash *bavin* wits

Soon kindled and soon burnt.

1 Hen. IV. iii. 2.

Bavins will have their flashes, and youth their fancies, the one as soon quenched as the other is burnt. *Mother Bombie*, 1594.

The *bavin*, though it burne bright, is but a blaze.

Euphues, G. 2. b.

With coals and with *bavins*, and a good warm chair. *Old Song*.

Bavins are still advertised for, under that name, by some of our public offices.

BAWCOCK. A burlesque word of endearment, supposed to be derived from *beau coq*: but rather perhaps from boy and cock.

Why that's my *bawcock*. What has smutch'd thy nose?

W. Tale, i. 2.

Good *bawcock*, bate thy rage! use lenity, sweet chuck!

Hen. V. iii. 2.

See also *Twelfth N.* iii. 4.—In both the latter passages it is immediately joined with chuck or chick, which seems to prove that it meant *boycock* or young cock.

BAWSON. A large unwieldy person. Possibly from *Bausin*, a badger, that being a clumsy beast.

Peace, you fat *bawson*, peace.

Lingua, O. Pl. v. 232.

Coles has "a great *bawson*, ventrosus." Chatterton has thrice used *bawson*, which seems to be the same word, in the sense of large: this was probably on the authority of Skinner, who explains it "*Magnus, grandis*;" also, "*Ventrosus, quia scilicet sequipedalis abdominis sarcinam magna cum difficultate trahit, et circumfert*." Conjecturing it to be from *bauch* a paunch, and *ziehen* to drag. *Etyim. For. omn. Autiq.* Chatterton probably had it from Skinner. See *Battle of Hast.* 2d. 690. *Englysh Met.* 101. *Ælla*. 57.

BAY. A principal division in a building; probably, as Dr. Johnson conjectured, a great square in the framework of the roof, whence *barn* of three bays is a barn twice crossed by beams. In large buildings, having the Gothic framework to support the roof, like Westminster Hall, the *bays* are the spaces between the supporters. Houses were estimated by the number of *bays*:

If this law hold in Vienna ten years, I'll rent the forest house in it, after three-pence a bay.

Mear. for M. ii. 1.

(If one bay's breadth, God wot, a silly coote
Whose thatched spars are fur'd with sluttish soote.

Hall, Sat. v. 1.

As a term among builders, it also signified every space left in the wall, whether for door, window, or chimney. See *Chambers's Dict.* and *Kersey*.—Coles, in his Latin Dictionary, makes a *bay* a space of a definite size, "a bay of building, mensura viginti-quatuor pedum," i. e. the measure of twenty-four feet.

To BAY. To bathe.

He feeds upon the cooling shade, and *beyes*

His sweetie forehead in the breathing wind.

Spens. F. Q. I. vii. 3.

BAY WINDOW. Made from *Bay*, *supra*; not, according to Minshew, from its resemblance to a bay on a coast, or round, for it was usually square. *Bow window* has now effectually supplanted it, in practice, and implies a semicircular sweep, like a bow.

In which time, retiring myself into a *bay-window*.

B. Jon. Cynthia's Rev. iv. 3.

Why it hath *bay-windows* as transparent as barricadoes, and the clear stones towards the south are as lustrous as ebony.

Twelfth N. iv. 2.

Mr. Tyrwhitt, in his Glossary to Chaucer, thus explains it: "A large window, probably so called because it occupied a whole *bay*, i.e. the space between two cross beams."—"We have the authority of an old dictionary for asserting, that a *bay-window* meant also a balcony. In the English part of Coles' Dictionary we find "a *bay-window*, *Menianum*;" and in the Latin, *Menianum* is translated a balcony, or gallery.—*Meniana* were called from *Menius* a Roman, who invented them. See *Festus*, and *Fossius Etym. Ling. Lat.* Minshew confirms the interpretation of Coles, translating it *L. Menianum*. 1. *Balcone*, G. *Une saillie, ou projet de maison*. T. *Ein arkel*, ob form; which comes very near to our present expression of *bow-window*. So again, *Balcone, qui balza fuora*. See him both in *bay* and *window*. Thus the word served at times in both senses. Cotgrave adheres to the more common signification, translating *bay-window*, "Grande fenestre de bois, de charpenterie."

BAYARD. Properly a bay horse; also a horse in general. Rinaldo's horse in Ariosto is called *Bayardo*. "As bold as blind *bayard*" is a very ancient proverb, being found in Chaucer, *Troil. i. 218*. See also Ray, p. 80. It is alluded to in the following passage: "Do you hear, Sir Bartholomew *Bayard*, that leap before you look?" *Match at Midnight*, O. Pl. vii. 435. Perhaps the whole proverb might be "as bold as blind *bayard* that leaps before he looks," in allusion to another proverb, "Look before you leap."—I find the expression in a sermon of Edward the Sixth's time:

I marvel not so much at *blind bayards*, which never take God's book in hand.—*Bernard Gilpin's Sermon*. republ. 1754, and subjoined to his Life.

Who is more bold than is the *bayard* blind?

Civil. in Mirror for Magist.

A modern editor fancies that *bold Bayard* alludes to the famous chevalier *sans peur*, but he is totally mistaken. Induction to Marston's *What you will*, p. 202.—See *Bagus* in Du Cange. See also Junius in *Bayard*.

BAYNARD'S CASTLE. The residence of Richard III. at the time of his usurpation. It was originally a fortified castle of great strength, built in the time of William I. by a Norman of that name. After several changes, which are all detailed by Stowe, (*London*, 1599, p. 47,) it was rebuilt by Humphrey D. of Gloucester, and occupied by Richard as his representative. It still gives the name to a ward of the city, called *Castle Baynard Ward*; and extends, by the Thames, from Paul's Wharf to Black Friars. Richard says,

Bid them both

Meet me within this hour at *Baynard's Castle*. *Rich. III. iii. 5.*

BEAD-ROLL, or rather BEDE-ROLL. A catalogue of prayers; and thence any inventory; or perhaps, originally, a list of those to be prayed for in church.

Kersey.

Or tedious *bead-rolls* of descended blood,
From father Japhet since Deucalion's flood.

Ph. Hall, Sat. iv. 3.

We in the *bead-roll* here of our religious bring
Wise Ethelwald.

Drayt. Poly. ii. p. 865.

Bede, in Saxon, means a prayer; and *beads* may be found used for prayers, thus:

Bring the holy water hither,
Let us wash and pray together:
When our *beads* are thus united,
Then the foe will fly affrighted.

Herrick, p. 385.

BEAD-ROLL. A list of names; originally of persons to be prayed for; afterwards, any list.
Or tedious *bead-rolls* of descended blood,
From father Japhet since Deucalion's flood. *Hall, Sat. IV. iii. 5.*

See *Todd*.

BEADSMAN. From *bede*, a prayer, and from counting the beads, the way used by the Romish church in numbering their prayers; a *prayer-man*. Commonly one who prays for another.

For I will be thy *beadsman*, Valentine.

Val. And on a love-book pray for my success. *Two Gent. i. 1.*

The office of a *beadsman* is thus expressed by *Herrick*:

Yet in my depth of grief I'de be

One that should drop his *beads* for thee.

Works, 381.

From this use, *beads* obtained their name.

BEAM, or BEME. Bohemia. *Bemerlandt, Coles' Lat. Dict.* Cooper also has, "Boemia. A realm called *Beune*, inclosed within the boundes of Germanie."

And talk what's done in Austria, and in *Beam*.

Drayt. Ep. to Sandys, p. 1255.

BEAN. The old method of choosing king and queen on Twelfth Day, was by having a bean and a pea mixed up in the composition of the cake. They who found these in their portion of cake, were constituted king and queen for the evening.

Now, now the mirth comes,

With the cake full of plums;

Where *beane's* the king of the sport here;

Besides we must know,

The *pea* also

Must revell as *queene* in the court here.

Herrick's Hesper. p. 376.

Cut the cake: who hath the *beane* shall be

King; and where the *peaze* is she shall be *queene*.

Nichols's Progresses, vol. ii.

You may imagine it to be twelfth-day at night, and the *bean* found in the corner of your cake; but it is not worth a vetch, I'll assure you.

Middl. New Word. Anc. Dr. v. 379.

See also *Brand's Pop. Antig.* 4to. ed. vol. i. 20, &c.

This was borrowed from the French, who had their *Roi de la fève*, on the same occasion.

BEANS. "Three blue *beans* in a blue bladder."

What is the origin of this whimsical combination of words, it may not now be easy to discover; but, at least, it is of long standing.

F. Hark doesn't rattle?

S. Yes, like three blue *beans* in a blue bladder, rattle, bladder rattle.

Old Fortunatus. Anc. Dr. iii. p. 128.

Prior has it in his *Alma*:

They say—

That putting all his words together,

'Tis three blue *beans* in one blue bladder.

Cant. I. v. 25.

TO BEAR A BRAIN. To exert attention, ingenuity, or memory.

My lord and you were then at Mantus:—

Nay, I do *bear a brain*.

Rom. i. 3.

But still take you heed, have a vigilant eye—

—Well, Sir, let me alone, I'll *bear a brain*.

All Fools, O. Pl. iv. 177.

My silly husband, alas! knows nothing of it, 'tis I that beare,
'tis I that must beare a braine for drunk. *Marston's Dutch Courtes.*
So beare a braine to dash deceit,
And worke with reason and remorse.

Bretton's Verses on Cheese. Earle, p. 279.
The rich man drinks moderately, because he must beare a
beast to look to what he hath.

Taylor W. Poet, Disc. to Solish. p. 28. b.

TO BEAR COALS. See **COALS**.

TO BEAR IN HAND. To be in expectation; to amuse
with false pretences.

Bare many gentlemen, myself being one,
In hand, with hope of action. *Meas. for M. i. 5.*

—Whereat grieved,

That so his sickness, age, and impotence,
Was falsely borne in hand. *Ham. ii. 2.*

All which I suffer playing with their hopes,
And am content to coin them into profit,
And look upon their kindness, and take more,
And look on that; still bearing them in hand. *B. Jon. For. i. 1*

The expression is very common in Shakespeare;
and indeed in all the writings of the time. See *Ram
Alley, O. Pl. v. 441.*

TO BEAR SIX AND SIX. An obscure phrase, occurring
in the Spanish Curate of Beaumont and Fletcher.

He's the most arrant beast—

Mill. He may be more beast.

Jam. Let him bear six and six that all may blaze him.

Spon. Cur. ii. 3.

That the object is to make him a horned beast is
plain from the context, but by what allusion, is not
so clear. He is to bear six and six, as his arms.
After one or two unsatisfactory conjectures, it was
suggested to me that the expression most probably
alluded to the horns of a ram, which, by the aid of
a little fancy, may be considered as two figures of
six, placed back to back. **66** That this is the true
interpretation, there seems no reason to doubt.
Theological allusions being then common, I had
fancied there might be some reference to sixes, as
the mark of the beast in the Apocalypse. But the
new interpretation is much preferable.

BEARS COLLEGE. A jocular expression for the bear-
garden, commonly called Paris Garden:

From the diet, and the knowledge
Of the students in bears-college.

B. Jon. Masque of Gips. vol. vi. p. 113.

The most-bout of bear's-college, Paris-garden,
Stunk not so ill. *Id. On the famous Voyage, vol. vi. p. 287.*

BEAR-WARD. The keeper of a bear. A term in com-
mon use while bear-baiting was practised, yet over-
looked by Johnson. It occurs twice in one scene of
Hen. VI. but not elsewhere in Shakespeare. He
uses the synonymous term, *bear-herd*, three times.

Are these thy bears? we'll bait thy bears to death,
And manacle the bear-ward in their chains.

Again,

And from the burgonet I'll rend thy bear,
And tread it under foot, with all contempt,
Despite the bear-ward that protects the bear. *2 Hen. VI. v. 1.*
For that, Sir, the bear-ward hath put in security.

B. Jon. Masq. of Augurs.

BEARD, r. To oppose face to face, in a daring and
hostile manner; to threaten even to his beard.

No man so potent breathes upon the ground
But I will beard him. *1 Hen. IV. i. 1.*

Would I beard

These braves, this rage, and suffer uncontrol'd
These barons that to beard me in my land,
In mine own realm? *Marlow's Ed. II. O. Pl. ii. 363.*

The meaneest weed the soil there bare

Her breath did so refine,
That it with woodbine durst compare,
And beard the egantine. *Dryd. Quest. of Cynthia, p. 674.*

BEARDS. The growth of beards was regulated by
statute at Lincoln's Inn, in the time of Eliz. Primo
Eliz. "It was ordered, that no Fellow of that house
should wear a beard above a fortnight's growth." *Regist. Hosp. Linc. iv. f. 345.* Transgression was
punished with fine, loss of commons, and finally
expulsion. But fashion prevailed; and in Nov. the
following year all previous orders touching beards
were repealed. See *Nichols's Prog. of Eliz. au. 1562*,
p. 26. When beards were worn, to cut one off was
deemed an irreparable outrage. In one of the old
plays, where the object is to overcome the patience
of a man, when it has been said that cuckolding him
will not do it, the next proposal, as still more pro-
voking, is, "to make him drunk, and cut off his
beard." *Honest Whore, O. Pl. iii. 259.* Dyemg
beards was a practice once prevalent:

Now for a wange,

What colour'd beard comes next by the window?
*Adr. A black man's, I think. Taff. I think not so,
I think a red, for that is most in fashion.*

Ram Alley, O. Pl. v. 415.

Bottom, the weaver, offers to play Pyramus in
beards of such colours as nature never produced.

I will discharge it either in your straw-colour'd beard, your
orange-tawny beard, your purple-in-grain beard, &c. *Mids. i. 2.*

The beard was often dyed by way of disguise;
thus,

And dyes his beard that did his age bewray. *Bp. Hall, Sat. iv. 4.*

Hence it has been proposed to read "die the beard,"
instead of "tie the beard," in *Meas. for M. iv. 2.*
but the alteration seems not necessary. We have
a horse's mane and tail dyed in *Pembr. Arcadia*,
B. iii. p. 268.

BEARING-CLOTH. The mantle or cloth with which a
child is usually covered when carried to the church
to be baptized, or produced among the gossips by
the nurse.

Here's a sight for thee; look thee, a bearing cloth for a squire's
child! look thee here, take up, take up, boy; open't.

Wint. Tale, iii. 3.

BEARNS. Children. [Provincial.] The same as *barnes*.
See **BARNE**.

I think I shall never have the blessing of God, 'till I have issue
of my body, for they say *bearns* are blessings. *Alfs W. i. 3.*

TO BEAT CHALK. One of the employments assigned
to vagrants committed to Bridewell.

She'll chalk out your way to you now; she beats chalk.

Honest Whore, 2 Part. O. Pl. iii. 464.

Or cart it to the place of youth's correction,
Where chapping chalks, would quite spoil my complexion.

An old Poem, entitled, *I would and would not.*

BEAT ON, r. To keep the thoughts busied, or as we
say, hammering, upon any particular subject.

Do not infect your mind with beating on
The strangeness of this business. *Temp. v.*

BEAUCHAMP. See **BOLD BEAUCHAMP**.

BEAUFERES. Equals; fair companions; not from
beaupère, Fr. but from *beau* and *peer*, or *phere*, equal
or companion.

BEAUTIFIED. Used for *beautiful*.

To the celestial, and my soul's idol, the most beautiful Ophelia.
Ham. ii. 2.

Polonius calls it a vile phrase, and so it is, but it was at least a common one in those times, particularly in the addresses of letters. "To the most beautified lady, the Lady Elizabeth Carey," is the address of a dedication by Nash. To the most beautified lady, the Lady Anne Glemham," R. L. inscribes his "Diella," consisting of poems and sonnets, 1596. The examples wherein a person is said to be *beautified* with particular endowments seem hardly apposite. See O. Pl. vi. 392.

Becco. A cuckold. An Italian word adopted; originally a goat.

Duke, thou art a becco, a cornuto.

P. How? M. Thou art a cuckold.

Malcontent, O. Pl. iv. 20. Also, p. 82.

They'll all make

Sufficient beccos, and with their brow aniers

Bear up the cap of maintenance. *Massing. Bondman*, ii. 3.

Drayton makes *becco* the Italian for a cuckold, and, curiously enough, derives it from the English word a *beck* or *nod*:

The Italians call him becco (of a nod)

With all the reverence that belongs a god. *Works*, 8vo. p. 1315.

Beck. A bow or salutation. For other senses, see *Todd*.

What a coil's here!

Serving of becks, and jutting out of bumps. *Tim*, i. 2.

So it is in the folios; but Warburton, supposing *beck* to be put for *beak*, would have altered the reading to "*serring of becks*," introducing one new word, for the sake of fixing an unusual sense to another. Capel adopts his mistake in his Glossary. *Beak*, with the sound of *beck*, may, however, be found:

Such servitor also deserveth a check,

That runneth a figging with meat in his *beck*.

Tusser's Husb. p. 129.

Beck also meant a small stream, whence the names *Iwel-beck*, *Sand-beck*, &c. This sense, though in Drayton, is not noticed by Johnson. It is also in Junius and Skinner. Still in use in the northern counties.

My Brent, a pretty *beck*, attending Mena's mouth

With those, her sister rills, that bear upon the south.

Polyb. Song 9. p. 838.

The bourse, the brooks, the *becks*, the rills, the rivulets.

Id. Song 1.

See *Stevens on Lear*, Act iii. Sc. 6.

This is the source of an excellent and undoubted emendation in Beaumont and Fletcher:

He has mistook the *beck* I meant; it's gone

After his tuncy.

Two Noble K. iii. 2.

The tailor's daughter, who is the speaker, had appointed Palamon to wait for her at a cedar "fast by a brook." *Seward*.—The older copies had printed it *beak*, which was not intelligible, but this emendation makes it perfect.

BEDAFF, v. To make a fool of, from *baffe*, a fool. Sax. Then are you blind, dull-witted, and *bedaff*.

North's Plut. p. 105. fol.

But Bartholomew his wis was had so *bedaff*.

Gaucuigne's Works, 4to. bl. 1.

BEDFELLOW. The simplicity of ancient manners made it common for men, even of the highest rank, to sleep together; and the term *bedfellow* implied great intimacy. Lord Scoop is said to have been *bedfellow* to Henry V.

Nay, but the man that was his *bedfellow*,

Whom he hath cloy'd and grac'd with kingly favours.

Hen. V. ii. 2.

See also *Sir John Olde*. Malone's Supp. ii. p. 309.

Holinshead mentions the same token of favour shown towards him.

He's of a noble strain, my kinsman, Lady,
One *bed* contains us e'er, one purse feeds us.

B. & Fl. Chances, ii. 2.

Must we that have so long time been as one,
Seen cities, countries, kingdoms, and their wonders,
Been *bedfellows*, and in our various journey

Mixt all our observations, part, &c. *B. & Fl. Corcomb*, i. 1.

After the battle of *Dreux*, in 1562, the Prince of Condé slept in the same bed with the Duke of Guise: an anecdote frequently cited, to show the magnanimity of the latter, who slept soundly, though so near his greatest enemy, then his prisoner. Letters from noblemen to each other, often began with the appellation *Bedfellow*. See also, *B. Jon. Dev. an Ass*, ii. 8. and *B. and Fl. Lovers Progr.* ii. 1.

BED'S FEET. Here, probably in a small bed placed across, was the official station of a lady's maid, or chamber-maid, as she was called in unrefined times.

If she keeps a chambermaide, she lyes at her *bed's feet*, and theis two say no Paternosters. *Saltonstall Character* 19. a Maide.

BEDLAM. Contracted and corrupted from *Bethlehem*. The priory of *Bethlehem*, or rather, *St. Mary of Bethlehem*, was not converted into an hospital for lunatics till 1546; consequently the word *Bedlam* could not till then have been used with any reference to madness; yet it was already so established in the time of Shakespeare, that he and others have inadvertently put it into the mouths of persons who lived long before its origin.

To *Bedlam* with him I! Is the man grown mad?

K. H. Ay, Clifford; a *bedlam* and ambitious humour

Makes him oppose himself against his king. *2 Hen. VI.* v. 1.

BED-PHEER. *Bedfellow*. Compounded of *bed*, and *feere* or *phere*. See *FERE*.

And I must have mine ears banquetted with pleasant and witty conferences, pretty girls, scoffs, and dalliance, in her that I mean to chuse for my *bed-phere*. *B. Jons. Episcane*, ii. 3.

BED-ROLL, corrupted from *BEAD-ROLL*. A catalogue. See *BEAD-ROLL*.

And bellow forth against the gods themselves

A *bed-roll* of outrageous blasphemies.

Kyd's Cornelia, O. Pl. ii. 251.

If this were sold, our names should be quite

Raz'd from the *bed-roll* of gentility.

Woman kill'd with kindness, O. Pl. vii. 288.

Drayton has written it *bedroul*:

Then Wakefield battle next, we in our *bedroul* bring.

Polyb. 29. p. 1077.

BEDSWERVER. One who swerves from the fidelity of the marriage bed: an adulterer.

That she's

A *bedswerver*, even as bad as those

That vulgars give bold st titles.

W. Tole, ii. 1.

BEDWARD. Towards *bed* or rest, or the time of resting.

While your poor fool and clown, for fear of peril

Sweats hourly for a dry brown crust to *bedward*.

Albumazar, O. Pl. vii. 160.

It is used in *Coriolanus*; and Milton also has it,

Couch'd, and now fill'd with pasture gazing sat,

Or *bed-ward* running.

Par. Lost, iv. 350.

Compounds were formerly made at pleasure, by subjoining *ward* to the thing towards which the action tended. Thus we have in the translation of the New Testament, to *us-ward* and to *God-ward*, &c. In *Fairfax's Tasso* is to *love-ward*, v. 65. to his *camp-ward*, xi. 46. to *Gaza-ward*, viii. 51. In *Harrington's*

Ariosto we find to *Paris-card*, B. ii. St. 16 and 23. Innumerable instances of this usage might be collected from the writings of those times.

BEELD. Shelter.

This is our *beeld* the blustering winds to shun.

Fairf. Tasso, ii. 84.

This breast, this bosom soft shall be thy *beeld*.

'Gainst storms of arrows, darts, and weapons thrown.

Id. xvi. 49.

The word is still used in Scotland. Thus Robert

Burns,

But thou beneath the random *beeld*

O' clod or stane.

Verses to a Mount, Daisy.

Ray has it among his north country words: also *Kelly, Scottish Proverbs*, p. 19.

BEEN, was often used for have been.

No more than may the running streams revert

To climb the hills, when they *been* rolled down

The hollow vales.

Taucrod and Gimm. O. Pl. ii. 176.

Also for were:

And, for of fame and birth alike they *been*,

They chose him captain by their free accord. *Fairf. Tass.* i. 53.

See also iv. 4. See BIN.

BEES. To have bees in the head. A phrase meaning, I fancy, to be choleric; to have that in the head which is easily provoked, and gives pain when it is.

But, Wyll, my minister hath *bees* in his head,

If he find nise hearer prating, I am but dead.

Damon and Pith. O. Pl. i. 180.

Also to be restless:

If he meet but a carman in the street, and I find him not talk to keep him off on him, he will whistle him and all his tunes at overnight in his sleep! he has a *head full of bees*.

B. Jon. Barth. Fair, i. 4.

To have a *bee* in the bonnet is a phrase of similar import, or sometimes means to be a little crazy. The phrase is clearly alluded to in the following passage:

For pity, Sir, find out that *bee*,

That bore my love away;

I'll seek him in your bonnet brave.

Herrick, Mad Maid's Song, p. 181.

BEESTING, or BEESTING. The first milk given by a cow or other milch beast. A rustic word, sometimes made into *biesting*, and even *breating*. See Kersey and Todd in BIESTING. Supposed from a Saxon word, Bytting; but as that meant *leaven*, the derivation is not very certain. See Cotgrave in *Colostre*.

So may the first of all our fells be thine,

And both the *beesting* of our goats and kine.

B. Jons. Pan's Annis.

BEETLE. A heavy mallet. A three-man beetle was one so heavy that it required three men to manage it, two at the long handles and one at the head. The exact figure of it is delineated in the Supplement to Shakespeare, vol. i. p. 190.

If I do, flipp me with a *three-man beetle*.

2 Hen. IV. i. 2.

For *washing-beetle*, see BATLET.

BEFORE. Before.

The time was once, and may again return,

For ought may happen that hath *been before*.

Spens. Skp. K. May, 103.

There, whom high birth makes equal with the best

Thine acts prefer both me and all *before*. *Fairf. Tasso*, v. 10.

The little redbreast to the prickled thorne

Return'd, and sung there as he had *before*.

Brownie's Brit. Post. ii. 3. p. 70.

BEG, v. To beg a person for a fool; to apply to be his guardian. In the old common law was a writ *de idiota inquirendo*, under which, if a man was legally proved an idiot, the profits of his lands and the custody of his person might be granted by the king to any subject. See *Blackstone*, B. i. ch. 8. § 18. Such a person, when this grant was asked, was said to be *begged for a fool*; which that learned judge regarded as being still a common expression. See his note, *loc. cit.* But I do not remember ever to have heard it used.

If I fret not his guts, *beg me for a fool*.

Honest Whore, O. Pl. iii. 261.

It seems that this petition was regularly to be put up in the Court of Wards.

Leave begging, Lynus, for such poor rewards,

Else some will beg thee, in the court of wards.

Harring. Epigr. i. 10.

The guardianship of young heirs, whose estates were deemed to be held in *capite* of the crown, might also be begged. See *Lord Coke's Charge*, reprinted 1813. p. 48.

It is more obscurely alluded to here:

— I fear you will

Be *begg'd* at court, unless you come off thus.

The Wits, O. Pl. viii. 509.

It is played upon in this passage:

And that a great man

Did mean to beg you for — his daughter.

Cdly Match, O. Pl. ix. 514.

He forms the phrase as if he was going to say "to beg you for a fool," and then suddenly turns it off, by subjoining the other words. See also *Malcontent*, O. Pl. iv. 37.

Nor was this the whole of the abuse; these wardships were also sold, and the ward so bought could not marry without the consent of this guardian. Grace Wellborn being asked how she came under the guardianship of Justice Overdo, replies,

Faith, through a common calamity, he bought me, Sir; and now he will marry me to his wife's brother, this wise gentleman, that you see; or else I must pay the value of my land.

B. Jons. Barth. Fair, Act 3.

See WARD.

BEGGARS BUSH, to go by. One of the numerous proverbial sayings which depended on a punning allusion to the name of a place. See *Greene's Quip. Harl. Misc.* v. 396. It means to go on the road to ruin.

BEGUILED. Covered with guile; having *be* prefixed in such a sense as it is in *becalm*, *bedew*, &c.

So beguild

With outward honesty, but yet deild

With inward vice.

Sb. Rape of Lucr. Supp. i. 560.

BEHAVE, v. a. Sometimes used for to manage or govern; in point of behaviour.

And with such sober and unnoted passion

He did behave his anger ere 'twas spent,

As if he had but provid' an argument.

Tim. of A. iii. 5.

The earlier critics, not understanding this, suspected the passage to be corrupt, and proposed alterations; but it is now fully proved that this sense of the word was common.

How well my stars behave their influence.

Davenant's Just Italian.

Thus Spenser also,

But who his limbs with labours, and his mind

Behaves with cares, cannot so easy mis. *Sp. F. Q. II.* iii. 40.

It may not be amiss to add, that the stanza here referred to is remarkable for high polish and poetical beauty of expression.

BEHAVIOUR. This word is used in a very peculiar sense by Shakespeare in the first scene of King John:

Thus, after greeting, speaks the king of France,
In my behaviour, to the majesty,
The borrow'd majesty of England here. *John*, i. 1.

Dr. Johnson explains it thus: "the king of France speaks in the character which I here assume."

BEHEST. Command. A word still preserved in poetic usage, and sufficiently exemplified by Dr. Johnson.

BEHIGHT, v. To promise, call, bespeak, reckon, &c. Saxon.

And for his paines a whistle him behight.
Such as their kind behighteth to us all. *Spens. F. Q. IV. xi. 6.*

Perron and Porreez, O. Pl. i. 115.
Also to entrust or commit. See *Johnson*.

See *behote* as the praterite of behight. *Sp. F. Q. IV. iv. 40*, &c. See *Todd*.

BEHITHER, adv. On this side.

The Italian at this day by like arrogance calleth the Frenchman, Spaniard, Dutch, English, and all other breed behither their mountaines Apennines, Traumontani, as who should say barbarous. *Puttenham. Art of Engl. Poesie*, p. 210.

Also for *except*,
I have not any one thing, behither vice, that hath occasioned so much contempt of the clergy, as unwillingness to take or keep a poor living. *Oley's Pref. to Herbert, C. Parson*, A. 11. b.

Or it may mean, short of vice, or on this side of it.

BEHOLDINGNESS. Obligation; or the state of being beholden; formed according to the corrupt use of *beholding* for *beholden*. Beholden expresses the state of being holden or held in obligation to a person.

Their presence still
Upbraids our fortunes with beholdingness.
Marston's Malcontent, O. Pl. iv. 79.

BEING, adv. Since. It is in fact an abbreviated form, instead of "it being so," or "this being so," equivalent to *since this is so*.

And being you have
Declin'd his means, you have increas'd his malice.
B. & Fl. Hon. M. Fort. Act ii.

BELAMOUR. A lover. *Bel amour*, Fr.
Nor yet her belamour, the partner of his sheet.

Sp. F. Q. III. x. 22.
Also a flower:
Her ruddy cheeks like unto roses red,
Her snowy brows like luddled belamoures. *Spens. Sonn. 64.*

I have not discovered what flower is here meant. It seems to be applied to the *lily* or *iris* in *F. Q. II. vi. 16*. Yet the construction is too obscure to determine any thing.

BELDAME and BELSIRE. Grandmother and grandfather.

To show the beldame daughters of her daughter.
Sh. Rape of Lucr. Sup. i. p. 530.

So in 1 *Hen. IV. iii. 1*. "Beldame earth" and "grandam earth" occur in the same passage, as synonymous.

So *belsire*:
As his great belsire Brute from Allion's heirs it won.
Polyth. Song 8.

In Spenser, *beldame* has the original signification of *belle dame*, fair lady. In a translation of Erasmus's

Moriae Encomium, by Sir Thos. Chaloner, printed 1549, we find a word not unuseful, instead of the awkward phrase great great grandfather, namely, *belgrandfather*; and great belgrandfather for the next remove. See *Capel's School of Shakespeare*, p. 198.

BELGARDS. Beautiful looks. *Belle egard*, Fr.

Upon her cyrelids many graces sate
Under the shadow of her even brows,
Working belgards, and amorous retrate. *Sp. F. Q. II. iii. 25.*

BELL, to bear the. To win the prize at a race, where a bell was the usual prize.

Among the Romans it [a horse race] was an Olympic exercise, and the prize was a garland, but now they bear the bell away. *Saltontall, Chor. 23.*

Hence this epitaph:

Here lies the man whose horse did gaine
The bell, in race on Salisbury plain. *Camd. Remains*, p. 318.
We find also to *lose the bell*, for to be worsted, generally.

But when in single fight he lost the bell. *Fairfax. Tasso*, xvii. 69.

BELL, BOOK, AND CANDLE. In the solemn form of excommunication used in the Romish Church, the bell was tolled, the book of offices for the purpose used, and three candles extinguished, with certain ceremonies; hence this expression.

Bell, book, and candle, shall not drive me back,
When gold and silver backs me to come on. *John*, iii. 3.

Four times a year, the following curse was read in the church, in *terrorem*, against all who in any way defrauded the church of her dues. The prelate stood in the pulpit in his albe, the cross was lifted up, and the candles lighted; when he proceeded thus:

Thorow authoritie of Lord God Almighty, and our Lady St. Mary, and all the saints of heaven, of angels or archangels, patriarches and prophets, evangelists, apostles, martyrs, confessors, and virgins; also by the power of all holy church, that our Lord Jesu Christ gave to S. Peter, we denounce all those accused that we have thus reckned to you: and all those that maintaine hem in her sins, or given hem hereto either helpe or counsell, so that they be departed from God, and all holy church, and that they have noe part of the passion of our Lord Jesu Christ, ne of noe sacraments that been in holy church, ne noe part of the prayers among christen folk, but that they be accused of God and of holy church, from the sool of their foot unto the crown of their head, sleeping and waking, sitting and standing, in all her words, and in all her workes, and but if [unless] they have grace of God for to amend hem here in this life, for to dwell in the pain of hell, for ever withouten end (*fuit, fuit*). Due to the book, quench the candle, rug the bell. Amen. Amen.

This form was extracted from the Canterbury book, by Sir Thomas Ridley, or his annotator, J. Gregory. See his *View of the Civile and Ecclesiastical Law*, p. 249. The days of cursing were Advent Sunday, the first Sunday in Lent, the Sunday in the feast of Trinity, and the Sunday within the *utus* [or octave] of the Virgin Mary. The curse was very like that of *Ernulfus*.

In the following passage the allusion is only jocular, applying the same form of words to a different purpose.

I have a priest will mumble up a marriage,
Without bell, book, or candle. *Ram Alley*, O. Pl. v. 447.

Where the candle seems only to be added from the custom of joining the three together.

The use of the bell was supposed to be to fright away evil spirits.

Ring the sunts-bell to affright
Far from hence the evil sprite. *Herrick's Works*, p. 302.

BELLIBONE. *Belle et bonne*, Fr. a fair maid.

Pan may be proud that ever he begot
Such a *bellibone*.

Spem. Shep. Kal. Apr. 91.

BELLMAN. Part of the office of this guardian of the night originally was to bless the sleepers, whose door he passed, which was often done in verse. Hence these lines of Herrick:

The Bellman.

From noise of scarfires rest ye free,
From murders, *benedicite*.
From all mischances, that may fright
Your pleasing slumbers in the night;
Mercy secure ye all, and keep
The goblin from ye, while ye sleep.
Past one o'clock and almost two,
My masters all, good day to you.

Heap. p. 159.

Thus Milton:

— The *bellman's* drowsy charm
To bless the doers from nightly harm.

Penseroso.

Hence our still continued *Bellman's* Verses.

BELLS. In order to spread the alarm at a fire, bells were rung backwards. Among some directions, in cases of fire, printed in the *Hartl. Misc.* one is, "That the bells *ringing backwards* do give notice of fire." Vol. vi. p. 400.

Look how a man would be amaz'd to hear
A noise confus'd of backward ringing bells,
And after find, when he approacheth near
New set on fire the house wherein he dwells.

Harr. Arist. vi. 64.

Then, Sir, in time
You may be remembered at the quenching of
Fird houses, when the bells ring backward,
By your name upon the buckets. *City Match. O. Pl. ix. 997.*

See Cleveland, in *Nichols's Collect. of Poems*, vol. vii. p. 10.

This was practised also in other cases of alarm;—thus when William of Cloudelee and his companions were attacking the people of Carlisle,

There was many an outborne in Carlell blownen,
And the bells backward did ring. *Percy's Reliques, i. p. 160.*

It seems also to have been a general mark of sorrow:

Not concluded with any epithalamiums or songs of joy, but contrary—his bells ring backward. *Gayton, Fest. Notes, p. 258.*

BELLY-GOD. A glutton, or epicure. This odd perversion of calling a person by that name who made a god of his belly, or was addicted to luxurious eating, is noticed by Johnson, from *Hakewill*; but I believe it is no longer used. Certainly no elegant writer would employ it. In older authors it is not uncommon. In Randolph's *Muses' Looking Glass*, Acolastus, who personifies intemperance, is styled

Base *belly-god*! licentious libertine. *O. Pl. ix. 901.*

Learning is high, becomes the meek, and do the proud infest,
It doth refuse the *belly-gods*, and such as sleep bath train'd,
Without long time, and labour great, it will not be obtain'd.

Barn. Gorge's Posing in Cens. Lit. ix. 981.

And blase this Baal, and belligod blind.

Mirr. for Mag. p. 323

BEL-SWAGGER, ST. OF MIMS. The history of this canonized personage is a desideratum. He or she is thus mentioned:

Let Mims be angry at their *St. Bel-Swagger*,
And we pass in the heat on't, and be beaten.

B. & F. Wit w. M. iii. 1.

BEMOIL. To bemire, or bedraggle.

Thou should'st have heard, in how miry a place; how she was bemoid.

Tam. of Shr. iv. 1.

BENIM, or BENOOME, v. To take away. *Benæman*, Sax. which is from name, captio; whence to *nim*, for to steal.

Wherewith he pierced eft

His body gord, which he of life *benæomes*. *Mirr. Mag. p. 436.*

BENIZON, or BENISON. Blessing; *benisson*, Fr.

Therefore begone

Without our grace, our love, our *benizon*. *Leam, i. 1.*

The bounty and the *benizon* of heav'n

To boot, and boot! *Id. iv. 6.*

That through each room a golden pipe may run

Of living water, by thy *benizon*. *Herrick, Works, p. 289.*

BERDASH. Said to be a kind of neck-cloth; but I have found it only in the following passage of the Guardian, and we must be sure that it was something more than a temporary term, before we attempt to derive *haberdasher* (that puzzle of etymologists) from it, with the editor of those papers in 1797.

I have prepared a treatise against the cravat and *berdash*, which I am told is not ill done. *Guard. No. 10.*

We may hope that *bardash* is in no way applicable to it.

BERGOMASK DANCE. A rustic dance, framed in imitation of the people of *Bergamasco*, (a province in the State of Venice), who are ridiculed as being more clownish in their manners and dialect, than any other people in Italy. All the Italian buffoons imitate them.

Will it please you to see the epilogue, or hear a *Bergomask dance*, between two of our company? *Thes. Come, your Bergomask*, let your epilogue alone. [*Here a dance of clowns.*]

Mids. v. 1.

BERIE, s. A word not otherwise authorized, that I know of, but used by Sir J. Harrington for a grove or garden.

The cell a chappell had on th' easterne side,
Upon the wester side a grove or *berie*. *Orl. Fur. xli. 57.*

BERMOOTHES. The Bermudas: an old form of the name.

Thou call'st me up at midnight to fetch dew
From the still vex *Bermoothes*. *Temp. i. 9.*
The dev'l should think of purchasing that egg-shell
To victual out a witch for the *Burmoothes*.

B. & F. Women pleas'd, i. 2.

BERMUDAS, in London. A cant term for certain obscure and intricate alleys, in which persons lodged who had occasion to live cheap or concealed; called also the *Streights*, q. v. They are supposed to have been the narrow passages north of the Strand, near Covent-garden.

Meercraft. Engine, when did you see
My cousin Everhill? keeps he still your quarter
In the *Bermudas*. *Eng. Yes, Sir, he was writing*
This morning very hard. *B. Jona. Devil an Ass, ii. 1.*

— Turn pirates here at land,

Ha! their *Bermudas* and their *Streights* i' th' Strand.

Id. Epit. to Sir Edm. Dorset, vol. vi. 361.

A practice of running away actually to the *Bermuda Islands*, when they were first settled, to defraud creditors, probably gave rise to the expression, which seems to be literally used here:

There's an old debt of forty, I ga' my word
For one is run away to the *Bermudas*.

B. Jona. Devil an Ass, iii. 3.

Bermudas also denoted a species of tobacco; probably from being brought from thence.

Where being furnished with tinder, match, and a portion of decayed *Bermoodas*, they smooke it most terribly.

Clitius's Whims. p. 135.

See **STREIGHTS**.

BESUMMER, v. from **BE** and **SCUMMER**. To scatter ordure.

Which working strongly with
The conceit of the patient, would make them besummer
To th' height of a mighty purgation.

B. & Fl. Fair Maid of the Inn, iv.

Ben Jonson has it **besummer**:

A critic that all the world besummers
With satirical humours and lyrical numbers. *Poetaster, Act v.*
See **SCUMMER**.

BESEEK, v. To beseech.

You are beglde, and now your Juliet you beseeches
To cease your sute and suffer her to live among her likes.

Romeus and Juliet, Sb. Sup. i. 291.

BEESEN, v. Seen, or appearing. *Well beseen* making a good appearance, *ill beseen* the contrary.

In which I late was wont to reign as queen,
And mask in mirth, with graces well beseen.

Spens. Tears of Muset, 179.

Within that lake is a rock, and therein is as faire a place as
any is on earth, and richly besene. *Hist. of K. Arthur, bl. 1.*

BESHREW, v. To wish ill; to curse. To *shrew* is used for to curse by Chaucer: *Cant. Tales, 7809*;—thus a *shrew'd* woman and a *curst* woman, were the same. It is from *ȝeapea*, the *shrew-mouse*.

Now much *beshrew* my manners and my pride,
If *Hermia* meant to say *Lysander* ly'd. *Mids. ii. 3.*

Florio, in the word *museragno*, gives the best account I have met with of the origin of this expression; for till we know what properties were attributed to the harmless *shrew-mouse*, we cannot comprehend why its name should imply a curse. He says, "A kinde of mouse called a *shrew*, which is deadly to other beasts if he bit bite them, and laming all, if he but touch them, of whom came that ordinary curse *I beshrew you*, as much as to say, I wish you death."

BESMIRCH, v. To disfigure with smoke, or blackness. See **SMIRCH**.

BESORT, v. To suit, or befit.

And the remainder that shall still depeud
To be such men as may besort your age
And know themselves and you.

Lear, i. 4.

BESORT, s. Attendance, or society.

With such accommodation, and besort,
As levels with her breeding.

Oth. i. 3.

BESSY. Mr. Malone observes that there is a peculiar propriety in the address of mad Tom in *Lear* to *Bessy*; mad Tom and mad Bess being usually companions. In proof of it, he quotes the following passage:

Stowt roge and harlot counterfeited gunnre
One calls himself poor *Besse*, the other *Tom*.

West's Court of Conscience, 1607.

In confirmation of this it may be observed, that two of the most celebrated mad songs are entitled *Mad Bess* and *Mad Tom*. See Malone's *Suppl. i. 260*. The passage of King *Lear*, however, which he thus illustrates, certainly contains a fragment of some old song. *Lear, iii. 6.*

BESTEAD, v. To treat or accommodate.

Thus ill *bestead*, and fearful more of shame
Then of the certaine perill he stood in.

Spens. I. i. 24.

BESTRAUGHT. Distracted. A participle of which the verb is not met with. *Distraught*, in the same sense, is not uncommon, and is for distract or distracted.

If she say I am not fourteen pence on the score for sheer ale,
score me up for the lying't knave in Christendom. What, I am
not *bestraught*! *Tam. Shr. Induct. Sc. 2.*

They say there was an oracle there in old time, whose spirit
possessed many inhabitants thereabouts, and *bestraught* them of
their wits. *North's Plutarch, p. 360. C.*

BET. Contracted from *better*; not unusual in old authors.

Sin it may be no *bet*, now gang in peace.

Ordinary, O. Pl. x. 951.

Perhaps he shall be *bet* aduise within a weeke or twayne.

Romeus and Juliet, Sup. to Sh. i. 292.

God knoweth, I wish it not, it had been *bet* for me

Still to have kept my quiet chaire. *Gascoigne's Works.*

BETEEM, v. To bestow, give, afford, or allow: probably from *teem*; to teem forth.

Belike for want of rain, which I could well

Beteem them from the tempest of mine eyes. *Mids. i. 1.*

It seems in the following passage to mean *give*, in the sense of *permit*, or *allow*:

So loving to my mother

That he might not booter the winds of heaven

Visit her face too roughly.

Hamlet. i. 2.

The modern editions, till Mr. Malone's, read, in this passage, "*let e'en*," from the conjectural emendation of Theobald. The true word is in the old quartos. Both folios read erroneously *beteene*. The fourth, still more absurdly, *betweene*. If proof were still wanting that *beteem* was the right word, the following passage, where it forms the rhyme, would afford it fully:

— Yet could he not *beteeme*

The shape of any other bird than eagle to seeme.

Golding's Ovid Metamorph.

It means there *endure*, or *deign*, for it is the translation of *dignatur*.

And poore heart (were not wishing in vaine) I could *beteeme*
her a better match: than thus to see a diamond buried in sea-
coale-ashes. *Case is alter'd, Dram. Dialogue, 1655.*

Spenser also has used it in the same use as sense:

So would I, said th' enchaunter, glad and fauise

Beteeme to you this sword you to defend. *F. Q. II. viii. 19.*

It does not appear that the sense of *pour out*, which Mr. Steevens prefers, is either authorized or necessary.

BETHLEM GABOR. A prince of Transylvania, who by treachery, and by the assistance of the Turks, gained the sovereignty of that country, and caused himself to be proclaimed king of Hungary. The former situation was confirmed to him by the Emperor; the latter he was persuaded to renounce, as a condition of peace. He was famous from 1613 to his death in 1629. He is often alluded to in old plays. Thus Ben Jonson:

Some thing of *Bethlem Gabor*

And then I'm gone. *Tho.* We hear he has devis'd

A drun to fill all Christendom with the sound;

But that he cannot draw his forces near it

To march yet, for the violence of the noise.

Staple of News, iii. 2.

'Tis an Arabian woodcock, the same that carry'd a bunch of
grapes in January last to *Bethlem Gabor*.

Bird in a Cage, O. Pl. viii. 266.

The sonne of one did daily labour,

But he, as proud as *Bethlem Gabor*,

In buffe and scarfs full richly clad.

Goyl. Fast. Notes, iv. 24. p. 260.

Matters go untowardly on our side in Germany, but the king of Denmark will be shortly in the field in person; and *Bethlem Gabor* hath been long expected to do something, but some think he will prove but a bugbear. *Howell's Letters, B. I. § 4. l. 100.*
dated 15 Mar. 1620.

BETSO. The smallest coin current in Venice; worth about a farthing.

And what must I give you? *Bra.* At a word thirty lives, I'll not bate you a *betsa*. *Antiquary*, O. Pl. x. 47.

Coryat calls it *betsa*:

The last and least [coin] is the *betsa*, which is half a sol; that is, almost a farthing. *Crud.* vol. ii. p. 69. repr.

BEVER, or BEAVER. The part of the helmet which, when let down, covered the face. *Baviere*, Fr. the visor or visiere.

I saw young Harry—with his beaver on. *1 Hen. IV.* iv. 1.

Warburton, not judiciously, proposed to read "with his beaver up," alleging that it was improper to say with the beaver *on*, which is only a part of the helmet. Dr. Johnson thought *beaver* might stand for helmet in that passage, or *on* for down. Perhaps it means helmet in the following:

With trembling hand her *beaver* he unt'y'd. *Fairfax*, *Tasso*, xii. 67.

In the following passage, it has its proper sense and usage:

Their neighing coursers daring of the spur,
Their armed staves in charge, their *beavers* down,
Their eyes of fire sparkling through sights of steel,
And the loud trumpet blowing them together. *2 Hen. IV.* iv. 1.

BEVER, n. and v. An intermediate refreshment between breakfast and dinner. From *bever*, to drink, Sp. and Ital.

Appetitus. Your gallants never sup, breakfast, nor *bever* without me. *Lingua*, O. Pl. v. 148.

He is none of those same ordinary eaters, that will devour three breakfasts, and as many dinners, without any prejudice to their *bevers*, drinkings, or suppers. *B. & Fl. Wom. Hater*, i. 3.

BEVIS OF SOUTHAMPTON. A famous knight of romance, whose exploits are not a little marvellous; wherefore Shakespeare thus alludes to them:

They did perform
Beyond thought's compass; that former fabulous story
Being now seen possible enough, got credit,
That *Bevis* was believ'd. *Hen. VIII.* i. 1.

The chief circumstances of his history are told in the second book of Drayton's *Polyolion*.

BEVY. Originally a flock of some kinds of birds; a company or party.

None here he hopes,
In all this noble *bevy*, has brought with her
One care abroad. *Hen. VIII.* i. 4.

Used by Pope. Abundantly exemplified by Johnson. See *Todd*.

BEUFE. Apparently misprinted for *buffe*, in the old folio of B. and Fl., in two places.

As clerk to the great band
Of marrowbones, that people call the Switzers,
Men made of *beufe* and sarcenet. *Nob. Gent.* iii. 1.
Yes of his teeth; for of my faith I think
They are sharper than his sword, and dare do more
If the *beufe* meet him fairly. *Id. Capt. II.* 2.

To BEWAILE. Very singularly used by Spenser; apparently for to cause, or compass.

As when a ship that flies away under sayle
An hidden rock escaped bath unwares,
That lay in wait her wrack for to *bevaile*. *F. Q. I.* vi. 1.
Upton says that to *waile* or *bevaile*, anciently meant to choose or select, and quotes G. Douglas and Chaucer for it.

BEWARE. Dr. Johnson's remark that this word is only used in phrases which admit the word *be* or its tenses, is perfectly correct. The exception captiously urged by G. Mason, (in his manner) may be consi-

dered as an obsolete form. It could not now be used by any pure writer.

Looks after honours and *bewares* to act
What straightaway he must labour to retract. *B. Jon. Transl. of Horace.*

In short, it is now used as if *be* and *were* were still separate words, not formed into one.

BEWRAY, v. To discover, or betray.

He did *bewray* his practice, and receiv'd
The hurt you see striving to apprehend him. *Lear*, ii. 1.
But had he known e'en these he should have dy'd,
Yet would his looks no sign of fear *bewray*. *Fairfax*, *Tasso*, vii. 30.
Commending them their cause of *bewray*. *Spens. Moth. Hubb.* 1096.

BEZONIAN. A beggar. From *besogno*, or *besognoso*, Ital. Cotgrave thus explains the French word *bisogne*: "A bison. Also a filthy knave, or clowne, a raskall, *bisonian*," &c.

Under which king, *Bezonian*, speak or die. *2 Hen. IV.* v. 3.
Great men oft die by vile *Bezonians*. *2 Hen. IV.* iv. 1.
What *Bezonian* is that? *Middleton's Blurt Master* Constable.

Besognion, *bisogno*, and *bezoignies*, are all to be met with in the same sense. See O. Pl. vi. 148. and B. and Fletch. *Love's Cure*, ii. 1. Ben Jonson has the original Italian word.

Heart, ere to-morrow I shall be new christen'd
And called the *Pantalone di bezognio*,
About the town. *For*, ii. 3.

Bessogne is put for the same:

Best the *bessognes* that lie hid in the carriages.
Brome, *Com. Gard. weeded*, Act v. sc. 3.

BEZZLE, or BIZLE, v. To drink to excess. *Todd* derives it from old French.

"Sfoot, I wonder how the inside of a tavern looks now. Oh! when shall I *bizle*, *bizle*?"

Honest Whore, Part ii. and O. Pl. iii. 396.

When wonder of thy error will strike dumb
Thy *bezel*'d sense. *Malcontent*, O. Pl. iv. 42.
i. e. "this besotted understanding."

That divine part is soakt away in sinne,
In sensual lust, and midnight *bezzeling*.

Morston, *Scourge of V.* Lib. ii. Sat. 7.

It is used also as a substantive, a drunkard being called "foule drunken *bezzle*."

In another passage, *sots* are called *bezzlers*. See the place first cited. Skinner says, perhaps for *beastle*, i. e. to make a beast of one's self. The word is also in Kersey.

BIB, v. To drink frequently; to tipple, *Lat.*

And through a wide mouth'd tunnel draw strains
Unto a *bibbing* substance down conveying.

Ph. Fletcher's Purple Isl. v. 17.

And that the common people did nothing all day long unto
darke night, but *bybbe*, and drink drunke. *North's Plat.* 1047.

BIBBELE, or BIBBER. One who drinks often.

I perceive you are no great *bybler*, (i. e. reader of the bible)
Paphilo. *Pur.* Yes, Sir, an excellent good *bibbeler*, especially in a bottle. *Gaucoigne's Works*, Sign. C. 1.

To BID BEADS. Originally, to say prayers; afterwards, merely to count the beads of the rosary; each bead dropped passing for a prayer. Used also by Dryden. See *Todd*.

Silly old man that lives in hidden cell
Bidding his beads all day for his trespass. *Sp. F. Q. I.* i. 30.

He describes superstition as saying, upon her beads,

Nine hundred *paternosters* every day
And thrice nine hundred Aves. *F. Q. I.* iii. 13.

Some were immured up in little sheads

There to contemplate heav'n, and bid their beads.

Brounce's Brit. Past. i. 5. p. 186.

See BRAD.

BIDDING PRAYER. The prayer for the souls of benefactors in popish times. It was said before the sermon. It seems to have been so called from *bidding* the people pray for certain persons. A form of this kind is inserted in the account of Exeter cathedral, published by the Society of Antiquaries, and taken from the archives of that church, written in the time of Edward IV. It begins, "Ye shall pray for the state of al holy church: for our holy fader the Pope, with alle his college of cardinals; for the holy lande, that of his heigh mercy sende hit some into cristenmeus honde. Also for the Erchebysshope of Canterbury," &c. page 11. with a long enumeration of persons dead and living. The regular long prayer, before the sermon, is an evident modification of this, and is still called by some, the *bidding prayer*.

BIDET, Fr. A small horse.

I will return to myself, mount my *bidet* in dance, and curvet upon my curtal.

B. Jons. Masques.

BIGGEN, or BIGGIN. A kind of close cap, which bound the forehead strongly; used for young children, to assist nature in closing the sutures of the skull. It is now used only for a child's cap. Shakespeare seems to have employed the term to express any coarse kind of night-cap, 2 Hen. IV. It seems also to have been part of the appropriated dress of barristers at law, perhaps the serjeant's *coif*.

One whom the good
Old man, his uncle, kept to th' iuns of court,
And would in time ha' made him barrister,
And rais'd him to his satin cap and *biggen*,
In which he might have sold his breath far dearer,
And let his tongue out at a greater price
Than some their manors.

City Match, O. Pl. ix. 362.

Or it might be the scientific undress, like the velvet night-cap of our grandfathers.

Nash, describing an old miser, says,

Upon his head he wore a filthy coarse *biggin*, and next it a garnish of night-caps.

Pierce Pennil, in Cens. Lit. vii. 18.

BILBO, and BILBOES. The town of *Bilboa* in Spain being famous for the manufacture of iron and steel, a fine Spanish blade was often called a *Bilbo*.

Next, to be compass'd, like a good *Bilbo*, in the circumference of a peck, hit to point.

Merr. W. W. iii. 5.

When down their bows they threw

And forth their *bilboes* drew.

Dryden, Ballad of Aginc. Works, p. 1579.

Nor *Bilbo* steel, nor brass from Corinth tel.

Complaints, Capel Sch. Sh. p. 220.

Pistol calls *Slender* a "latten *bilboe*," by which is probably meant only a weak blade of base metal. The commentators have disputed the design of the allusion. *Mer. W. i. l.*

From the same source was derived the name of a kind of stocks or fetters, used at sea to confine prisoners:

Metthought I lay

Worse than the mutines in the *bilboes*.

Hamlet. v. 2.

There is a figure of these *bilboes*, in Steevens's Shakespeare, at the above passage of Hamlet.

BILIVE. Immediately; presently.

And down to Pluto's house are come *bilive*. *Sf. P. Q. I. v. 32.*

Also contracted to *blive*:

Perdy, sir knight, saide then th' enchaunter *blive*. *Id. H. iii. 18.*

In Scotland the word is still in use, and means presently, by and by.

Felyce the elder bairns come drappin in.

It. Burns, Cotter's Saturday N. St. 4.

A BILL. A kind of pike or halbert, formerly carried by the English infantry, and afterwards the usual weapon of watchmen. It is described by Sir Wm. Temple as giving the most ghastly and deplorable wounds, which may be imagined by the figures of bills delineated in Steevens's Shakespeare, vol. ii. p. 316. ed. 1778.

I cannot see how sleeping should offend; only, have a care that your *bills* be not stolen.

Much Ado, iii. 3.

— As for their *bills*, (the watchmen's) they only serve To reach down bacon to make rashers of.

B. & Fl. Corcomb, Act ii. p. 184.

The soldiers armed with *bills* were sometimes called *bills*:

Lo, with a band of bowmen and of pikes,
Brown *bills*, and targeteers four hundred strong,
I come.

Edward II. O. Pl. ii. 366.

Dr. Johnson tells us that these weapons were still carried by the watchmen of Lichfield in 1778.

A BILL was also an advertisement set up against a wall, or in some public place; in which sense we still speak of play *bills*. St. Paul's church was a common place for setting up such bills. See *Sir Quixote*, and *PAULS*. Some *bills* set up by *Shift* in St. Paul's are recited in the 3d Act of B. Jonson's *Every Man out of his Humour*.

The placards of public challengers were so called:

He set up his *bills* here in Messon, and challenged Cupid at the flight.

Much Ado, i. 1.

BIN. The same as *been*, *are*, or *were*; or is.

With ev'ry thing that pretty *bin*
My lady sweet, arise.

Song in Cym. ii. 3.

Blushes that *bin*

The burnish of no sin

Nor flames of ought too hot within.

Croshaw's Wishes to his supposed Mistress.

BIRCHING-LANE. To send a person to *Birching-lane*, a proverbial phrase for ordering him to be whipped, or otherwise punished. Ascham speaks of "a common proverb of *Birching-lane*." *Scholem*, page 69. See *WEeping-CROSS*, &c. with many similar allusions to names of places.

This street was also a place for buying second-hand or ready-made clothes:

It had not been amiss if we had gone to *Burchen-lane* first to have suited us; and yet it is a credit for a man of the sword to go thread-bare.

Royal King. Anc. Dr. vi. 235.

His discourse makes not his behaviour, but he buys it at court, as countrymen their clothes in *Birchin-lane*.

Overbury's Char. 17. of a fine Gent.

BIRD-BOLT. A short thick arrow with a broad flat end, used to kill birds without piercing, by the mere force of the blow. Frequently ascribed to Cupid:

Subscribed for Cupid, and challenged him at the *bird-bolt*.

Much Ado, i. 1.

Now the boy with the *bird-bolt* be prais'd!

Green's Tu. Quaque, O. Pl. vii. 26.

The form of it is pointed out in this passage:

His gross-Anob'd *bird-bolt*.

Marsden's What you will.

See *BOLT*.

BIRTHDOM, for Birthright. Formed by the same analogy as other words in *dom*.

— Let us rather

Hold fast the mortal sword; and like good men

Bestride our downy *birthdom*.

Macb. iv. 3.

BISHOP. Boy-bishop, or Barne-bishop. See **NICHOLAS ST.**

BISOGNO. See **BEZONIAN.**

BISSON. Blind. The old copies of Shakespeare's *Coriolanus* have *beesome*. Skinner has it under *beesen*; and calls it a very common Lincolnshire word. Ray has it *bizen'd*, among his north country words. Skinner derives it from *by*, for *beside* or without, and *sin*, a Dutch word signifying *sense*: the sight being the most excellent sense; but this is mere conjecture.

What harm can your *bissun* conspectivities glean out of this character?

Run barefoot up and down, threat'ning the flames
With *bissun* rheum.

Cor. ii. 1.

Ham. ii. 2.

In the following passage we have *bissun*, which comes very near the old reading of *Coriolanus*, and is evidently a form of the same word, whether more or less corrupt than *bisson*, I cannot at present determine.

It cost thee nought, they say it comes by kind,
As thou art *bissun*, so are thy actions blind.

Mirror for Magist. p. 478.

TO BITE THE EAR, was once an expression of endearment:

Mer. I will bite thee by the ear for that jest.

Rom. ii. 4.

In that passage it is ambiguous, but the following explains it:

Thou hast witch'd me, rogue; take, go.

----- Slave, I could bite thine ear.

Away, thou dost not care for me!

B. Jon. Alch. ii. 3.

Sometimes *bite* is used alone in a similar sense:

Rare rogue in buckran, let me bite thee. *Goblins*, O. Pl. i. 147.

TO BITE THE THUMB AT A PERSON. This was an insult. The thumb in this action represented a *fig*, and the whole was equivalent to a *fig* for you, or the *fig*: as appears by the following passage:

Behold next I see Contempt marching forth, giving me the *fig*,
with his thumb in his mouth. *Lodge's Wit's Miserie*, 1596.

Hence in *Romeo and Juliet*,

I will bite my thumb at them; which is a disgrace to them if they bear it.

i. 1.

— Dags and pistols!

To bite his thumb at me!

— Wear I a sword

To see men bite their thumbs?

Randolph, Muses' L. Glass, O. Pl. ix. 920.
*Is no less disrespectful to bite the nail of your thumb, by way of scorn and disdain, and drawing your nail from between your teeth, to tell them you value not this what they can do.

Rules of Civility, transl. from French 1678, p. 44.

BITTER-SWEET, or SWEETING. An apple so called, which furnished many allusions to poets.

Thy wit is a very bitter-sweeting; it is a most sharp sauce.

Rom. ii. 4.

Do but remember these cross capers then, you bitter-sweet one.
W. Till then when you bitter-sweet one.

What in displeasure gone!

Match at Mids. O. Pl. vii. 373.

And left me such a bitter-sweet to gnaw upon? *Fair Em*. 1631.

BLACK FEATHERS. Large black feathers were fashionable in men's hats about 1596.

But he doth seriously bethinke him whether

Of the gu'd' people he be more esteem'd,

For his long cloake or for his great blacke feather.

Sir J. Davis, *Epigr.* 47.

Besides, this Muse of mine, and the blacke feather.

Grew both together in estimation,

And both, grown stale, were cast away together.

Id. Ep. 48. Both in *Cens. Lit.* viii. p. 196.

BLACKS. Mourning.

— But were they false

As o'er-dy'd blacks.

W. Tule, i. 2.

That is, "false as old cloths of other colours dy'd black."

— Blacks are often such dissembling mourners

There is no credit given to't, it has lost

All reputation by false sons and widows,

I would not hear of blacks.

I'll pay him, when he dies, in so many blacks.

Massing. *Old Law*.

Mad World, O. Pl. v. 333.

Sho'd I not put on blacks, when each one here

Comes with his cypress, and devotes a tear.

Herrick on the death of H. Lawson, Works, p. 341.

He who wears blacks, and mourns out for the dead

Do's but deride the party buried.

Id. p. 379.

We'll like some gallants

That bury thrifty fathers, think't no sinne,

To wear blacks without, but other thoughts within.

Heyn. Engl. Trav. last lines.

BLACK-FRIARS, in the reign of Elizabeth, was celebrated for three things; the theatre, a number of puritans, and the sale of feathers; the two latter professions being often united in the same persons.

This play hath beaten all young gallants out of the feathers.
Black-Friars hath almost spoil'd *Black-Friars* for feathers.

Induc. to Malcontent, O. Pl. iv. 11.

That is, the satire of the theatre in Bl. Fr. has almost spoiled the trade of the feather sellers there.

Or a feather-maker in the *Friers*, that are of the fiction of faith.

B. Jon. Barth. Fair, v. 5.

A whoreson upstart, apocryphal captain

Whom not a Puritan in *Black-Friers* will trust

So much as for a feather.

B. Jon. Alchym. i. 1.

Bird the feather-man, and Mrs. Flowerdew, in Randolph's *Muses' Looking Glass*, are said to be two of the sanctify'd fraternity of *Black-Friars*. O. Pl. ix. 172.

The theatre of *Black-Friars* was, in Charles I.'s time at least, considered as being of a higher order and more respectability than any of those on the *Bank-side*. Thus Shirley, in a prologue addressed professedly to those of the latter class, tries to make the auditors in the pit behave as if they were at *Black-Friars*; that is, decently and well.

You squirrels that want nuts, what will you do?

Pray do not crack the benches, and we may

Henceforth fit your pulps with a play:

But you that can contract yourselves, and sit

As you were now in the *Black-Friars* pit;

And will not deaf us with loud noise and tongues,

Because we have no heart to break our lugs,

Will pardon.

Shirley's Six New Playes, publ. 1633.

THE BLACK-GUARD. Originally a jocular name given to the lowest menials of the court, the carriers of coals, and wood, turnspits, and labourers in the scullery, who all followed the court in its progresses, and thus became observed. Such is the origin of this common term.

So the *black-guard* are pleased with any less of life, especially those of the boiling-house.

B. Jon. Masq. of Merc. Wind.

Turnspits were particularly so called:

I am degraded from a cook, and I fear the devil himself will entertain me but for one of his *black-guard*; and he shall be sure to have his roast burnt.

Microc. O. Pl. ix. 162.

Burton speaks of the *black guard*, as attached to a court, in describing the orders of devils:

Though some of them are inferior to those of their own rank, as the *black guard*, in a prince's court.

Anatomy of Mel. p. 42.

See also Decker, as quoted by Gifford, in his *B. Jonson*, vol. vii. p. 250.

It is a faith

That we will die in, since from the *black guard*
To the grim *Sir* in office, there are few
Hold other tenets.

B. & Fl. Eld. Bro. v. 1.

BLACK MONDAY, Easter Monday. So called from the severity of that day, Apr. 14, 1360, which was so extraordinary, that of Edward III.'s soldiers, then before Paris, many died with the cold. Stowe, p. 264.

Then it was not for nothing that my nose felt a bleeding on
Black-Monday last.

Mer. Venice, n. 5.

THE BLACK OX HAS TROD ON HIS FOOT. A proverbial phrase, meaning either to be worn with age or care. Bailey explains it of the latter. But the following alludes to age.

She was a pretie wench, when Juno was a young wife, now
crowes foote is on her eye, and the *black ox* hath trod on her foot.

Lyly, Sappho & Ph. iv. 1.

Alas! the neatest foot that ever came

In the most supercilious roval shoe,

By the *black ox* is often trodden lame.

G. Tooke Anna dicata. p. 108.

The *black ox* had not trod on his or her foot.

Heyw. on Tottenham.

BLACKSAUNT, corrupted from *black sanctus*, used to signify any confused or hideous noise. See **SANCTUS**, **BLACK**.

The language that they speak

Is the pure barbarous *blacksaunt* of the Geate.

Marton, Sat. ii. 7. p. 205.

Though *Geate* makes no rhyme, I presume that licentious and bad writer must have written it so. He seems to mean the *Getæ*; if his meaning be worth guessing. He professedly scorns correct rhyming.

BLACK'S YOUR EYE. A vulgar phrase, not yet quite obsolete: they shall not say *black* is your eye, that is, they shall not find any accusation against you. It is now jocularly metamorphosed into "*black* is the white of your or my eye," and in this form Foote's Mrs. Cole uses it in the *Minor*.

I can say *black's your eye*, though it be grey;

I have couin'd at this your friend, and you.

B. & Fl. Love's Cure, iii. 1.

He is the very justice o' peace of the play, and can commit whom he will, and what he will, error, absurdity, as the toy takes him, and no man say *black* is his eye, but laugh at him.

B. Jones. Staple of News, 1st intermerr.

If you have a mind to rail at 'em, or kick some of their loose flesh out, they shal' not say *black's your eye*, not with all their lynx's eyes discover you.

Bird in Cage, O. Pl. viii. 253.

And then no man say *black* is their eye, but all is well, and they as good christians, as those that suffer them unpunished.

Stubbs's Anatomy of Abuses, p. 65.

See *Earle*, p. 278.

The vulgar do not hastily change their forms of speech. It is introduced in the *Spectator*, No. 79, near the end.

BLAKE, *adj.* Bare, naked.

See how abuse breeds *blake* and bitter bale.

Mirr. for Mag. p. 207.

BLAME. Apparently, for blameable; blame-worthy.

In faith, my Lord, you are too wilful *blame*.

1 Hen. IV. ii. 1.

This has been thought corrupt, but the following passage shows that *too blame* in this sense was a current expression:

Blush, and confess that you be too too *blame*.

Harr. Ep. i. 84.

Perhaps *Potensia* wanted to be *blame*.

Saltonstall's Magd. 1630.

I find *too blame* twice in one page in an old play by Thomas Heywood:

— Y'are too *blame*,

And, Besse, you make me angry.

Again,

The girl was much too *blame*.

Engl. Traveller, Sign. G.

I were too *blame* if I should not tell thee amie thing.

Menechmus, O. Pl. i. 152.

So that the modern phrase of *being to blame*, is in fact a corruption; unless, as is not improbable, the other form was founded on a mistake. The consequence of the first unskillful attempts to regulate our language, was the wrong derivation of many words and phrases, and of course the corruption of them. "*Too blame*" is in the old copies of Shakespeare, in the last scene of the *Merchant of Venice*:

Sigh then to Cupid, tell him he's too *blame*,

Not raising in my love a mutual flame.

Holiday's Technogamia, F. 3. b.

BLANCHER or **BLENCHER**. Apparently a sporting term; whether for a person stationed to turn the game one way or another, or for a dog, having the same office, does not appear from the examples that follow, and the dictionaries are all silent.

The following passage evidently alludes to it, and makes the *blenchers* attendants on the sport.

Which makes him overshoot those

His valour should direct at, and hurt those

That stand but by as *blenchers*.

B. & Fl. Love's Pilgr. ii. 1.

This Spanish Inquisition is a trappé so slyelic sei,

As into it wise, godly, rich by *blenchers* base are fet.

Warn. Alb. En. B. ix. ch. 51.

And so manie dayes were spent, and manie waies used, while Zellme was like one that stood in a tree, waiting a good occasion to shoot, and Gyncia a *blancher*, which kept the dearest deere from her.

Pembr. Arc. p. 64.

And so even now hath he divers *blenchers* belonging to the market, to let and stop the light of the gospel.

Latimer, Serm. fol. 23. b.

The latter example, connecting *blenchers* with a market, rather puzzles the cause. It is used twice or more in fol. 24, and still in the sense of stopping. Also *to blanch*, with reference to the *blenchers*.

BLANK. The white mark in the centre of a butt, at which the arrow was aimed; here used metaphorically:

See better, Lear, and let me still remain

The true blank of thine eye.

Lear, i. 4.

Shakespeare has used it also for the mark at which a cannon is aimed, or rather the direct range; as we now say to shoot *point-blank*.

And stood within the blank of his displeasure

For my free speech.

Othel. iii. 4.

He has employed it also in other kindred senses, as *aim*, &c. See *Johnson's Dict.*

BLANKS. A mode of extortion, by which *blank* papers were given to the agents of the crown, which they were to fill up as they pleased, to authorize the demands they chose to make. No wonder they were thought oppressive.

And daily new exactions are devis'd

As *blanks*, benevolence, and I wot not what.

Rich. II. ii. 1.

Further explained by a passage respecting the same king, in the *Mirror for Magistrates*:

Which to maintaine my people were sore pold

With fines, fifteens, and loans by way of prest,

Blank charters, oaths, and shifis not known of old,

For which the commons did me sore delect.

Leg. of Rich. II. p. 294.

Also, a kind of base silver money, first coined by Henry V. in his French wars, and worth about eightpence. *Kersey*. Mr. Gifford says, about a French livre. *B. Jon.* vol. v. p. 81.

Have you any money? he answered not a *blanch*.

Gayton's Fest. N. p. 9.

In an old account of the monies of Europe, a *blanc* appears to be also a French coin. It is stated thus:

The Mint of Paris in France.

5 Tornes is a *blanche*.

3 *Blanches* is a shilling.

20 Shilling is a pounce.

24 *Blanches* is a franc, &c.

The Post of the World, 1576. 12mo. p. 86.

Blanks are also used for blank verses in the following passage:

Sir, you've in such neat poetry gather'd a kiss,
That if I had but five lines of that number
Such pretty bagging *blanks*, I should commend
Your forehead or your cheeks, and kiss you too.

B. & Fl. Philaster, ii. 1.

BLANKET. Shakespeare has been censured by moderns, and justly, according to our present notions, for the introduction of the low word *blanket*, in the following fine passage:

— Come, thick night,
And pall thee in the dunnest smoke of hell;
That my keen knife see not the wound it makes;
Nor heav'n peep thro' the blanket of the dark,
To cry hold, hold.

Macbeth, i. 5.

But *Cibber*, in his *Lives of the Poets*, (art. *Davenant*) very properly reminds us that, in Shakespeare's time, it was a good and local image in the theatre; a blanket being then used instead of a curtain. We might add, perhaps, for scenes also, as it is recorded, on the same authority, that Sir Wm. Davenant first introduced painted scenery.

BLAST. Shakespeare has used the word in the unusual acceptance of to suffer a blast.

Even so by love the young and tender wit
Is turn'd to folly; blasting in the bud,
Losing his verdure even in the prime, &c.

Two Gent. i. 1.

To **BLAZE.** Contracted from to blazon. See *Todd*.

BLEE. Colour; complexion. *Saxon*.

This word, which is rather common in the old ballads, was almost entirely obsolete in the reign of *Eliz.* but occurs in the *Pinner of Wakefield*, printed 1599.

And Robin, Marian she will go with thee—
To see fair Bettris how bright she is of blee.

O. Pl. iii. 42.

Also, p. 52:

I have a lovely lemmam
As bright of blee as is the silver moon.

It generally occurs thus joined with bright.

BLEEDING HORSES ON ST. STEPHEN'S DAY. One of the odd superstitions of papal times, of which *Latimer* justly says,

But I marvel much, how it came to passe, that upon this day
we were wont to let our horses bleed: it is like as though *St. Steven*
had some great government over the horses, which thing
we doubt is a vaine invention of man. *Sermons, fol. 275.*

BLEND. To start, or fly off; to flinch.

Keep your instruction

And hold you ever to our special drift,
Though sometimes you do *blend* from this to that,
As cause doth minister.

Meas. for M. iv. 5.

— Would I do this?

Could man so *blend*?

W. Tale, i. 2.

What is't you *blend* at? what would you ask?

Speak freely.

B. & Fl. Loyal Subj. ii. 1.

Your sister, Sir, d'ye *blend* at that? d'ye cavil?

B. & Fl. Wildg. Chase, ii. 1.

Milton has used *unblend'd* for not confounded.

Comus, 430.

BLEND. *s.* From the verb, a start, or deviation.

These *blendes* gave my heart another youth,

And worse essays prov'd thee my best of love. *Shak. Sonn. 110.*

BLEND. *v.* To pollute or confound, from the original sense of to mix; things being polluted and confused by improper mixture.

And all these storms that now his beauty *blend*

Shall turn to calms, and timely clear away. *Spenser, Sonn. 62.*

BLENT. Participle of *blend*.

The while thy kingdom from thy head is rent,

And thy throne royal with dishonour *blent*.

Moth. Hubbard's Tasso, 1599.

Also in the sense of blinded; the confusion or hurt of the eye being blindness.

Whylest reason, *blent* through passion, nought descriv'd.

Sp. F. Q. II. iv. 7.

The eye of reason was with rage *ylent*.

What makes thee deaf? what hath thine eye sight *blent*?

Fairf. Tasso, xii. 86.

BLESS. *v.* To wave or brandish. Dr. Johnson thought this sense derived from the action sometimes used in benediction.

And burning blades about their heads doo *blese*.

Sp. F. Q. I. v. 6.

His sparkling blade about his head he *blest*

And smote off quite his right leg by the knee.

Round his arm'd head his treachant blade he *blest*.

Fairf. Tasso, ix. 67.

A man hang'd is quaintly said to *bless* the world with his heels, from their waving in the air when he is suspended.

And the next day, the three thieves were convey'd forth, to
bless the worlde with their heels.

Painter's Palace of Pleasure, Sign. R. 8.

Dr. Johnson's explanation is strongly confirmed by the following passage: "In drawing (their bow) some fet such a compass, as though they would turn about and *blesse* all the field." *Ascham's Toxophilus*, p. 196, new edit. where the editor has a remark to the same effect.

To *bless* seems to be used for to secure, in the following passage:

And glaucing downe his shield, from blame him fairly *blest*.

Spens. F. Q. I. ii. 18.

BLIN. *v.* To cease, or stop.

How so her fancies stop—

Her tomes did never *blin*. *Romans and Jul. Supp. to Sh. i. 287.*

Well noble minds in perils best appeare

And boldest hearts in bale will never *blinne*.

Guscoigne's Works, 4to. D. 6.

That I can cry, ere I *blin*,

Oh her eyes are paths to sin.

R. Green, in Beloe's Anecd. vi. p. 10.

BLIND-WORM. Called also a slow-worm. A little snake with very small eyes, falsely supposed to be venomous. It is the *anguis fragilis* of *Linnaeus*; and much dreaded still by the common people, though perfectly harmless.

Newts and *blind-worms*, do no wrong!

Mids. ii. 3.

Adder's fork, and *blind-worms* sting.

Macb. iv. 1.

The small-ey'd slow-worm held of many *blind*.

Drayton, Noah's Flood, p. 1538.

BLINKINSPORS. A celebrated fencer, mentioned in B. Jonson's New Inn, Act ii. sc. 2. His memory rests at present on that passage only.

BLIST, for BLEST. This is one of the liberties thought allowable in the sixteenth century for the sake of rhyme.

— And how the ground he kist
Wherein it written was, and how himself he *blist*.
Spenser, IV. vii. 46.

That he had fled, long time he never wist;
But when far run he had discover'd it,
Himself for wonder with his hand he *blist*. *Fairf. Tasso*, xiii. 29.

It is used in the sense exemplified above in **BLESS**, in the following passage:

And with his club him all about so *blist*
That he which way to turn him scarcely wist.
Spens. F. Q. VI. viii. 13.

See **BLESS**.

BLIVE, adj. Quick; ready. A contraction of *blive*. The word was beginning to be disused, in the time of *Cartwright* and *Brown*, who both give it to antiquated speakers.

This buss is a *blive* guerrien. *Antiq. O. Pl.* x. 309.
Into the ship he entrest, and as *blive*
As wind and wether good hope to be.

Brown, Shep. Pipe. Eccl. 1.

BLIVE, adv. Quickly.

The people cried with sundry greening shouts
To bring the horse to Pallas' temple *blive*.
Surrey's Æn. B. ii. 293.

See **BLIVE**.

To BLOAT, or BLOTE. To dry by smoke. Latterly most applied to herrings. *Blocan*, Saxon, meant to sacrifice or slaughter, whence November was, at one period, called *Blot month*, or slaughtering month; because the animals were then slaughtered, which were to be salted and dried for winter provision. But, as these meats were chiefly dried in the smoke, when the Saxon word was forgotten, to *blote* was supposed to denote that operation: and thus the change of meaning evidently crept in.

And dry them up like herrings with this smook:
For herrings in the sea are large and full,
But shrink in *blotting*, and together pull.

Sylvester's Tobacco hatt. p. 101.
I have four dozen of fine firebrands in my belly, I have more smoke in my mouth than would *blote* a hundred herrings.

Three pails of sprats, carried from mart to mart,
Are as much meat as these, to more use travel'd;
A bunch of *blotted* tools! *Id. Q. of Cor.* ii. 4.

To *bloat*, now means to swell up, and comes probably from blow (*Johnson*); and to this we must perhaps refer the "bloat king" in *Hamlet*, iii. 4. It is singular enough that two opposite senses should thus have belonged to one word. Smoke-dried, and therefore shrunk; or puffed and swelled.

BLOAT-HERRING. A herring so dried. Skinner and Minshew puzzle about the etymology; but to me it seems clear that it arose as above mentioned.

Lay you an old courier on the coals, like a sausage or a *bloat-herring*.
B. Jon. Masq. of Mer. v. 429.

Why you stink like so many *bloat-herrings*, newly taken out of the chimney! *Id. Mas. of Amur,* vi. 121.

Make a meal of a *bloat-herring*, water it with four shillings beer, and then swear we have dined as well as my lord mayor.
Match at Midn. O. Pl. vii. 343.

A BLOCK, n. s. The wooden mould on which the crown of a hat is formed.

Mine is as tall as felt as any this day in Millan, and therefore I love it, for the *block* was cleit out for my head, and fits me to a hair.
Honest Wh. Part 9d. O. Pl. iii. 390.

Hairs alter as fast as the turner can turn his *block*.
Euph. Engl. O. 4.
Hence it was also used to signify the form or fashion of a hat:

A grave gentleman of Naples, who having bought a hat of the newest fashion and best *block* in all Italye, &c.
Euph. Engl. O. S. b.

Is this same hat
O' the *block* passant? *B. Jon. Staple of News, i.* 2.
That is, "of the current fashion."

You shall alter it to what form you please, it will take any *block*.
Id. Cynth. Rev. i. 4.

Also for the hat itself:
Tho' now your blockhead be covered with a Spanish *block*.
Beaum. and Fl. Marital Maid.

A pretty *block* Sextinus names his hat,
So much the fitter for his head by that.
Wit's Recreations, Epigr. 456.

A flat crowned *block* was fashionable about 1596, when Sir J. Davis's Epigrams were printed.

And still the newest fashion he doth get,
And with the time doth change from that to this.
He wears a hat now of the flat-crown'd *block*
The treble ruffles, long clunke, and doublet French.
Ep. 22. in Cens. Liter. viii. 124.

Hence that excellent interpretation of a speech of Lear, which had puzzled the earlier commentators:

This a good *block*!—
It were a delicate stratagem, to shoe
A troop of horse with felt. *Lear, iv.* 6.

The whole of Mr. Steevens's remark ought by all means to be cited, as affording an admirable specimen of judicious illustration. "Upon the king's saying *I will preach to thee*, the poet seems to have meant him to pull off his hat, and keep turning it and feeling it, in the attitude of one of the preachers of those times, (whom I have seen represented so in ancient prints) till the idea of *felt*, which the good hat or *block* was made of, raises the stratagem in his brain of shoeing a troop of horse with a substance as soft as that which he held and moulded between his hands."—It should be rather, "the very same."

BLOCKET, adj. Gray. Used by Spenser as an epithet for liveries or coats, and explained in the original notes "gray coats." I believe it meant at first *whitish*, for I find in Coles' Dictionary a *blanquet pear*, *Pyrum subalbidum*. If so, it is from the French *blanc*. Kersey also has *blankers*, white garments.

Our *blocket* liveries bene all to sadde
For think same season, when all is ycladde
With pleasance. *Shap. Kal. May, v.* 5.

I have not met with the word elsewhere.

BLOOD. Was sometimes used for disposition, thus:

Strange unusual blood,
When man's worst sin is he does too much good. *Tim. A. iv.* 2.

Also in the very difficult passage of the opening of *Cymbeline*, of which perhaps this is the most intelligible reading:

You do not meet a man, but frowns: our bloods
No more obey the heavens, they are courtiers,
Still seem as does the king's. *Cym. i.* 1.

i. e. our dispositions no longer obey the influences of heaven; they are courtiers, and still seem to resemble the disposition the king is in.

BLOOD-BOLTER'D. Stained with blood; from a bolter or sieve, whose blood issues out at many wounds, as flour passes through the holes of a sieve. *Warburton*. Or sprinkled with blood, as if with meal from a boulder, as Johnson explains it.

For the blood-bolter'd Banquo smiles upon me. *Macb.* iv. 1.

BLOWN. Swelled or tumid; inflated.

No blown ambition doth our arms incite.

Learn, iv. 2.

How now blown Jack, how now quilt!

1 Hen. IV. iv. 2.

Proud, insolent:

I come with no blown spirit to abuse you. *B. & Fl. Mod. Lover*.

BLOW-POINT. A childish game: consisting perhaps of blowing small pins or points against each other. Probably not unlike push-pin.

How he played at blow-point with Jupiter, when he was in his side coats; and how he went to look birds'-nests with Athous.

Lingua, O. Pl. v. 167.

We pages play at blow-point for a piece of a parsonage.

Return from Parnassus, iii. 1.

Also *Donne's Poems*, 1719, p. 119.

Dust-point seems to have been a similar game.

See **DUST-POINT**.

BLONFORD. Apparently a jocular and satirical corruption of the name of Oxford, quasi *Block's-ford*, or the ford of Blockheads. This is intimated in the following lines of Bp. Corbet:

What was the jest d'ye ask? I dare repeat it,
And put it home before you shall entreat it;
He call'd me *Blonfords-man*, confess I must
Twas bitter; and it grieved me in a thrust,
That most ungrateful word *Blonford* to hear,
From him whose breath yet stunk of Oxford beer.

Poems, p. 67, to Lord Mordant.

In Healy's "*Discovery of a New World*," imitated from Hall's *Mundus alter idem*, *Blockford* is made the capital of the region *Fooliana*.

Entering *Fooliana*, came without resistance unto *Blockford*, otherwise called *Duns-ton*, the chief cite of the land. P. 139.

The intended allusion seems to be strengthened, by a particular notice of the number of spires and bells contained in it. *Ib.* p. 179.

BLUE was a colour appropriated to the dresses of particular persons in low life.

1. It was the usual habit of servants.

You proud varlets, you need not be ashamed to wear *blue*, when your master is one of your fellows.

Honest Whore, O. Pl. iii. 389.

The other act their parts in *blew coats*, as (if) they were their serving men.

Decker's Belman, Sign. E. 3.

Hence *blue-bottle* is sometimes a term of reproach for a servant. O. Pl. v. 6. And a *serving-man* in B. Jonson says, "Ever since I was of the *blue order*," *Case alter'd*, i. 2.

About 1608, when Middleton's Comedy of *A Trick to catch the Old One* was produced, the *blue coats* of servants appear to have been changed for *clokes*, such as were worn by the gentry also at that time. Thus, in that comedy:

There's more true honesty in such a country serving man, than in a hundred of our cloak companions. I may well call 'em companions, for since *blue coats* have been turned into *cloaks*, one can scarce know the man from the master.

Act ii. Anc. Drama, V. p. 151.

B. Jonson introduces *New-Years-Gift*,

In a *blew coat*, serving-man like, with an orange, &c.

Mask of Christmas.

2. Also of headles: whence they also came in for the appellation of *blue-bottle*:

I will have you as soundly swung for this, you *blue-bottle* rogue!

§ Hen. IV. v. 4.

And to be free from the interruption of *blue* headles, and other bawdy officers.

Middleton's Mich. Term.

The whips of furies are not half so terrible as a *blue coat*.

Microcosmus, O. Pl. i. 161.

I know not whether it means servants, or officers of justice, in the following passage; probably the latter:

—Come a velvet justice with a long

Great train of *blew-coats*, twelve or fourteen strong.

Donne, Sat. i. 21.

3. It was also the dress of ignominy for a harlot in the house of correction, &c.

Your puritanical *Honest Whore* sits in a *blue gown*.—Where!

Hon. Whore, O. Pl. iii. 464.

Lam. Teare not my clothes, my friends, they cost more than you are aware.

Bedell. Tash, soon you shall have a *blew gown*; for these lake you no care.

Promos and Cass, iii. 6.

BLURT. An interjection of contempt.

Shall I?—then *blurt* o' your service!

O. Pl. iii. 314.

Blurt! a rime; *blurt*, a rime!

Malcontent, O. Pl. iv. 21.

Blurt, blurt! there's nothing remains to put thee to pain now, captain.

Puritan, iv. 2. *Suppl. to Sh.* ii. 610.

Blurt, master constable, or a fig for the constable, seems to have been a proverbial phrase: it is the title of a play written by Thos. Middleton, and published in 1602. Hence I suppose it is that Ben Jonson makes one of his characters call a constable "old *Blurt*." *Tale of a Tub*, ii. 2. In O. Pl. v. 420. we have "a *Blurt*, master gunner!"

TO BLURT AT. From the former. To hold in contempt.

And all the world will *blurt* and scorn at us.

Edm. III. iv. 6.

But cast their gazes on Marina's face,

While ours was *blurted* at. *Pericles*, iv. 4. *Suppl. to Sh.* ii. 115.

To *blurt out*, still remains in modern usage, and signifies much the same as to *spurt* or *sputter out* hastily.

BLUSHET. (Apparently peculiar to B. Jonson.) See *Todd*. One who blushes.

TO BOB. To cheat, or obtain by cheating.

He calls me to a restitution large

Of gold and jewels that I *bob'd* from him.

Orh. v. 1.

Let him be *bob'd* that *bob'd* him have;

But who by means of wisdom like Hath said his charge!—It is even I.

Pemr. Arcad. Lib. ii. p. 903.

Disgrace me on the open stage, and *bob* me off with ne'er a penny.

Hog hath lost his Pearl, O. Pl. vi. 386.

We should now say, in familiar language, "*foh* me off."

BOB, &c. A taunt or scoff.

Off! takes (his mistress by) the bitter *bob*.

Fletch. Purp. Is. vii. 25.

He that a fool doth very wisely hit,

Doth very foolishly, altho' he smarts,

Not to seem senseless of the *bob*.

As you like it, ii. 7.

I have drawn blood at one's brains with a bitter *bob*.

Alex. and Campese, O. Pl. ii. 113.

To give the *bob* was a phrase equivalent to that of giving the *dor*. See *Dor*.

C. I guess the business. S. It can be no other

But to give me the *bob*, that being a matter

Of main importance.

Massing. Maid of Honour, iv. 5.

BOCARD. The old north gate of Oxford, taken down in 1771. There is a good view of it in the first

number of *Oronia Antiqua Restaurata*. Whether it was originally so named, from some jocular allusion to the Aristotelian syllogism in *Becardo*, I have not discovered.

It was used as a prison; and hence the name was sometimes made a general term for a prison.

Was not this [Achab] a seditious fellow?—Was he not worthy to be cast in *becardo* or little-cave? *Latimer, Sermon*. fol. 105. C.

Becardo was the last prison of that good man himself, before his shameful murder; to himself a glorious martyrdom. Its downfall was celebrated by Oxford wits, both in Latin and English. One says,

Nuni jam

Antiqui mari venerabilis umbra *becardo*
Visitur Oxonii? Salve haud ignobile nomen!

Dialogus in Theatr. 1775.

The other,

Raise tidings for the wretch whose ling'ring score
Remains unpaid, *becardo* is no more.

Newsman's Verses, 1772, by Warton.

Becardo, as a logical term, for a particular kind of syllogism, occurs in *Prior's Alma*, Canto 3.

BOCKEREL, or **BOCKETT**. A long-winged hawk. Dict. The family name of *Bocket* is perhaps a contraction of *Bockeret*.

BODE. Obsolete preterite of *bide*.

Never, O wretch, this woe'ne conceived thee,
Nor never bode I painful throws for thee.

Ferrex and Pontex, O. Pl. i. 141.

BODGE, *v.* Probably the same as to budge; from *bouger*, Fr.

With this we charged again, but, out alas!
We bodg'd again.

3 Hen. VI. i. 4.

Dr. Johnson, in his note on the passage, considers it only as *budge* misprinted; in his Dictionary, as probably corrupted from *boggle*. Mr. Malone, having seen *bodgery* for *botchery*, thinks it may be for to *botch*: but the sense evidently points rather to the interpretation here given.

BODGE, *subs.* Ben Jonson has a *bodge* of oats, for some measure of them.

To the last *bodge* of oats, and bottle of hay. *New Inn*, i. 5.

BODKIN. A small dagger.

When he himself might his quietus make
With a bare *bodkin*.

Ham. iii. 1.

In the margin of Stowe's Chronicle, edit. 1614, it is said that Caesar was slain with *bodkins*.

The chief work of this murder was Brutus Cassius with 260 of the senate all having *bodkins* in their sleeves.

Serp. of division, prefixed to *Gorboduc*, 1590.

If it is quoted rightly, the author made two Romans into one.

Chaucer says the same:

With *bodkins* was Caesar Julius
Murder'd at Rome of Brutus Cassius.

Cens. Liter. ix. 369.

BODKIN, CLOTH OF. A species of rich cloth. A corruption of *BAUDKIN*, which see.

Or for so many pieces of cloth of *bodkin*,
Tissue, gold, silver, &c.

Mass. City Madam, ii. 1.

Cloth of *bodkin* or tissue must be embroidered;
If no fuce were fair that were not powdered and painted.

B. Jons. Disc. vol. vii. p. 88.

C. Sir, I have a sute to you.

Ant. Is it embroidered satin, Sir, or scarlet?

Yet if your business do hold weight and consequence
I may deserve to wear your thankfulness

In tissue, or cloth of *bodkin*. *Ermies* are for princes.

Shirley, Doubtful Heir, Act iii. p. 31.

See *Muses' Looking Glass*, O. Pl. ix. 197.

BODRAGS. Evidently for *bodrags* or *bodragings*: border incursions.

No wayling there nor wretchedness is heard—

No nightly *bodrags*, nor no hue and cries.

Spens. Colin Cl. v. 315.

See **BODRAGING**.

BOGGLER. One who *boggles*; but in the following passage a vicious woman, one who starts from the right path:

You have been a *boggler* ever.

Ant. and Cl. iii. 11.

Johnson in his Dict. explains it a doubter, a timorous man; but it is evidently addressed not to Thyreus but Cleopatra.

BOHEMIAN-TARTAR. Perhaps a gipsy; or a mere wild appellation, designed to ridicule the appearance of Simple in the *Merry W. of Windsor*, Act iv. sc. 5. The French call gipsies *Bohemians*, and the Germans *Tartars* and *Zigens*, so that the term might be thus compounded. See the note on the passage, edit. 1778.

To BOLD. For to bolden, or render bold. Embolden is the word now most used.

It touches us as Fraunce invades our land,
Not *bolds* the king.

Lear, v. 1.

Alas that I had not one to *bold* me.

Hycke Scorne.

BOLD BEAUCHAMP, OR AS BOLD AS BEAUCHAMP. A proverbial expression, supposed by Fuller and Ray to be derived from the courage of Thomas, first E. of Warwick, of that name, who in 1346, with one squire and six archers, defeated 100 Normans. See Ray, p. 218. There were however more of the name, who contributed to its celebrity. There was an old play, entitled *The three bold Beauchamps*, printed about 1610. See *Biogr. Dram.* ii. p. 429. It is referred to in the Induction to the *Knight of the Burning Pestle*. B. and Fl.

They're here now, and anon no scouts can reach 'em,
Being ev'ry man hors'd like a *bold Beauchamp*.

Mad World, O. Pl. v. 390.

See also O. Pl. x. 172.

Drayton derives it from the bravery of the Earls of Warwick, of that name, in general:

—So hardly great and strong
That after of that name it was an adage grew,
If any man himself advent'rous hap to shew,

Bold Beauchamp men him term'd, if none so bold as he.

Polyoth. Song xviii. p. 1007.

BOLL, *v.* To swell, or pod for seed. *Boll*, in the dictionaries explained a round stalk, is evidently only another form of bole.

And the flax, and the barley was smitten: for the barley was in the ear, and the flax was *bolled*.

Ereodus, ix. 31.

In the Septuagint, *τὸ δὲ ἄρον σπικματίζον*.

BOLN. Swelled; contracted from *bollen*, which is the old form for *bolled*.

Here one being through'd bears back, all *boln* and red.

84 Rape of Lucr. Suppl. i. p. 553.

Thus it appears that Mr. Malone's alteration of this word to *blown*, which signifies the same, contrary to all the editions, is entirely unnecessary.

BOLT. A sort of arrow. Hence *bolt-upright*. Thus defined by R. Holmes: "The second is termed a *bolt*: it is an arrow with a round or half-round bobb at the end of it, with a sharp pointed arrow head proceeding therefrom." *Acad. of Armory*, B. iii. ch. 17. MS. When it has only the blunt bob, without

the point, it was a **BIRD-BOLT**. It thus differed from a shaft, which was sharp or barbed. Hence the proverb, "To make a *bolt* or a *shaft* of a thing." *Ray*, p. 179. It is a mistake to say that it was "peculiarly used for the cross-bow;" as in *Ivanhoe*, ii. p. 20. *Holmes* describes also a sort of *bolts* having the bob or button hollow, to receive a stone or bullet, which was projected thence by fastening the *bolt* itself to the bow, or cross-bow. *Ibid.* *Harl. MS.* 2033.

Twas but a *bolt* of nothing, shot at nothing,
Which the brain makes of limes.
I bent my *bolt* against the bush
Last'ning if any thing did rush.

Cymb. iv. 2.

Sp. Shep. Kal. Mar. 70.

We have it also in the proverb, "A fool's *bolt* is soon shot." See also *Mids. N. Dr.* ii. 2, for the exquisite beauty of the passage. The word was very common.

To **BOLT**, or **BOULT**. To sift. In this sense not obsolete; but used formerly in metaphorical senses, in which it is not now current.

For refined in manners and disposition,
Such and so finely *boulded* didst thou seem. *Hen. V.* ii. 2.

Often applied also to language and arguments:

— He is ill school'd

In *boulded* language: meal and bran together
He throws without distinction. *Coriol.* iii. 1.

Saying, he now had *boulded* all the flour. *Spens. F. Q. II.* iv. 34.
That is, had discovered all that was important. So Milton:

I hate when vice can *bolt* her arguments. *Comus*, 760.

This application was probably made more current by the term of *bolting* used in the inns of court for disputing. See **BOLTINGS**.

It is beautifully applied in the literal sense, *Wint. Tale*, iv. 3.

BOLTING-HUTCH. According to Dr. Johnson, a *meal-bag*; according to Mr. Stevens, "the wooden receptacle into which the meal is bolted;" the latter interpretation is the right.

That *bolting-hutch* of beardiness. *1 Hen. IV.* ii. 4.

The word was used by Milton:

To sift mass into no mass, and popish into no popish: yet saving this passing fine sophistical *boulding-hutch*, &c.

Prose Works, vol. i. 81.

Now, take all my cushions down and thrack them
Soundly, after my feast of millers, for their buttocks
Have left a peck of flour in them; beat them carefully
Over a *bolting-hutch*, there will be enough
For a pau-pudding, as your dame will handle it.

Mayor of Quinb. O. Pl. xi. 158.

Its use is here described:

For as a miller in his *boulding-hutch*
Drives out the pure meal nearly as he can,
And in his sifter leaves the coarser bran.
Say, &c. *Brown's Brit. Past.* ii. 2. p. 44.

BOLTINGS. Meetings for disputation, or private arguing of cases, in the inns of court. Cowel tells us which were the *bolting* days:

And having performed the exercises of their own houses called *Boltes*, *Moots*, and putting of cases, [So I suppose we should read. My edition has *Boltes* *Moots*, without any comma between] they proceed to be admitted and become students in some of these four houses or inns of court, where continuing by the space of seven yeares (or thereabouts) they frequent readings, meetings, *boltings*, and other learned exercises.

Stow's Survey of Lond. p. 59.

BOMAN. Said to mean, in the cant language, a gallant fellow. But certainly, in the passage of Massinger where it occurs, no such cant is to be expected, and it must be a mere misprint for Roman,

according to the undoubted correction of Mr. Gifford. In the 4to. it is printed with a capital letter, which would strengthen the conjecture, if it could want strengthening.

Dost thou cry now
Like a mandarin gamester after loss? I'll suffer
Like a Roman, and now, in my misery,
In scorn of all thy wealth, to thy teeth tell thee
Thou wert my pandar.

City Madam, iv. 2.

The speech has rather a tragic cast than any thing of burlesque. *Roman*, therefore, must be supported, if at all, by some other passage.

BOMBARD. A sort of cannon.

Which with our *bombard*, shot, and lasitink,
We rent in sunder at our entry. *Jew of Malta*, O. Pl. viii. 388.

Also a very large drinking vessel, made probably of leather, to distribute liquor to great multitudes: named perhaps from its similarity to a cannon:

Yond' sauc' black cloud, yond' huge one, looks like a foul *bombard* that would shed his liquor. *Temp.* ii. 2.

That swoll' parcel of dropies, that huge *bombard* of sack. *1 Hen. IV.* ii. 4.

See also *Hen. VIII.* v. 3.

His boots as wide as the black-jacks,
Or *bombards* toss'd by the knags guards.

Shirley's Martyred Soldier.

I am to deliver the buttery in so many firkins of *aurum potable* as it delivers out *bombards* of bouge.

B. Jon. Masque of Merc. Fuld.

The latter passage, among others, serves to shew that it was not a barrel, as some have conjectured.

BOMBARD-MAN. One who carried out liquor.

With that they knock'd Hypocrisie on the pate, and made room for a *bombard-man*, that brought bouge for a country lady or two.

B. Jon. Love Restored, a *Masque*.

BOMBARD PHRASE is used by Ben Jonson to express the *ampullas* of Horace:

Their *bombard phrase*, their foot and half foot words.
Art. of P. vol. vii. p. 178.

BOMBACE, occurs sometimes for cotton:

Bombace or cotton: the seed swageth the cough, and is good against all cold diseases of the breast.

Langham's Garden of Health, p. 85.

BOMBAST. Originally cotton; from *bombar*, low Latin, or *bombace*, Italian, or *baumbast*, Germ. all signifying cotton.

Sunt ibi preterea arbuta quedam ex quibus colligitur *bombace*, quem Frangicoua cotoneum seu cotton appellat.

Jac. de Vitricio, i. 84.

See *Du Cange* in **BOMBAX**.

Bombyx must be carefully distinguished from *bombax*. Hence, because cotton was commonly used to stuff out quilting, &c. *bombast* also meant the stuffing of clothes, &c.

How now, my sweet creature of *bombast*. *1 Hen. IV.* ii. 4.

It was then the fashion to stuff out doublets; Stubbs, in his *Anatomic of Abuses*, speaks of their being "stuffed with four, five, or six pounds of *bombast* at least." Hence also applied to tumid and inflated language, in which metaphorical sense it is not obsolete.

To **BOMBAST**. To stuff out.

Is this satin doublet to be *bombasted* with broken meat?
Honest Wh. O. Pl. iii. 441.

In the *Palace of Pleasure*, it is used in the sense of to beat, or, as is popularly said, to baste:

I will so codgell and *bombaste* thee, that thou shalt not be able to stirre thyself.

Sign. K. 6.

In the following passage we see how it became applied to writing:

Give me those lines (whose touch the skilful ear to please)
That gliding slow in state, like swelling Euphrates,
In which things natural be, and not in falsely wrong;
The sounds are fine and smooth, the sense is full and strong:
Not bombasted with words, vain ticklish ears to feed,
But such as may content the perfect man to read.

Drayt. Polyolb. S. xxi. p. 1054.

BONA-ROBA. An Italian phrase, signifying a courtesan.

We knew where the *bona-robas* were, and had the best of them all at commandment. *2 Hen. IV. iii. 2.*

Wench, *bona-roba*, blessed beauty, without colour or counterfeits. *Mis. of Inf. M. O. Pl. v. 75.*

Cowley seems to have considered it as implying a fine tall figure:

I would neither wish that my mistress not my fortune should be a *bona-roba*; — but as Lucretius says, *Pavula, pumilio, xepum la, tota merum sal.* *Essay on Greatness.*

The word occurs in all our old dramatists.

BONA SOCIAS. Good companions; not commonly used.

Tush, the knaves keepers are my *bona socias* and my pensioners. *Merry Devil, O. Pl. v. 268.*

Drunken Barnaby has it, more correctly, *Bon Socias.* *Itin. 1.*

BONABLE. Conjectured by Mr. Steevens to be put for *banable*, i. e. cursable; perhaps for *bone-able*, strong in the bones; or *bon* and *able*, good and able.

Diccon! it is a vengeable knave, gammer, 'tis a *bonable* horse. *Gam. Gurr. O. Pl. ii. 41.*

THE BONE-ACH. *Lues venera.*

After this the vengeance on the whole camp! or rather the *bone-ache*! for that, methinks, is the curse dependant on that war for a placket. *Tro. & Cr. ii. 3.*

The 4to. has "*Neapolitan bone-ache.*"

BONE-LACE. Dr. Johnson has given the true origin of this word, from the bobbins being made of bone; but it may be worth mentioning, that the lace-makers still call their work "getting their bread out of the bones." This information I had from a friend in Buckinghamshire. Probably the *bone bobbins* were formerly more used than any others. The word is now little, if at all, used.

BON-GRACE. A bonnet, or projecting hat, to defend the complexion. Sometimes a mere shade for the face, Fr.

As you may perceive by his butter'd *bon-grace*, that film of a demi-casior. *Cleveland, 1667, p. 81.*

Cotgrave, in the French word *bonne-grace*, which he explains as part of a French hood, adds, "whence, belike, our *bonn-grace*:" as if the word was not the same, except in pronunciation. "A *bon-grace*, umbraculum, umbella." *E. Coles.*

BONNY-CLABBER. An Irish term for sour buttermilk. Swift uses it. See *Todd*, and *Ash*.

To drink such balderdash, or *bonny-clabber*. *B. Jon. New Inn, i. 1.*

From a preceding line, it might seem that it was beer and buttermilk together;

And that driven down
With beer and buttermilk, mingled together. *Ibid.*

It being said afterwards,
The healths in usquebaugh, and *bonny-clabber*.
Ford, Perk. Warb. iii. 2.

BONUS NOCHES. A corruption of *buenos noches*, good night, in Spanish.

You that fish for dace and roches,
Carpes or tenches, *bonus noches*.
Luellin, Men. Mir. p. 53. Wits' Recr. i. 13. repr.

BOOK. Every kind of composition was sometimes so called. Shakespeare uses it for *articles of agreement*:
By that time will our book, I think, be drawn. *1 Hen. IV. iii. 1.*

And again:
By this, our book is drawn, we will but seal,
And then to horse immediately. *Ibid.*

BOOKS. *To be in a person's books*; to be in favour with them. Concerning the origin of this phrase, which is not yet obsolete, many conjectures have been made. Perhaps it might not be deduced from a single circumstance, but from the union of several; thus,

1. Servants and retainers were entered in the books of the person to whom they were attached. This is perhaps the most ancient mode, and consequently the real origin of the phrase:

All the mysoirelles that comen before the great Chan ben witholden with him, as of his household, and entered in his books, as for his own men. *Sir J. Mandeville; cited by Farmer.*

Hence it signified to be in favour:

I see, lady, the gentlema is not in your books. *Much Ado, i. 1.*

2. Friends entered their names mutually in an *album*, or list of worthies, which each kept. This also implies favour:

We weyl haunse thee, or set thy name into our fellowship book, with clappynge of handes. *Acolastus; cited by Steer.*

The *whyte* or *album* is expressly mentioned directly after.

It was certainly, as Mr. Steevens remarks, the usage of those times "to chronicle the small beer of every occurrence in *table books*."

3. Customers were, as in later times, in the books of those who gave them credit. This, we may presume, did not always end in favour.

When Petruchio uses it, he seems to allude to the books of arms kept by heralds:

And if no gentleman, why then no arms.
Petr. A herald, Kate! — O put me in thy books.
Kate. What is your crest? a coxcomb? *Tam. Shr. ii.*

Thus there were various ways of being in the books of different persons. But I do not find any instance in which it refers to being in *their will*, which is the interpretation some would give it.

BOOKER'S PROPHECIES. These were, according to William Lilly, "excellent verses upon the twelve months, framed according to the configurations of each month." He adds, that he (Booker) was "blessed with success according to his predictions, which procured him much reputation all over England." He died in 1667. He was bred a haberdasher, but preferred the profession of an astrologer, and almanac-maker.

I pos'd him in *Booker's prophecies*, 'till he confessed he had not master'd his almanac yet. *Parson's Wedd. O. Pl. ii. 391.*

BOORD, or BOURDE, Fr. A jest. See *BOURD*.

And if you will, then leave your boordes.
Ld. Surrey's Poems, 4to. Sign. F. 3.

TO BOORD, for to BOARD. To attack. A metaphorical expression from boarding a ship; to accost; *aborder*, Fr. Sir Toby Belch explains it by placing it among other synonyms of accost:

You mistake, knight; accost is, front her, *board* her, woo her, assail her.

Twel. N. i. 3.

Whalley, editor of Ben Jonson, would change the above to *board*, with the usual zeal of a critic for a word he had newly discovered: but the alteration is not warrantable; nor is it more so in the passage of Ben Jonson which occasioned the note, (*Catil. i. 4.*) nor indeed is any alteration wanted, since to *board* often means to accost in the most modest way.

Ere long with like again he *boarded* me. *Spens. F. Q. II. iv. 24.*

Philautus taking Camilla by the hand, and as time served began to board her on this manner. *Euph. Engl. P. 4. b.*

In the following the original metaphor is preserved:

So ladies pretend a great skirmish at the first, yet are *boarded* willinglie at the last. *Id. Q. 1.*

See Sir J. Harrington, Ep. iii. 40.

See also *board* for boarding a ship, twice in one stanza. *Mirror for Mag. p. 670.* In the following, to *board* seems to mean to border, or form a boundary:

The next the stubborn Newre, whose waters gray
By faire Kilkenny and Rossepoote *board.* *Sp. F. Q. IV. xi. 43.*

BOOT. This word, in the sense of profit or advantage, is sufficiently exemplified by Dr. Johnson, and indeed, though now confined to familiar language, is not obsolete. In the following passage it is singularly used:

Then list to me, St. Andrew be my boot,
But I'll raise thy castle to the very ground,
Unless thou open the gate. *Pinner of Wakef. O. Pl. iii. 19.*

That is, so may St. Andrew bless or benefit me.

BOOTS were universally worn by fashionable men; and in imitation of them by others, in the reign of Eliz. and James the First, inasmuch that Gondomar, the Spanish ambassador, pleasantly related, when he went home into Spain, that all the citizens of London were booted, and ready, as he thought, to go out of town. Fabian Philips on *Purveyance*, p. 384.

Such a speech more, turns my high shoes strait boots. *Albamazar, O. Pl. x. 163.*

That is, will change me from a clown into a gentleman, which was the process supposed to be going on. Spurs also were long worn, on foot as well as on horseback, inasmuch that, in the last parliament of Eliz., the Speaker directed the Commons to come to the house without spurs.

BOOT-HALER. A robber or freebooter. From *boot* profit, or booty, and to *hale* or draw away; a rascal.

My own father laid these London boot-halers the catch-poles in ambush to set upon me. *Roaring Girl, O. Pl. vi. 103.*

BOOT-HALING. Plundering, or going on any knavish adventure.

— Well, Don John,

If you do spring a leak, or get an itch,
Till you claw off your curld pates, thank your night-walks,
You must be still a boot-haling. *B. & Fl. Chances, i. 4.*

BORDEL, or BURDELLO. A brothel, Fr.

— From the windmill!

From the *bordello*, it might come as well.

B. Jons. Every Man in his Humour, i. 2.

See *Bailey's Dict. in Voce.*

Also crept into all the stewes, all the brothell-houses, and *bordellos* of Italy. *Coryat, vol. ii. p. 175.*

BORDRAGING. Ravaging on the borders.

Yet oft annoy'd with sundry *bordragings*
Of neighbouring Scots. *Spens. F. Q. II. x. 63.*

BORE. The hollow of a cannon, &c. used in Hamlet metaphorically, much as the French use the synonymous word *calibre*; estimation, capacity.

I have words to speak in thine ear, will make thee dumb; yet are they much too light for the bore of the matter. *Ham. iv. 6.*

2. A torment or plague; like the modern cant term:

Miso, because I hunted in his grounds,
Let loose his running dogs, and bang'd my hounds.
From thence that sport I utterly forswore,
Being so unkindly crost by such a bore. *Help to Discourse, 12mo. 1667. p. 157.*

It seems to bear the sense here attributed to it; but in the uncertainty of orthography, it is not impossible that the writer might mean to call Miso a bear, or savage beast. This comes more near:

There's nought distastes me more
Than to behold a rude uncivil bore. *Hon. Ghost, p. 27.*

To **BORE.** To wound; and hence metaphorically to torment.

— At this instant

He bores me with some tricks. *Hen. VIII. i. 1.*
One that hath gulled you, that hath bored you, Sir.

Lord Crom. iii. 2. Supp. Sh. ii. 408.

This sense rather confirms that assigned above to the substantive.

BORREL. Rude, or clownish. From *burellus*, coarse cloth; in which sense *borrel* is also used by Chaucer. *Fr. bourgeoisie. See Du Cange in burellus.*

How be I am but rude and borrel
Yet nearer ways I know. *Sp. Shep. Cal. July, 1. 95.*
Because they covet more than borrel men.

Gascogne's Works, 1587. Sign. h. 4.

BORROW. A pledge.

This was the first sourse of shepherd's sorrow
That now will be quit with bale (bail) nor borrow. *Sp. Shep. Cal. May, 1. 130.*

That is, neither by surety nor pledge. See also *J. 150.*

Also cost or expense:
Marry, that great Fan bought with great borrow. *Id. Sept. 1. 96.*

BOSKY. Woody. From *bosquet*, Fr.
And with each end of thy blue bow dost crown
My bosky acres and my unshrub'd down,
Rich scarf to my proud earth. *Temp. iv. 1.*

Hale him from hence, and in this bosky wood
Bury his corps. *Edw. I. by Peele.*

Milton has preserved the word in *Comus*, l. 313.

BOSOM. Singularly used by Shakespeare for wish or desire.

And you shall have your bosom on this wretch
Grace of the duke, revenges to your heart
And general honour. *M. for Meas. iv. 3.*

N. B. In the ed. of 1778, sc. 3. is marked 4. by mistake.

Secret counsel or intention:
She has mock'd my folly, else she finds not
The bosom of my purpose. *B. & Fl. Wit at sev. W. ii. p. 271.*

It is here used as an endearing appellation, as *bosom friend*:

Har. Whither in such haste, my second self?
And. I' faith, my dear bosom, to take solemn leave
Of a most weeping creature. *First part of Jeron. O. Pl. iii. 67.*

In the next page the lady calls Andrea "gentle breast."

Dr. Johnson notices this sense of the word. See *BOSOM*. 10.

To THE **BOSOM.** Affectation pervaded even the supercriptions of letters in former times: they were

usually addressed to the *bosom*, the fair bosom, &c. of a lady. Thus Hamlet to Ophelia:

To her excellent white *bosom*, these.

Ham. ii. 2.

Thy letters may be here, though thou art hence;

Which, being writ to me, shall be deliver'd

Even in the milk-white *bosom* of thy love.

Two Gent. iii. 1.

For further illustration of this phrase, it should be mentioned, from Mr. Steevens's note on the latter passage, that women anciently had a pocket in the fore part of their stays, in which they not only carried love-letters and love-tokens, but even their money and materials for needle-work: and he mentions an old lady who remembered it to be a piece of gallantry to drop letters or other literary favours there, the stays being worn very prominent. See LETTERS.

BOSOM'S-INN. A corruption of *Blossom's-inn*: a house in Laurence-lane, the sign of which was St. Laurence within a border of flowers or blossoms, whence it took its name. See *Stowe's Survey*, p. 215.

But now comes in, Tom of *Bosom's-inn*,

And he presenteth misrule.

B. Jon. *Masque of Xmas*. vol. vi. p. 7.

Taylor the water poet, celebrating the reception of Tom Coriat there, calls it *Bosom's Inn*. *Laugh and be fat*, p. 78.

BOSS, v. For to emboss, or stud.

Five linnen, Turkey cushions *boss'd* with pearl. *Tam. Shr.* ii. 1.

BOSSE, s. For a ball, or some such ornament.

The mule all deck'd in goodly rich array

With bells and *bosses* that full loudly rung,

And costly garments that to ground down hung.

Sp. Moth. Hub. T. 589.

With tinsel treppings, woven like a wave,

Whose bridle rang with golden balls and *bosses* brave.

Sp. F. Q. I. ii. 13.

Probably the bells and *bosses* were placed alternately, so that, on any motion, the collision produced the sound.

Stowe tells us that *Bosse-alley*, in Lower Thames-street, was so called from "a *bosse* of spring water, continually running, which standeth by Billingsgate against this alley." *London*, p. 104. This *bosse* must have been something of a projecting pipe conveying the water.

BOTARGO. A kind of salt cake, or rather sausage, made of the hard roe of the sea mullet, eaten with oil and vinegar, but chiefly used to promote drinking, by causing thirst. It is fully explained in *Ozell's Rabelais*, B. i. ch. 3. note 2d. After quoting Cotgrave and Miegé, nearly to the same purpose, Mr. Ozell quotes Du Chat, the French editor of *Rabelais*, to this effect:

In Provence, they call *botargues* the hard roe of the mullet, pickled with oil and vinegar. The mullet (*muge*) is a fish which is caught about the middle of December; the hard roes of it are salted against Lent, and this is what is called *botargues*, a sort of *boudins*, (puddings) which have nothing to recommend them, but their exciting of thirst.

This is right, except that *boudin* means properly a sausage. What we call *pudding* is but lately known in France. Miegé says *sauzages*. Of Gargantua it is afterwards said,

Because he was naturally stegmatic, he began his meal with some dozens of gammons, dried nests' tongues, *botargos*, sausages, and such other fore-runners of wine.

B. i. ch. 11.

Botargo, anchovies, puffins too, to taste

The Maroonian wines, at meals thus hoast.

Heath's Clarendon

utelle, in *Heywood's Quintessence of Poetry*, vol. ii. p. 16.

BOTTLE. The original form of the word *bottle*, which requires no foreign derivation, but comes directly from *bottle*.

These citizens did minister wine as *bottlers*, which is their service at the coronation. *Stowe, London*, p. 71.

BOTTLE OF HAY. A truss of hay: now only used in the proverbial saying of "looking for a needle in a *bottle of hay*," which is not understood by many who use it. Bottom longs for hay, when metamorphosed with an ass's head:

Methodists I have a great desire to a *bottle of hay*: good hay, sweet hay, hath no fellow. *Midd. N. D.* i. 1.

Hence an old essayist says of an ostler,

When guests' horses stand at livery, he sleeps very little, fearing lest they should eat too much; but at *bottle* he is more secure [that is, when the hay they eat was charged by the bottle].

Clarendon's Whims p. 109.

He begins the same essay by describing the ostler as a *bottleman*. See *Johnson*.

BOUCH, BOUGE, or BOWGE, of COURT. An allowance of meat or drink to a servant or attendant in a palace. *Minsh. Kers.*

In the ordinances made at Eltham, in the 17th of Henry VIII. under the title *Bouche of Court*, the Queen's maids of honour were to have, "for their *bouch* in the morning, one chet lofe, one manchet, two gallons of ale, dim' pitcher of wine." p. 164. See *Gent. Mag. Sept.* 1791, p. 812.

What is your business? — N. To fetch *boudge of court*, a parcel of invisible bread, &c. *B. Jon. Masq. of Angurs*.

Cotgrave has it, "avoir *bouche* a court, to eat and drink scot-free, to have *budge-a-court*, to be in ordinary at court," in *BOUCHE*.

Skelton has a long poem so entitled.

They had *bouch* of court (to wit, meat and drink) and great wages of sixpence by the day.

Stowe's Survey of London, bl. 1. 4to. Sign. C. c. 2.

Made room for a bombard-man, that brought *bouge* for a country lady or two, that fainted, he said, with fasting.

B. Jon. Masq. of Love Rest. vol. v. p. 404.

In Puttenham's *Art of English Poesie*, pag. 45, it is misprinted *bonche* for *bouche*; "with a good allowance of dyet, a *bouche* in court as we use to call it." B. i. ch. 27. See an old instrument of Richard II. in *Cowel's Law Diet.*

BOUDGE, v. To budge, or move. It seems in the following passage to mean rather to start, or be moved at.

Leon. Boudge at this?

Aut. Has fortune but one face?

Licet. In her best vizard,

Methodists she looks but lowly. *B. & Fl. Hum. Licet*. ii. 4.

Boud has here been proposed, from the French, *bouder*, to pout, or be sulky; and would certainly suit well with the sense. The great authority of Mr. Gifford is also for it. See his *Johnson*, vol. iv. p. 222. But I do not believe that *boud* ever was adopted as an English word. I doubt whether even the French word existed in the time of our dramatists. It certainly is not in Cotgrave. Or if it existed, (for it is in *Ménage*) was not in so common use as to be borrowed here.

BOUGHT. A knot, or twist.

Her huge long tail her den all overspread,
Yet was in knots and many boughts upspread.

Sp. F. Q. I. i. 15.

Applied to the joint of the knee:

But bow all knees, now of her knees
My tongue doth tell what fancies sees.
The knots of joy, the gemmes of love,
Whose motion makes all graces move.
Whose bought incav'd doth yield such sight,
Like cunning painter shadowing white.

Pem. Arc. p. 141.

Milton seems to employ it, to express the sudden turns of music.

BOUGHT AND SOLD. A kind of proverbial expression, meaning to be completely disposed of.

It would make a man mad as a buck, to be so bought and sold.
Com. of E. iii. 1.

So also in the scroll sent to the Duke of Norfolk before the battle of Bosworth:

Jockey of Norfolk be not too bold,
For Diccon thy master is bought and sold. Rich. III. v. 3.
Then were the Roman empire bought and sold,
The holy church were spoil'd, and quite undone.

Har. Arist. xvi. 53.

To BOULT. The old spelling of *to bolt*. See to **BOLT**.

BOULTING-HUTCH. See **BOLTING-HUTCH**.

BOUNDER. A boundary.

And lands and seas that nameless yet remaine
Shall be well knowne, their bounders, scite, and seat.
Fairf. Tasso, xv. 30. fol. ed. of 1600.

In the octavo of 1749, it is changed to "boundaries and seat," the editor having taken upon him, as he tells us in his preface, "to make some few alterations in such stanzas as seemed necessarily to require them."

To have made the sea the only bounder of his empire.
Knolly's Hist. of the Turks, fol. p. 76.

BOURD, s. the same as *board*. A jest, Fr.

Yet in fine (turning the matter to a *board*) he pardoned all the parties.
Holingshead, vol. i. Sign. O. B. b.

Gramercy, Bonil, for thy company
For all thy jests, and all thy merry *boards*.

Drayt. Ecl. vii. pag. 1424.

BOURD, v. To jest.

I am wise enough to tell you I can *bourd* where I see occasion,
or if you like my uncle's wit better than mine, &c.

'Tis Pity she's a Wh. O. Pl. viii. 38

Bourd not with mine eye, nor with mine honour.
Kelly's Scottish Prov. B. 57.

— Eke, with my cruell sword,
To part his neck, and with his head to *bord*;
Envested with a royal paper crowne,
From place to place to beare it up and downe.

Mirr. for Magistr. p. 366.

See **BOARD**.

BOURDONASSE. A kind of ornamented staff.

Their men of armes were all barded and furnished with brave plumes, and goodly *bourdonasses*.

Danet's Transl. of Ph. de Comines, F. f. 3. b.

Afterwards it is defined exactly,

Bourdonasses were below horse-men's staves used in Italy, cunningly painted. Ib. F. f. 6. b.

Pilgrims' staves were termed *burdonnes* in low Latin. See *Du Cange*, *BURDO*.

To BOURGEON. To bud, or sprout. Fr.

When first on trées *bourgeon* the blossoms soft.

Fairf. Tass. vii. 76.

In a metaphorical sense, to swell, and be ready to burst:

— His heart was full
And lifted up as high as the Mogul.
No less the Don doth *burgoon*, and at once
Again comes on Mambriao's batter'd seconce.

Guyton, Festiv. Notes, IV. x. p. 237.

Dryden used the word. See *Johnson*.

BOURN. A limit or boundary; *borne*, Fr. Sir Thos. Hamner recommends writing this word *borne*, in English also, to distinguish it from the following:

Letters should not be known; riches, poverty,
And use of service, none; contract, succession,
Bourn, bound of land, tith, vineyard, noose. Tem. ii. 1.
I'll set a *bourne* how far to be below'd. Ant. & Cl. i. 1.

BOURN. A brook, or rivulet. From *bun*, Saxon. Whence the proper form is *burn*, as it is still used in the Scottish dialect. Thus,

We can drink of the *burn*, when we cannot bite of the *bree*,
(i. e. bank.) Kelly's Scottish Prov. iv. 36.
Cmme o'er the *bourne*, Bessy, to me. Song in Lear, iii. 6.
The *bourns*, the brooks, the becks, the rills, the rivulets.

Drayt. Polyolb. Song 1.

To gild the mutt'ring *bourne*, and pritty *rick*.
Brown's Brit. Past. i. 4. p. 99.

BOURSE, or BURSE. A place of exchange, Fr. Here, the Royal Exchange:

Tattellus the new-come traveller,
With his disguised counte, and ringed eare,
Trampling the *bourse's* marble twice a day,
Tells nothing but stark truths I dare well say.

Hall, Sat. VI. i. 51.

It hath—a glorious *bourse* which they call the *roial Exchange*, for the meeting of merchants of all countries, where amie traffike is to be had.
Euph. Eng. F. f. 1. b.

To BOUSE, or BOWZE. To drink.

And in his hand did beare a *bowzing* can. Sp. F. Q. I. iv. 22.
i. e. a drinking vessel.

BOW. A yoke for oxen. Called also an *ox-bow*.

As the ox hath his *bow*, Sir, the horse his curb, and the faulcon her bells, so man hath his desires. As you like it, iii. 3.

BOW, or BOW-LENGTH. Was used as a measure of distances, particularly in ascertaining the distance from a mark, in giving aim.

No, no, Kate, you are two *bowes* down the winde.
R. Greene, in Harl. Mss. viii. 384.

See **AIM, to GIVE**.

BOW-HAND. To be too much o' the *bow-hand*; to fail in any design. A phrase borrowed from archery; particularly used in shooting at marks, by those who gave aim, i. e. directed the shooters about their aim. See **AIM**. The *bow-hand* is the left hand, in which the bow was held.

Uber. Well you must have this wench then. Ric. I hope so.
I am much o' the *bow-hand* else. B. & Fl. Coromh, i. 1.

BOWER. Anciently signified a chamber.

She led him up into a goodly *bower*. Sp. F. Q. II. ii. 15.
And he himself seem'd made for merriment.
Merrily masking both in *bower* and hall. Spens. Astrophel, l. 28.

Rosamond's *bower* at Woodstock was a chamber, or set of apartments constructed for her use.

And if thou wilt lend me the Eldridge sword
That lyeth within thy *bower*. Percy's Reliques, vol. i. p. 56.

As this sense of the word does not admit the usual etymology from *boughs*, Dr. Percy conjectures it to be derived from the Islandic *bowan*, to dwell. The modern sense is evidently deduced from the ancient.

2. A muscle, *quasi* bender, *musculus flexor*: from *to bow* in the sense of to bend. Surely not from *bou*, Sax. for the shoulder.

His raw bone armes, whose mighty brawned bowers
Were wont to rive steels plates, and helmets hew,
Were cleane consum'd. *Spens. F. Q. I. viii. 41.*
I have not found it elsewhere.

BOWL-ALLEY, or BOWLING-ALLEY. A covered space for the game of bowls, instead of a bowling-green. See *Strutt's Sports*, ch. vii. p. 237. A *bowl-alley* is particularly characterized by Earle in his *Microcosmographia*, § xxx.; which article he winds up thus:

To give you the moral of it; it is the emblem of the world, or the world's ambition: where most are short or over, or wide, or wrong-blessed, and some few justle to the mistress, fortune.

Bliss's Edition, p. 87.

See **MISTRESSE**.

Whether it be in open wide places, or in close *allies*,—the chusing of the *bowl* is the greatest cunning.

Country Content. G. Merham, p. 58.

A street adjoining to Dean's-yard, Westminster, still retains the name of the *Bowling-alley*. Bowling-alleys are described as common appendages to stately mansions, as well as tennis-courts, cock-pits, &c. They were also common in great towns, and the receptacles of idle and dissolute persons. See *Strutt*, loc. cit.

Note.—Under the name of *long-bowling*, *Strutt* evidently describes the modern game of skittles. Page 237.

BOWLT, for BOLT. Arrow.

We are as like in conditions, as Jacke Fletcher and his *bowlit*,
I brought up in learning, but he is a very dolt.
Damon and Pythias, O. Pl. i. 176.

BOWYER. A maker or seller of bows. It is now hardly known, except as a family name; which has been the fate of *Fletcher* also, the maker of arrows. The cause is obvious. Yet *Bowyer* was used by Dryden, and applied to Apollo, as an archer. See *Todd*.

BOY-BISHOP. See **NICHOLAS, SAINT**.

BOYS. The terrible, angry, or roaring boys, were a set of young bucks, who, like the *Mohawks*, described by the Spectator, delighted to commit outrages, and get into quarrels.

The doubtfulness of your phrase, believe it, Sir, would breed you a quarrel once an hour, with the terrible boys, if you should but keep 'em fellowship a day. *Ben Jon. Episcane*, i. 4.

Sir, not so young, but I have heard some speech

Of the angry boys, and seen 'em take tobacco.

Id. Alchem. iii. 4.

Kastril there exhibits a specimen of their manners.

Get thee another nose, that will be pull'd Off, by the angry boys, for thy conversion.

B. & F. Scornful Lady, iv. 1.

This is no angry, nor no roaring boy, but a blustering boy.

Green's Tu Qu. O. Pl. vii. 25.

Have you forgot my husband, an angry roarer.

Albion, O. Pl. vii. 198.

Wilson's Life of James I. gives an account of their origin:

The king minding his sports, many riotous demeanours crept into the kingdom; divers sects of vicious persons, going under the title of *roaring boys*, *bravados*, *roguesters*, &c. commit many insolencies; the streets swarm, night and day, with bloody quarrels, private duels fomented, &c.

BRABBLE. A quarrel, or petty broil.

This petty *brabble* will undo us all.

Tit. And. ii. 1.

To BRABBLE, v. From the noun, to quarrel.

Be not the Lacio, Sir, that sav'd Vielli?

L. Nor I indeed, Sir, I did never *brabble*.

B. & F. Love's Cure, ii. 2.

If drunkards molest the street and fall to *brabbling*,
Knock you the malefactors down. *Ibid.* iii. 5.

BRABE. A word proposed by Dr. Johnson to be read, in the difficult passage in *Cymbeline* which is subjoined. I know no instance of the use of the word, otherwise the conjecture is striking; and the affectation of that time was like enough to present *Shakespeare*, in some place or another, with the Greek word *Brasivov* Anglicised.

—O this life

Is nobler, than attending for a check;

Richer, than doing nothing for a *brabe*;

Prouder, than rustling in unpaid-for silk.

Cym. iii. 3.

The old edition reads *babe*, which is entire nonsense. *Hammer* reads it *bribe*: and Warburton *bauble*, which in old spelling was *bable*. *Brabe* or *bribe* seems required by the sense. Mr. G. Chalmers proposes *babber*, the northern term for a halfpenny, and speaks very contemptuously of the commentators for not adopting it; but I fear the general sense of the passage will not permit us to receive it. See his *Glossary to Sir David Lyndsay's Works*, p. 252.

BRABLER, or BRABBLER. A quarreller; from the preceding.

We hold our time too precious to be spent

With such a *brabler*.

King John, v. 2.

BRACH. From the French *brac*, or *brague*; or the German *bract*, a scenting dog: a lurcher, or beagle; or any fine-nosed hound. *Spelman's Glossary*. Used also, by corruption, for a bitch, probably from similarity of sound; and because, on certain occasions, it was convenient to have a term less coarse in common estimation than the plain one. See *Du Cange* in **BRACCO**.

The following account shows the last-mentioned corruption:

There are in England and Scotland two kinds of hunting-dogs, and no where else in the world: the first kind is called an *rache*, (Scotch) and this is a fast-scenting creature, both of wild beasts, birds, and fishes also, which lie hid among the rocks: the female thereof in England is called a *brache*. A *brach* is a mannerly name for all hound-bitches. *Gentleman's Recreation*, p. 27. 8vo.

The expression *rache* is confirmed by *Ulitius*:

Racha Saxonibus canum significabat, unde Scoti bodie *rache* pro cane feminis habent, quod Anglis est *brache*.

Notes on Grævius.

Brach Merriman,—the poor cur is imbost—

And couple Clowder with the deep-mouth'd *brach*.

Tam. Shr. induct.

I had rather hear Lady, my *brach*, howl in Irish.

1 Hen. IV. iii. 1.

Truth is a dog that must to kennel; he must be whipped out, when the lady *brach* may stand by the fire and stink. *Leor*, i. 4.

In this passage some propose to read "the lady's *brach*," some "lady the *brach*," but there appears no necessity for alteration. *Shakespeare* enumerates *brach* among the species of dogs:

Mastiff, greyhound, mungrel grim,

Hound or spaniel, *brache*, or lyn.

Leor, iii. 6.

Mr. De-vile, put case out of my ladies here

Had a fine *brach*, and would employ you forth,

To treat 'bout a convenient match for her.

B. Jon. Devil an Ant. iv. 4. Also *Alchem.* i. 1.

Ha' ye any *braches* to spade. *B. & F. Beggar's Bush*, iii. 1.

Kill'd with a couple of *bratches*. *White Devil*, O. Pl. vi. 366.

Most of these citations show that a female was usually meant. In *Fragmenta Antiq.* several manors are specified as held by the nurture of a *brach*: *Bracheta*. Massinger also uses it; yet of this word

Skinner could say, "vox quæ mihi apud *Florum* solum occurrit."

BRACK. A crack, or break. Not quite obsolete.

Having a tongue as nimble as his needle, with servile patches of glowering flattery, to stick up the *bracks*, &c.

Antonio and Melida, 1609.

There is something singular in the following application of the word:

To make them pass the *bracke* of one equal fortune, and to tangle them within one net.

Palace of Pleasure, vol. ii. Sign. T. t. 2 b.

Drayton seems to use it for the channel of a river:

Where, in clear rivers beautified with flowers,

The silver Naiades bathe them in the *brack*.

Man in the Moon, p. 1337.

BRAG, adj. Brisk; full of spirits.

And home she went as *brag* as it had been a bode louce.

Gammer Gurton's Needle, O. P. ii. 38.

"As brisk as a *body louse*," is one of the proverbial similes preserved in Ray, p. 219. and in the celebrated love song of old Similes attributed to Gay:

Brisk as a body-louse she trips;

Clean as a penny dress;

Sweet as a rose her face and lips;

Round as a globe her breast.

Ritson's Engl. Songs, vol. i. p. 153.

—A wondrous *brag* young fellow

As the port went o' him then, and i' those days.

B. Jons. Tale of a Tub, i. 2.

I was (the more fools I) so proud and brag,

I sent to you against St. James his faire

A tierce of claret-wine, a great fat stag, &c.

Harrington. Ep. ii. 51.

BRAGLY, adv. Made from the former, briskly.

Seest not think same hawthorn stud

How *bragly* it begins to bud. *Spens. Shep. Kal. March*, 1. 13.

BRAGGET, or BRAGGAT. A liquor made of honey and ale fermented. Of Welsh etymology, and said to be also a name for metheglin or mead. See *Minshew*.

And we have serv'd there, armed all in ale

With the brown bowl, and *chanc'd* in *braggat* stale.

B. Jon. Masque of Gipsies, vol. vi. p. 78.

In the same masque we read of "a *drink-alian* and a *drink-braggatan*," words made from drinking ale and drinking *braggat*. *Id. ib.* p. 103.

By me that knows not neck-beef from a pheasant,

Nor cannot relish *braggat* from ambrosia.

B. & Fl. Little Thief, Act i.

The curious may perhaps be glad to see a receipt for making *braggat*.

Take three or four gallons of good ale or more as you please, two days or three after it is clesned, and put it into a pot by itself, then draw forth a pottle thereof, and put to it a quart of good English honey, and set them *over* the fire in a vessel, and let them boyle faire and softly, and alwayes as any froth riseth skumme it away, and so clarify it, and when it is well clarified, take it off the fire, and let it coole, and put thereto of pepper a penny worth, cloves, mace, ginger, nutmegs, cinnamon, of each two penny worth, beaten to powder, stir them well together, and set them *over* the fire to boyle againe awhile, then being milke warme put it to the rest, and stirre all together, and let it stand two or three daies, and put burne upon it, and drink it at your pleasure. *Haven of Health*, chap. 239. p. 268.

BRAID, adj. Deceitful; crafty. From *bred*, cunning. *Sax.*

Since Frenchmen are so *braid*

Marry that will, I live and die a maid. *All's W.* iv. 2.

In a passage cited in the notes it is used as a substantive, for deceits:

Dian rose with all her maids

Blushing thus at love his *braids*. *Greene's Never too late*, 1616.

BRAID, s. A reproach. The verb to *braid*, for which we now use *upbraid*, occurs also in some old dictionaries; particularly *Huloet's*, which has also *braider* for an upbraider. See *Todd*.

And grieve our soles, with quippes and bitter *braids*.

Rob. E. of Huntingd. bl. 1. 1601.

In case slander lawes require no more,

Save to amend that seemed not well said:

Or to unsay the slanders said afore,

And ask forgiveness for the hastic *braid*.

Mirr. Mag. 1610. p. 461.

It is probable, therefore, that this was the sense intended, in the passage above cited from Greene; meaning *Love's reproaches*.

A BRAID, s. meant also a start.

—When with a *braid*

A deep-fet sigh he gave, and there withal

Clasping his hands, to heav'n he cast his sight.

Ferrex and Porrex, O. P. i. 148.

The woman, being afraid, gave a *braid* with her head and run away.

Scogin's Jest, p. 10.

Chaucer also has it in this sense. *Legend of Dido*, v. 239.

A BRAIL, s. or BRAYL. Explained in several dictionaries. Thus *Kersey*, "a pannel, or piece of leather slit, to bind up a hawk's wing." And *Bailey*, "a piece of leather to bind up a hawk's wing." *Braits* are also certain ropes in a ship. See *Todd*.

To BRAIL. To fasten up the wing of a bird, to confine it from flight. From the substantive.

Alas I our sex is most wretched, nurs'd up from infancy in continual slavery. No sooner are we able to pry for ourselves, but they *brail* and hood us so with our awe of our parents, that we dare not offer to bate at our desires. *Albamaro*, O. P. vii. 179.

The editor of the old plays very properly proposes to substitute *hood* for *hnd*, which, however, is only a different spelling. But not knowing the word *brail*, he would change it to *be-rail*, which completely destroys the *pure language of fulconry*, in which the metaphor is conceived, and offers no very good sense in return.

So Sandys, in his address to the queen, prefixed to his *Ovid*:

Ambrosia tast, which frees from death,

And nectar fragrant as your breath,

By Hebe fill'd; who states the prime

Of youth, and *brails* the wings of time.

Urania to the Q.

BRAIN, v. a. To beat out the brains. Shakespeare uses it metaphorically:

It was the swift celerity of his death,

Which I did think with slower foot came on.

That *brain'd* my purpose.

Meas. for Meas. v. 1.

Thus we popularly speak of knocking a scheme on the head; meaning that we defeat and destroy it. Not obsolete in the literal sense.

BRAIN-PAN. The skull; the vessel that contains the brains.

Many a time, but for a sallet, my *brain-pan* had been cleft with a brown-bill.

Hen. VI. l. 10.

If he will but boil my instructions in his *brain-pan*.

Docker, Gu's H-b. Proetium.

BRAINSICK. Distempered in the brain; mad; impetuous.

But honest Fear bewitch'd with lust's foul charm

Doth too too oft' betake him to retire,

Benten away by *brainsick* rude desire.

Sh. Rape of Lucr. Sup. i. 484.

Thou damned mock art, and thou *brainsick* tale
Of old astrology; where did'st thou vaile
Thy cursing head thus long?

Half's Sat. ii. 7. 1. 11.

The following passage is a comment on the word :

—I am lunatick,
And ever this in madmen you shall find,
What they last thought on, when the brain grew sick,
In most distraction they keep that in mind.

Drayt. Idea, ix. p. 1497.

So also Dryden :

Nay, if thy brain be sick, then thou art happy. *Cædipus, Act 5.*

BRAINSICKLY. Madly; wildly.

You do unbend your noble strength, to think
So brainsickly of things.

Macb. ii. 2.

BRAINISH. Probably deduced from the former; mad.
So *cerebrosus* in Latin.

He whips his rapier out, and cries a rat! a rat!
And, in this brainsick apprehension, kills
The unseen good old man.

Ham. iv. 1.

BRAKE. A word formerly used in many different senses, but since become obsolete, or little known, in all but that of a *thicket* or *thorn-bush*. It meant, 1. A particularly powerful bit for horses, whence perhaps the phrase of breaking (properly *braking*) a horse, unless the bit was, on the contrary, derived from to *break*. 2. An engine to confine their legs when unruly in shoeing, or any other operation. 3. A toothed instrument used in dressing flax. 4. A baker's kneading trough. 5. The handle of a ship's pump. 6. An engine of torture. 7. A battering engine in war. 8. Fern. These various senses seem to have little in common, but the notion of an engine, which pervades them all, except the last, and that is most related to the sense now in use, a bush. For the rest, Skinner, perhaps, points out the right etymology, when he states it anciently to have signified steel; the Saxon origin being the same as that of to *break*. Thus the general meaning will be "any powerful instrument of steel," and afterwards, of other materials. In which of these senses it is to be taken, in the following passage of *Measure for Measure*, has been a good deal disputed.

Some run from brakes of vice, and answer none.

ii. 1.

The plainest interpretation seems to be, "from thorns and perplexities of vice," which is most confirmed by a passage concerning virtue in *Hen. VIII.*

'Tis but the fate of place, and the rough brake
That virtue must go through.

i. 2.

In this, *brake* evidently means a difficult path through briars, &c. So here,

Honour should pull hard, ere it drew me into these brakes.

B. & Fl. Thier. & Theod. v. 1.

The old reading, "breaks of ice," is undoubtedly corrupt, the words "and answer none," having not the least sense after it.

In the sense of a bit, we find it in this passage :

Lyke as the brake within the rider's hand
Doth strain the horse, nye wood with grief of paine,
Not used before to come in such a band.

Ld. Surrey's Poems, Sign. U. 2.

In that of an engine to confine the legs :

He is fallen into some brake, some wench has tied him by the legs.

Shirley's Opportunity.

As an instrument of torture it is mentioned by Hollinshed, and delineated in the notes to *Meas. for Meas.* Ed. 1778.

Probably it has the same sense here also :

Had I that honest blood in my veins again, queen, that your
seats and these frights have drained from me, Honour should pull
hard ere it drew me into these brakes.

B. & Fl. Thierry & Theod. v. 1.

As a battering engine :

Not rams, nor mighty brakes, nor slings alone.

Fairf. Tasso, viii. 43. Also St. 64. ib.

See, by all means, the notes above cited. *Brakes*, for fern, is an expression still used in many parts of England.

BRAME, n. s. Vexation; probably from the adjective *brème*, bitter, severe, q. v. I cannot agree with Mr. Todd, that it seems to be an adjective in the following passage; because, though *heart-burning* is certainly not uncommon as a substantive, it does not appear to accord well with the sense of this passage. *Heart-burning*, as a substantive, usually implies anger or malice, whereas this lady's complaint was love. Besides, it seldom occurs in the plural.

Ne ought it mote the noble mayd avayle

Ne slake the fury of her cruell flame,

But that shee still did waste, and still did wayle,

That, through long languor, and hart-burning brame,

She shortly like a pyne ghost became. *Spens. F. Q. III. ii. 52.*

To convert an adjective into a substantive was no uncommon licence, any more than to change a vowel for the sake of rhyme.

BRAND. A sword; in allusion to the original sense of *flame*, to which a sword is often compared. It is still a poetical word.

Ersoones be perced through his chaufed chest

With thrilling point of deadly yron brand.

Spens. F. Q. I. iii. 107.

Bold was his heart, and restless was his sprits,

Fierce, stern, outrageous, leon as sharpen'd brand.

Fairf. Tasso, ii. 59.

BRAND-WINE, or BRANDEWINE. The old name for *eau-de-vie*, now shortened into brandy.

In the *Beggar's Bush*, Clause comes in as an *aqua-vitæ* man, and his cry

Buy any brand-wine, buy any brand-wine.

iii. 1.

He confided not in Hance's brand-wine. *G. Tooke, Belvidere, p. 7.*

BRANSLES, for BRAWLS. A kind of tune to a dance. See **BRAWL**.

Bransles, ballads, virelayes, and verses vaine.

Spens. F. Q. III. x. 8.

Sir J. Hawkins doubts, without reason, whether the *bransle* of *Poitiers*, which occurs in Morley's Introduction, has any relation to the dance, *brawl*. Hist. Mus. ii. 133.

BRANT, or BRENT. Steep.

A brant hill,—as *brant* as the side of a house.

Ray's North Country Words.

A man may (I graunt) sit on a brant hill side, but if he gave never so little forward be cannot stoppe. *Ach. Topoph. p. 56. repr.*

The excellent Prince Thomas Howarde D. of Norfolk, with bowemen of Englande, slew King Jamyo with many a noble Scottie, even brant against Flodden Hill.

Id. p. 104.

There it seems to mean "up the steep side."

Derived, but doubtfully, from *bryn*, a hill, Welsh.

BRASILL, as an epithet for a bowl, used in the game of bowls, if it be not put for *Brasil*, is past nty skill to explain.

Blesse his sweet honour's raming brasell bowle.

Marston. Sat. ii.

He is speaking of the base adulation of a servile flatterer, and supposes him to praise the bad bowling

of a lord. If this be not his meaning, I know not what is: nor does it much signify.

TO BRAST. To burst, or break.

But dreadful furies which their chaines have *brast*.

Sp. F. Q. I. v. 31.

Then gan she so to sobbe

It seem'd her heart would *brast*.

Romans and Juliet, Supp. to Sh. i. 333.

BRAVE. Finely drest.

They're wondrous *brave* to-day: why do they wear

These several habits?

Vittor. Coromb. O. Pl. vi. 321.

For I have gold, and therefore will be *brave*;

In silks I'll rattle it of every colour.

Green's Tu Q. O. Pl. vii. 35.

BRAVE, τ. α. From the above, is used, for to make a person fine, and in that sense quibbled upon by Shakespeare.

Thou hast *brav'd* many men (that is, hast made them fine, being said to a taylor) *brave* not me; I will neither be *fac'd* nor *brav'd*.

Tam. Shr. iv. 3.

Thou glasse wherein my dame hath such delight,

As when she *braves* them most on thee to gaze.

T. Watson, Sonnet 24.

BRAVERY. In a similar sense, finery.

With scarfs, and fims, and double change of *bravery*,

With amber bracelets, beads, and all this knavery.

Tam. Shr. iv. 3.

And to bow many several women you are

Beholding for this *bravery*.

Massing. Picture, iii. 6.

Another layeth all his living upon his back, judging that women are wedded to *bravery*.

Euphuus, p. 67.

BRAWL. A kind of dance; spelt *bransle* by some authors: being from *brault*, the French name for the same dance; anciently *bransle*. There is the figure of a *brawl* set down in the *Malcontent*, iv. 2.; which, if the obscurity of the terms does not baffle their expectations, may be reckoned fortunate by those who are curious in such matters. It is as follows:

Why, 'tis but two singles on the left, two on the right, three doubles forward, a traverse of six round: do this twice, three singles side, galliard trick of twenty, curanto pace; a figure of eight, three singles broken down, come up, meet two doubles, fall back, and then honour.

This is called *Bianca's Brawl*, and seems not unlike a country-dance. O. Pl. iv. 73.

Master, will you win your love with a French *brawl*?

Lace's L. L. iii. 1.

It appears that several persons united in this dance, and took hands to perform it; and that it contained some kind of representation, remote enough probably, of a battle.

'Tis a French *brawl*, an apish imitation

Of what you really perform in battle. *Massing. Picture, ii. 9.*

BRAWL seems to be used for brat, in the phrase "a beggar's *brawl*:" probably from their bawling or squalling.

Shall such a *beggar's brawl* as that, thinkest thou, make me a theef?

Gammer Curt. O. Pl. ii. 51.

And for the delight thou tak'st in beggars

And their *bravels*.

Jovial Crew, O. Pl. x. 337.

BRAWN-FALLEN. Thin; having the brawn or muscular part of the body fallen away; shrunk in the muscles.

All pale and *brawn-fall'n*, not in triumph borne

Among the conquering Romans, &c. *Cornelia, O. Pl. ii. 260.*

Thy *brawn-fall'n* arms, and thy declining back,

To the sad burden of thy years shall yield.

Dryden, Ecl. ii. pag. 1389.

Have my weak thoughts made *brawn-fallen* my strong armies?

Lyly, Endim. iv. 3.

TO BRAY. In the sense of, to beat small (from *braier*, Fr.) seems only to have been used in the phrase "to bray in a mortar."

— 'Twould grieve me to be *bray'd*

In a huge mortar, wrought to paste, &c.

Albucassar, O. Pl. vii. 161.

Would I were *bray'd* in my own mortar, if

I do not call th' in question the next term.

Ordinary, O. Pl. x. 311.

Dr. Johnson has two instances also.

In the sense of to make a noise, it is not yet obsolete, in poetry. See *Todd*.

BRAY, n. s. A rising ground; a hill. Probably from the French compound *fausse-braye*, which means a counter breast-work, covering the fosse of a fortified place.

But when to climb the other hill they gan,

Old Aladine came fiercely to their aid;

On that steep *bray* Lord Guelpho would not then

Hazard his folk, but there his soldiers staid.

Fairf. Tasso, ix. 96.

Todd's Johnson adds an example from Lord Herbert's Henry VIII. which confirms the above etymology, being altogether connected with fortification. He defines it also, "ground raised as a fortification; a bank of earth." See *FALSE-BRAY*.

BRAZED, or BRASED. Under what circumstances a bow was said to be *brased*, I have not discovered. It could not be any jointing with brass, for that was not usual, and if done, must be done once for all.

Such was my lucke, I shot no shaft in vaine.

My bow stood bent and *braced* all the yeare.

Mirr. for Mag. p. 509.

BREAD AND SALT, perhaps as two of the chief necessities of life, were anciently taken, by way of giving solemnity to an oath.

Our hostess, profane woman! has sworn by *bread and salt* she will not trust us another meal. *Eastward Ho, O. Pl. iv. 278.*

And there be no faith in men, if a man shall not believe oaths. He took *bread and salt*, by this light, that he would never open his lips.

Honest Whore, O. Pl. iii. 350.

I will trust him better that offereth to swear by *bread and salt*, than him that offereth to swear by the Bible.

B. Rick's Descr. of Ireland, p. 29.

See also *Gammer Gorton's Needle, O. Pl. ii. 31.* and 68.

Bread alone is mentioned in the following passage:

— My friends, no later than yesternight,

Made me *take bread and eat* it, that I should not

Do it for any man breathing in the world.

B. & F. Honest Man's F. ii. p. 407.

Warner gives us both the form of the oath, and the expected consequence of perjury:

The traitorous Earle took *bread and salt*, so this digested be

As I am guiltless of his death: these words he scarcely spoke,

But that in presence of the king the bread did Goodwyu choke.

Alb. England, iv. 22. p. 107.

BREAD AND WINE must have meant the Holy Sacrament:

She swore by *bread and wine* she would not break.

Two Noble Kins. iii. 5.

TO BREAK ACROSS in tilting. When the tilter by unsteadiness or awkwardness suffered his spear to be turned out of its direction, and to be broken across the body of his adversary, instead of by the push of the point. This was very disgraceful. Thus Sidney, describing the awkward attempt at tilting made by the coward Clinias, says,

The wind took such hold of his staffe, that it *crast quite over his breast*, and in that sort gave a flat *lustration* to *Dametas*.

Arad. B. iii. p. 278.

So in some verses by the same author:

One said he *brake across*, full well it so might be.

To this unskilfulness Shakespeare alludes in the following passage:

Sweave brave oaths, and breaks them bravely, *quite traverse*, atheart the heart of his lover; as a puny tilter that spurs his horse but on one side breaks his staff like a noble goose.

As you I. iii. 4.

The author of *Ivanhoe* has skillfully introduced this circumstance into his tournament. Vol. i. p. 159.

I cannot however agree with the editor of Ben Jonson's Works, (Whalley) in changing "a breaking force" to "a breaking cross." Vol. vi. p. 413.

To BREAK UP. To carve.

— Doyet, you can carve;

Break up this capon.

Love's L. L. iv. 1.

An it shall please you to *break up* this, it shall seem to signify.

Mer. Fen. ii. 4.

In both these places it is metaphorically used of opening a letter. In the Argument to Act the first of the *Sad Shepherd*, by B. Jonson, the cutting up the deer is mentioned in these terms:

All which is briefly answered with a relation of *breaking* him up, and the raven, and her bone. *Jonson's Works*, vol. v. p. 102.

To BREAK WITH. To open a secret to. See *Johnson. Break*, v. n. 11. It is now used only in the sense of ceasing to be on friendly terms. See *Johnson*, ib. 25.

O name him not, let us not *break with* him;

For he will never follow any thing

That other men begin.

Jul. C. ii. 1.

BREAST. A musical voice; voice, in general. The Italians call the full natural voice, *voce di petto*: the feigned voice, *voce di testa*.

By my troth, the fool has an excellent *breast*. *Tw. Night*, ii. 3. Priny ye stay a little: let's hear him sing, h's a fine *breast*.

B. & F. Pilgrim, iii. 6.

Which said queristers, after their *breasts* are changed, &c.

Strype's Life of Abp. Parker, p. 9. Truly two degrees of men shall greatly lacke the use of singinge, preachers and lawyers, because they shall not without this, be able to rule their *breastes* for every purpose.

Ascham's Toxoph. p. 29.

See also O. Pl. i. 67. and *B. Jon.* vol. vi. p. 106, where Mr. Whalley has a conjecture, which the established currency of the expression fully refutes.

The better *breast*, the lesser rest.

Tasser, p. 141.

A man's *breast* giveth a great ornament and cast to all these instruments.

Hobby's Castillo, i. 3. 1388.

The original is "la voce humana," the French, "la voix humaine."

Sir J. Hawkins gives the following account of this phrase:

In singing, the sound is originally produced by the action of the lungs; which are so essential an organ in this respect, that to have a good *breast* was formerly a common periphrasis, to denote a good singer.

Hist. of Mus. vol. iii. p. 466.

This account is much more rational than the petulant and illiberal reflection in Mr. Steevens's note on the above passage in *Twelfth Night*: which, added to another of the same cast, on the famous encomium of music in the *Merchant of Venice*, Act 5. would incline one to think that the writer himself "had no music in his soul." It is by virtue and amiableness, not by angry invectives, that the enemy of music should refute the censure of the discerning Shakespeare; and I have known it so refuted.

To BREATHE ONE SELF. To promote free respiration. Hence, to take exercise.

Methinks, thou art a general offence, and every man should beat thee. I think thou wast created for men to *breathe themselves* upon. *All's W. ii. 3.*

This signification of the word is noticed by Dr. Johnson at *Breathe*, v. a. No. 4. His instance is different.

A BREATHING-WHILE, or SPACE. A time sufficient for drawing breath; any very short period of time.

A plague upon you all! His royal grace,—

Whom God preserve better than you would wish!—

Cannot be quiet, scarce a *breathing-while*,

But you must trouble him with lewd complaints. *Rich. III. i. 3.*

It shall be fickle, false, and full of fraud,

And shall be blasted in a *breathing-while*.

Fenus and Adonis, Sh. Supp. i. 459.

I'll tell thee,—while my Julia did unlace

Her silken bodice, but a *breathing space*,

The passive aire such odour then assum'd!

As when to Jove great Juno goes perfum'd. *Herrick*, p. 189.

Ingratitude I hold a vice so vile,

That I could ne'er endure't a *breathing-while*.

Taylor, W. Poet, Kickey Winsie.

To BREECH. To whip; to punish as a school-boy.

I am no *breeching* scholar in the schools,

I'll not be ty'd to hours, nor 'pointed times. *Tam. Shr. iii. 1.*

Where, with the license of the times, *breeching* is put for *breechable*, i. e. liable to be whipped. The word occurs in another passage of Shakespeare, but still more disguised:

If you forget your *kies*, your *ket*, and your *cods*, you must be *preeches*. *Mer. W. iv. 1.*

Sir Hugh means to say *breeched*, i. e. flogged.

With sighs as though his heart would break:

Cry like a *breech'd* boy, not eat a bit.

B. & F. Hum. Lieut. iv. 4.

Where the editor (ed. 1750) alters it to *unbreech'd*. *New-breeched*, which he also proposes in the note, but did not admit into the text, is probably the right reading; not meaning "newly put in breeches," as he seems to suppose, but *newly whipped*. It is confirmed by a passage in the *Little Fr. Lawyer*.

Kneeling and whining like a boy *new-breech'd*. *Act v. sc. 1.*

Unbreeched has no sense; *new-breeched* suits both sense and metre. Or it might have been "cry like a *breech'd* boy, and not eat a bit;" or the verse might have been left imperfect, a circumstance common enough in these dramatists.

Had not a courteous serving-man convey'd me away, whilst he went to fetch whips, I think in my conscience he would have *breech'd* me.

Hug hath I. his Pearl, O. Pl. vi. 421.

BREECHED, is applied to daggers by Shakespeare, in a manner that has much tormented the commentators. Macbeth says,

— There, the murderers

Steep'd in the colours of their trade, their daggers

Unmanly *breech'd* with gore.

ii. 3.

The lower extremity of any thing might be called the breech, (as the breech of a gun) and Dr. Farmer has quoted a passage, which proves that the handles of daggers were actually so termed. Instead therefore of concluding with him, that Shakespeare had seen that passage and mistaken it, we should use it to confirm the true explanation, which is this: "having their very hilt, or breech, covered with blood." The passage cited by that excellent critic is this:

Boy, you do nothing but play tricks there, go fetch your masters silver hatched daggers, you have not brushed their breeches, bring the brushes and brush them before me.

French Garden, &c. Dialogue 6.

Sheaths of daggers are wiped, not brushed; and Shakespeare could not have supposed them to be here meant; it was evidently the silver hatching that required the brush. We cannot, however, conceive Shakespeare looking for paltry authorities, or even thinking of them, when he poured forth his rapid lines. He doubtless took up the metaphor as it occurred to him, without further reflection.

BREECHES, LARGE. See **HOSE**.

BREED-BATE. A maker of contention. From *bate*, contention. See **BATE**, and **MAKE-BATE**.

An honest, willing, kind fellow, as ever servant shall come in house withal; and, I warrant you, no tell-tale, nor no *breed-bate*.
Mer. W. i. 4.

We have also, *breeder of debate*, at large. *Mirror for Mag. p. 243.*

BREME, or BREEM. Fierce, or sharp. From the Saxon.

But oft when ye count you freed from fear
Comes the *breem* winter with chamfer'd brows,
Full of wrinkles and frosty furrows. *Sp. Shep. Kal. Feb. 42.*
From the Septentrion cold, in the *breem* freezing air,
Where the bleak north-wind keeps still domineering there.
Dreyt. Polygl. x. p. 844.

See **BRIM**.

BRENNE, v. To burn. A word considered as obsolete in Charles the First's time, as appears by its being put into the mouth of Moth the antiquary in Cartwright's play of the Ordinary.

Brenning in fire of little Cupido. *Act iii. sc. 1.*

It was in use in the time of Holinshed:

The Jews that were in those houses that were set on fire, were either smoldered and *brenned* to death, at ease, &c.

Vol. ii. Sign. C. 7. Col. 1.

Having caused his people yet to spygle, and *brenne* first a great parte of the country. *Id. Y. y. 7.*

Spenser also used it. See *F. Q. IV. iii. 45.*

BRENT. Burnt; the participle of *brenne*.

And blow the fire which them to ashes *brent*.

Spens. F. Q. I. ix. 10.

BRENTFORD, old Woman of. Shakespeare's annotator tells us there was some old woman of Brentford, a celebrated witch of her time; and that there are several ballads concerning her, among the rest one entitled *Julian of Brentford's last Will and Testament*. The note is on the following passage; speaking of her,

She works by charms, by spells, by the figure, &c. *Mer. W. iv. 2.*

I have not met with it.

BRETNOR. A celebrated conjuror, or pretender to soothsaying. He is named, with some others of the same fraternity, in the following passage:

Ay, they do now name *Bretnor*, as before

They talk'd of Gresham, and of Dr. Foreman,
Franklin, and Fiske, and Savory. *B. Jon. Devil is an Ass. i. 2.*

"All these," says Mr. Gifford, "with the exception of *Bretnor*, who came later into notice, were connected with the infamous Countess of Essex, and Mrs. Turner, in the murder of Sir Thomas Overbury." Franklin was hanged with her. *Gresham* escaped that fate by dying early. See Mr. G.'s curious note on the passage here cited, where all the set are characterized.

BRETTON, NICHOLAS. A writer of celebrity in the time of Elizabeth, whose fame, after suffering a long eclipse, has been so far revived, by means of specimens, selections, &c. from his various works, that his productions now bear an extravagant price. Even Suckling did him the honour to mention him with Shakespeare:

The last a well-writ piece, I assure you,

A *Bretton* I take it, and Shakespeare's very way. *O. Pl. x. 172.*

His works are very numerous, but are not so respectfully mentioned in the following passage:

The recollection of those thousand pieces,

Consum'd in cellars and tobacco-shops,

Of that our honour'd Englishman *Nich. Bretton*.

B. & Fl. Scornful Lady, Act ii.

This, being abbreviated in the old edition, N. Br. has been referred to *Nich. Broughton*. But *Hugh* was his name. See **BROUGHTON**. Bp. Percy first restored *Bretton* to notice, by inserting his simple and pleasing ballad of *Phyllida and Corydon* in the *Reliques*, vol. iii. p. 62. 4th ed. But he has since been abundantly quoted in the *Censura Literaria*, the *British Bibliographer*, the *Restituta*, and all the publications of specimens. He has even found a place in the *Gen. Biogr. Dict.* So I may be allowed to dismiss him; only adding that a poem of his, called *Melancholike Humours*, (1600) was honoured by a complimentary epigram from *Ben Jonson*, which, according to the custom of those days, was prefixed to the poem. It is reprinted in Gifford's edition, vol. viii. p. 350. The temporary fame of *Bretton* may be presumed from the following passage:

And pretexts in Paul's church yard, that seemed

Your want of *Britain's* books. *Wit without Money, Act 3.*

The want of *Britain's* books is evidently designed to imply rawness and ignorance in town, which some of *Britain* or rather *Bretton's* pamphlets might remedy.

BREWIS. Not altogether obsolete. See *Johnson*. Bread soaked in pot-liquor, and prepared *secundum artem*. Bp8. Sax.

Ale, Sir, will heat 'em, more than your beef *brevia*.

Wits, O. Pl. viii. 495.

A BRIBE-BUCK. Supposed to mean a buck distributed as bribes or largesses to different persons.

Divide me like a *bribe-buck* each a haunch. *Mer. W. v. 5.*

All the old copies read *brib'd* buck, which Mr. Capel explains, "a beg'd buck, i. e. beg'd by the keepers. From the French word *briber*, to beg." Skinner has the same etymology. See *Todd* in **BRIBE**.

BRICKLE. Brittle. The old word, and nearest to the presumed etymology, *brokel*. Teut.

See those orbs, and how they passe

All's a tender *brickle* glasse.

Tirall Poetry, p. 59.

It is found in Spenser, and other old authors, and in the earlier Dictionaries. See *Todd*.

BRIDE-ALE. A wedding feast. See **ALE**.

Romances or historical times made on purpose for recreation of the common people, at Christmas dinner or *bride-ale*.

Art of Engl. Poetry, 4to. M. 1.

A man that's bid to *bride-ale*, if he has 'cake

And drink enough, he need not veer (fear) his stake.

B. Jons. Tale of a Tub, ii. 1.

A BRIDE-BUSH is also found, alluding to the bush hung out by the ale-house. After all, *brideale* is a

fair derivative from *bride*, both in Saxon and English, without supposing it a compound. The adjective *bridal* only differs by one letter.

BRIDE-BOWL, and CAKE. Part of the festive ceremony of nuptials was the handing about a bowl of spiced ingredients with cake. *Bride-cake* still maintains its ground.

The maids and her half-valentine have ply'd her,
With courtesie of the *bride cake* and the *boal*,
As she is laid awhile. *B. Jon. Tale of a Tub*, iii. 8.
That is, "so that she is obliged to lie down for a time."

In the argument to the fifth act of his *New Inn*, it is said, "Lord Beaufort comes in—calls for his bed and *bride-bowl* to be made ready." And in the corresponding part of the play, he says,

—Get our bed ready chamberlain,

And host, a *bride-cup*, you have rare conceits,
And good ingredients. *Act v. sc. 4.*

The same, I suppose, is meant by the *bason* in the *Tale of a Tub*, Act i. sc. 1.

I'll bid more to the *bason* and the *bride-sle*;
Although but one can hear away the bride.

BRIDE-LACES, in two passages of Laneham's *Kenilw.* seem to mean a sort of streamer; particularly in the second.

From which two broad *bride-laces* of red and yellow buckram, begilded, and gallantly streaming by such wind as there was, for he carried it aloft.

Quoted in *Drake's Sh.* i. 228.

BRIDE. It was formerly the custom for brides to walk to church with their hair hanging loose behind. Anne Bullen's was thus dishevelled when she went to the altar with King Henry the Eighth.

Come, come, my Lord, untie your folded thoughts,
And let them dangle loose, as a *bride's hair*.

Vittoria Coromb. O. Pl. vi. 305.

BRIDE-STAKE. A festive pole, set up to dance round, like a Maypole. See *Todd*.

BRIDEWELL. Once a royal palace, rebuilt by Henry VIII. in 1522, for the reception of Charles V. and called Bridewell, from a famous well in the vicinity of St. Bride's church. Cardinal Campeius had his first audience there. Edward VI. gave it to the City for a house of correction, endowing it with lands and furniture from the Savoy. All this history is, by a curious license, transferred to Milan, by Decker, in the second part of the *Honest Whore*, O. Pl. iii. 465. The account is very exact, compared with *Entick's Hist. of London*, vol. iv. p. 284.

BRIEF, s. A short writing, as a letter or inventory.

Bear this sealed brief
With winged haste, to my Lord Mareschal. *1 Hen. IV. iv. 3.*

Even a speech is so termed:

Her business looks in her
With an importing visage, and she told me
In a sweet verbal brief, it did concern
Your highness with herself. *All's W. v. 3.*

Hence we may explain the following obscure passage in the same play:

—Whose ceremony
Shall seem expedient on the new-born brief,
And be perform'd to-night. *Id. ii. 3.*

That is, "whose ceremony shall seem expedient in consequence of the short speech you have just now made."

BRIEF, adj. seems to be used in the following passage for *rife*; a corruption which is still to be heard among the vulgar.

A thousand businesses are *brief* in hand. *K. John*, iv. 3.

BRIGANT. A robber or plunderer, Fr. and Italian. I do not see that it can at all be referred to the *Brigantes* of England.

A lawless people, *brigants* hight of yore
That never used to live by plough or spade
But fed on spoils and booty. *Spens. F. Q. VI. l. 39.*

Also soldiers armed with *brigandines*, whence Holinshed derives the name:

Besides two thousand archers, and *brigants*, so called in those days of an armour which they wore named *brigandines*, used then by footmen. *Holinsh. ii. N. a. 5. b.*

But perhaps the armour was rather called from the inventors.

BRIM. The same as BREME. Severe; horrid.

Baleful shrieks of ghosts are heard most *brim*. *Sacks. Induction.*
See BREME.

Also fierce:
And then Lædaps let not pride make thee *brim*,
Because thou hast thy fellow overgone. *Pembr. Arc. p. 224.*

BRIMME. Public; universally known. From Bryme, Sax. meaning the same. So explained by *Percy, Reliques*, vol. ii.

—Yet that thou dost hold me in disdain
Is *brimme* abroad, and made a gybe to all that keep this plain.
Warn. Alb. Engl. IV. Ch. xz. p. 95.

BRINCH. An unusual word, having some reference to drinking. If an error of the press, I know not what the reading should be.

Let us consult at the tavern, where after to the health of
Memphio, drink we to the life of Stelio, I carouse to Prisius,
and *brinch* you mas Sperantus. *Lyly, M. Bombe, ii. 1.*
i. e. one was to take Prisius, and the other Sperantus.

TO BRING A PERSON ON HIS WAY. To accompany him.

And she went very lovingly to bring him on his way to horse.
Woman killed w. k. O. Pl. vii. 282.

To bring onward was a similar phrase:
Come, mother, sister: you'll bring me onward, brother.
Revenger's Tr. O. Pl. iv. 312.

BRISLE DICE. A kind of false dice.

Those *bar size aces*; those *brisle dice*. *Clown.* Tis like they
brisle, for I'm sure theils breeds aeger.

For the *bristle dye* it is,
Not worth the hand that guides it. *Ordinary, O. Pl. x. 338.*

BRIZE. The æstrum or gad-fly; more commonly called breeze.

The *brize* upon her, like a cow in June,
Hoists snails and flies. *Ant. & Cl. iii. 8.*

The herd hath more annoyance by the *brize*
Than by the tyeer. *Tro. & Cr. i. 3.*

This *brize* has prick'd my patience. *B. Jon. Poetaster, iii. 1.*

I will put the *brize* in's tail shall set him gadding presently.

Vitt. Corom. O. Pl. vi. 231.

BROCHE, Fr. A spit.

Many a gossipa cup in my time have I tasted,
And many a broche and spyt have I both turned and basted.
Gam. Gurl. N. O. Pl. ii. 7.

Also a spire: — And with as high

Innumerable broches. *G. Tooke, Bel. p. 12.*

TO BROCHE, or BROACH. To spit, or transfix.

Bringing rebellion broached on his sword. *Hen. V. Cho. Act 5.*
I'll broach the tadpole on my rapier's point. *Tū. And. iv. 2.*

— We cannot weep

When our friends don their helms, or put to sea,
Or tell of babes *broach'd* on the lance, &c.

Two Noble Kinsm. i. 3.

See also *BROOCH*, which is of the same origin.

BROCK. A badger; pure Saxon. Used frequently as a term of reproach:

Marry, hang thee, *brock*.

Twel. N. ii. 5.

What, with a brace of wenches, I'faith, old *brock*, have I tane
you?

Ile of Gulls, 4to. H. 2.

Or, with pretence of chacing thee the *brock*,

Seed in a cur to worry the whole flock. *B. Jon. Sad Sheph.*

BROGUES. A kind of coarse shoes; wooden shoes. *Clouted brogues* are such shoes, strengthened with clouts or nails.

I thought he slept, and put

My clouted *brogues* from off my feet, whose rudeness

Answer'd my steps too loud. *Cymb.* iv. 2.

BROCK, v. To deal, or transact a business, particularly of an amorous nature; to act as a procurer.

Probably from *Brucan*, Sax. to be busy.

And *brokes* with all that can, in such a suit,

Corrupt a maid.

All's W. iii. 5.

But we do want a certain necessary

Woman, to *broke* between them, *Cupid* said.

Faust. Luvind, ix. 44.

And I shall hate my name, worse than the matter for this base
broking. *B. & Fl. Cozcomb*, Act iii. p. 194.

Used also actively for, to seduce in behalf of
another:

'Tis as I tell you, *Colar*, she's as coy

And hath as shrewd a spirit, as quick conceipt,

As ever wench I *brok'd* in all my life.

Daniel, Queen's Arcadia, iii. 3. p. 565.

BROKEN BEER. Remnants of beer. *Broken virtua's*, is still a common expression; but *broken beer*, sounds strange, as hardly applicable to a liquid. Yet it occurs.

The poor cattle are passing away the time, with a cheat loaf,
and a bumbard of *broken beer*.

B. Jon. Masque of Angurs, vol. vi. p. 123.

Very carefully carried at his mother's back, rock'd in a cradle
of Welsh cheese like a maggot, and there fed with *broken beer*,
and blown wine of the best, daily. *Id. Masque of Gypsies*.

The Dutch come up like *broken beer*; the Irish

Savour of usquebaugh. *Ordin.* O. Pl. x. 221.

BROKEN MEAT, was frequently sent, in charity, to
prisons and hospitals, from the sheriffs' tables, and
other feasts.

— Out of prison, —

When the sheriffs' basket, and his *broken meat*

Were your festival exceedings. *Mass. City Madam*, i. 1.

As the remnant of the feast — if they be maimed or spoiled are
sent abroad to furnish *prisons* and *hospitals*; so the remnant of
the fight — sent likewise to furnish *prisons* and *hospitals*.

Chapm. May-day, iv. p. 92.

See *BASKET*. See also *Stoke*, B. iii. p. 51. quoted
by Gifford.

BROKER. From to broke, above. A pander or go-
between.

Now, by my modesty, a goodly *broker*!

Dare you presume to harbour wanton lines? *Two Gent.* i. 2.

Lest all inconstant men be Truillues, all false women Cressids,
and all *brokers* between, panders. *Tr. & Cr.* ii. 2.

See also 3 *Hen. VI.* iv. 1.

Madam, I am no *broker*. — Nor base procurer of men's lusts.

B. & Fl. Valentin, ii. 2.

BROND, for BRAND. A sword.

He hath a sword that flames like burning *brond*.

Spens. F. Q. II. iii. 18.

BROND-IRON. The same. Used also by Spenser.

BROOCH, or BROCHE. An ornamental buckle, pin,
or loop. From the form of this word, which seems
to point to the French *broche* a spit, for its etymo-
logy, Dr. Percy gives the following account of it:
1st. Originally a spit. 2dly. A bodkin. 3dly. Any
ornamental trinket. The old dictionaries declare it
also to signify a collar or necklace. It is frequently
mentioned as an ornament worn in the hat:

Honour's a good *brooch* to wear in a man's hat at all times.

B. Jon. Poetaster.

It was out of fashion in some part of Shakespeare's
time:

Virginitie, like an old courtier, wears her cap out of the fashion;
richly suited, but unsuitable; just like the *brooch* and the tooth-
pick, which wear not now. *All's W.* i. 1.

And love to Richard,

Is a strange *brooch* in this all-hating world. *Rich. II.* v. 5.

Brooch is the original reading in the following
passage; if it be right, it means appendage; hanger
on.

I will hold my peace when Achilles' *brooch* bids me, shall I?

Tr. & Cr. ii. 1.

A *broche* is still a female ornament; so called,
probably, from the pin or tongue by which it is
fastened.

BROOCH, v. Shakespeare has ventured to make a verb
of this word. It must then mean, to ornament.

— Not the imperious show

Of the full-fortun'd Cæsar ever shall

Be *brooch'd* with me.

Ant. & Cl. iv. 13.

BROOM-GROVES. As the broom, or *genista*, is a low
shrub, which gives no shade, it has been doubted
what *broom-groves* can be. Perhaps birchen groves
may be intended. Brooms of birch are now more
common than those of heath, &c. and the birchen
shade may suit a dismissed bachelor; though I do
not recollect any proverbial allusion of that kind.

— And thy *broom-groves*,

Whose shadow the dismissed bachelor loves,

Being less-lorn.

Temp. iv. 1.

Brooms-grove is well known, as the name of a town
in Worcestershire.

BROUGHTON, HUGH. An English divine, and a writer
on mystical, alchemical, and other abstruse subjects;
often mentioned in our old plays, and sometimes
confounded, by modern critics, with *NICH. BRETON*
above noticed, before Breton became so well known.

— But (i. e. except) alchemy

I never heard the like, or *Broughton's* books. *B. Jon.* ii. 2.

So in the *Alchemist*, when Dol produces a rhapsody
of mystical and rabbinical jargon, Face ex-
claims,

Out of *Broughton*! I told you so.

Alch. iv. 5.

Mr. Whalley, in his edition, subjoins part of an
elegy on the death of *Broughton*, written in 1612.
But, though designed as an encomium, it is rather a
satire on the misemployment of his time and talents.
Broughton (says the last and best editor of B. Jon-
son) was a man of very considerable learning, par-
ticularly in the Hebrew; but disputatious, scurrilous,
extravagant, and incomprehensible. He was en-
gaged in controversy during the greater part of his
life. Vol. iii. p. 213. He died in 1612. An excellent
sketch of his life and character is given in Chalmers's
Gen. Biog. Dict. vol. viii.

BROWNISTS. A sect founded by Mr. Robert Brown
of Rutlandshire, who spent great part of his life in

several prisons, to which he was committed for his steady adherence to his own particular opinions. Brown was a violent opponent of the discipline and ceremonies of the Church of England, which he held to be antichristian. He died in gaol at Northampton in 1630, being then about 80. See *Biogr. Dict.*

And 'twill be any way, it must be with valour; for policy I hate.
I had as lief be a *Brownist*, as a politician. *Tw. N. iii. 2.*

—The good professors

Will like the *Brownist* frequent grave-pits shortly.
Ram Alley, O. Pl. v. 420.

This sect is supposed to be alluded to here also:
She will urge councils for her little ruff
Call'd in Northamptonshire. *City Match, O. Pl. ix. 294.*

That is, where those sectaries most abounded. They were long the subject of popular satire.

BROWN STUDY. A thoughtful absence of mind. Whatever was the origin of this singular phrase, which is not yet disused, it is far from being new, since we find it in B. Jonson.

Why how now, sister, in a mooley muse?

• • • • •
Faith, this *brown study* suits not with your black,
Your habit and your thoughts are of two colours.

Cas. alter'd, iv. 1.

BRUCKEL'D, wants explanation. Herrick speaks of "boys and *bruckel'd* children, playing for points and pins." *Fairy Temple, Poems, p. 103.* Does it mean breeched?

BRUIT, often written **BRUTE.** A report. From *bruit*, Fr.

The *bruit* thereof will bring you many friends. *3 Hen. VI. iv. 7.*
May be as prompt to flie like *brute* and blame.

Mirror for Mag. 59.

Warner has to *brute*, in some sense like to stand opposed.

And more the Lady Flood of floods, the river Thames it
Did seeme to *brute* against the foe, and with himself to fit.

Albion, Engl. p. 63.

BRUIT, v. To report with noise.

By this great clatter one of greatest note
Seems *bruited*.

Mach. v. 7.

A thousand things besides she *bruits* and tells.

Mirr. for Mag. p. 17.

BUBBER, probably a misprint, for *lubber*, in Midd. Spanish Gypsie. See *AIM*, to give.

BUCKLE. A corrupt word, for carbuncle, or something like it.

His face is all *bubukles*, and whelks and knobs. *Hen. V. iii. 6.*

BUCK. Liquor or lye for washing linen. *Bauche*, Germ.

Dr. Johnson quotes the following passage as an example of it, in this sense:

Buck, I would I could wash myself of the buck! &c.

Merr. W. iii. 3.

But it is evident that Ford also intends a pun; "I would I could wash the horned beast out of myself."

It is used also for a quantity of linen washed at once. Thus a wash of clothes, or a *buck* of them, are the same.

But now of late not able to travel with her furred pack, she washes *bucks* here at home. *2 Hen. VI. iv. 2.*

The wicked spirit could not endure her, because she had washed among her *buck* of cloathes, a Catholique priestes shirt.

Decl. of Popish import, 4to. E. 2.

Then shall we not have our houses broken up in the night, as one of my neighbors had, and two great *buckles* of clothes stolen out, and most of the same, fyne linnen.

Convent for Com. Curr. A. 2. b.

To **BUCK.** To wash. Mr. Steevens says, to wash in a particular manner, in a note on this passage:

Alas, a small matter *bucks* a handkerchief.

Puritan, Sh. Sup. ii. 540.

It seems, from the Merry Wives of Windsor, that they *bucked* the clothes in the river, in which case we lose sight of the lye or lixivium of the etymologists, of which I am inclined to doubt the authority. The expression of *buck-washing* conveys the idea of a particular mode.

You were best meddle in *buck-washing*. *Merr. W. iii. 3.*

Also to *drive a buck*, for to carry on a wash:

Well I will in and cry too: never leave
Crying, until our maids may *drive a buck*
With my salt tears, at the next washing day.

B. Jon. Tale of a Tub, iv. 1.

This *bucking* was done by beating the clothes in the water on a stone, with a pole flattened at the end. Hence we have also, to *beat a buck*:

Faster! I am out of breath, I am sure;
If I were to *beat a buck* I can strike no harder.

Mass. Virg. Mart. iv. 2.

It is still practised in many parts of this island, but particularly in Scotland. *Bucking* continues to be the technical term for washing new yarn, linen, &c. in the process of whitening them.

BUCK-BASKET. A basket in which linen was carried to be washed, or *bucked*. See *Merry W. W. passim*.

The incident of the *buck-basket* seems to us rather improbable. But there is a story of Ben Jonson being so sent home, in a state of ebriety, and other tales of the same sort exist. See *Mr. D'Israeli's Quarrels of Authors*, iii. p. 130. They who would fain have Shakespeare and Jonson enemies, contrary to history, may fancy that this incident was alluded to in Falstaff's adventure.

BUCKLER, v. To defend. The use of this verb is not peculiar to Shakespeare.

Yet if these weak habillements of warre, can but *buckler* it from part of the rude buffets of our adversaries.

Heywood's Apol. for Actors, 4to. A. 4.

'Tis not the king can *buckler* Gaveston. *Edw. II. O. Pl. ii. 335.*
King Edward is not here to *buckler* thee. *ib. 360.*

See *Tam. Shr. iii. 2.*

BUCKLERS. To give bucklers. An old phrase, signifying to yield, or lay by all thoughts of defence; clypeum abjicere. *Johnson.*

A most manly wit, Margaret, it will not hurt a woman; and so, I pray thee, call Beatrice: *I give thee the bucklers.*

Much A. v. 2.

The allusion seems to be to the fighting for a prize of bucklers, in which the *bucklers* themselves were used:

Play an honest part, and *bear away the bucklers*.

B. Jons. Cas. is altered.

Thus to take up the *bucklers* means to contend:

Charge one of them to take up the *bucklers*
Against that hair-monger Horace. *Decker's Satiromastix.*

If you lay down the *bucklers*, you lose the victory.

Every Woman in her humour.

Age is nobody—when youth is in place, it gives the other the *bucklers*.

Old Meg of Heref. P. 3.

See these and other authorities, in Steevens's ed. on the above passage of Shakespeare.

BUCKLERS-BURY. This street, in the time of Shakespeare, was inhabited chiefly by druggists, who sold all kinds of herbs, galeen as well as dry.

Come, I cannot cog, and say thou art this and that, like a many of these lipping hawthorn buds, that come like women in men's apparel, and smell like *Bucklers-bury* in simple-time.

Mer. W. iii. 3.

Go into *Buckler's-bury* and fetch me two ounces of preserved melonies, look there be no tobacco taken in the shop while he weighs it.

Decker's Westward Hoe.

Run into *Bucklers-bury* for two ounces of Diana water, some spermaceti and treacle.

Id.

BUCKSTALL. A net to catch deer.

Thus Walla remonstrates with Diana :

Have I (to make thee crowns) been gath'ring still

Fair-checks! Etesia's yea-haw canniball,

And sitting by thee on our flow'rie beds

Knit thy towe *buck-stals* with well twisted threds,

To be forsaken?

Brown, Brit. Past. ii. p. 108.

To **BUD**, seems to be put for to lie, in the following passage, if it be not corrupt, which I should think it is.

'Tis strange these varlets—

—Extream strange, should thus boldly

Bud in your sight, unto your son. *B. & Fl. Mons. Thom. iv. 2.*

BUDGE, is explained in all the old dictionaries to mean fur. Minshew says particularly, *lamb's fur*, which is confirmed by a passage in the Cambridge statutes, directing facings to be made, "*furruris buggeis*, sive agninus;" the Latin word being evidently intended to explain the barbarous one.

In th' interim comes a most officious drudge

His face and gown draw'd out with the same *budge*.

Corbet, Her. Boreale, p. 3.

Budge Bachelors; a company of poor old men, clothed in long gowns like with lambs fur, who attend on the lord mayor of the city of London when he enters into office.

Bailey's Folio Dict.

Budge-rowe, a street so called of the *budge* furre, and of skinner dwelling there. *Stowe's Survey of London, p. 400.*

In this sense Mr. Warton supposes it to be used in the following line of Milton, notwithstanding the tautology:

To those *budge* doctors of the Stoic fur. *Comus, 707.*

See *Todd's Milton*, in *Comus*, l. 707. Mr. Todd produces three passages in which *budge* seems to mean *stiff* or *surly*; but the word in those places, as well as in Milton, is metaphorically used: a *budge* countenance, meaning one that resembles the wearers of *budge*, in gravity, severity, &c. Thus the "*budge* doctors" are grave, severe, stiff doctors.

Marston calls a man *budge-face*, from wearing a large beard. Here the beard was the fur.

Poor *budge-face*, bowcase sleeves, but let him passe,

Once furre a beard shall privilege an asse. *Scourge, III. x.*

Or else he meant *solemn-face*.

To **BUFF**. To beat, or strike violently.

There was a shock

To have *buff'd* out the blood

Of ought but a block.

B. Jons.

BUFF, as a substantive, is merely a contraction of *buffet*. *Spenser* uses it.

Nathelase so sore a *buff* to him it lent.

F. Q. II. v. 6.

BUFF-JERKIN. Originally a leathern waistcoat; afterwards, one of the colour thence called *buff*: a dress worn by sergeants and catchpoles.

I know not at whose suit he is arrested, well,

But he's in a *suit of buff*, which 'rested him, that I can tell.

Com. E. iv. 2.

See the ludicrous account of the bailiff immediately preceding.

Aye be sure of that,

For I have certain goblins in *buff-jerkins*.

Ram Alley, O. Pl. v. 468.

It was also a military dress. When the captain of a citadel refuses to give it up, through fidelity to his prince, the answer is,

O heavens, that a Christian should be found in a *buff-jerkin*! Captain Conscience, I love thee, captain.

Malcontent, O. Pl. iv. 91.

So also here :

A happy sight! rarely do *buffe* and *budge*

Embrace, as do our souldier and the judge.

Gayton, Fest. Notes, iv. 15. p. 251.

See **BUDGE**.

BUFF NE BAFF. Neither one thing nor another. Nothing at all.

A certain persone being of hym [Socrates] bidden good speede, said to hym againe *neither buffe ne baff*, [that is, made him no kind of answer]. Neither was Socrates therewith any thing discontented.

Udall Apophth. iol. 9.

BUFFIN. Used for some coarse material, whether literally *buff* leather, or coarse stuff of that colour, does not appear.

My young ladies

In *buffin* gowns, and green aprons I tear thee off.

Mossing. City Mad. iv. 4.

The stage direction says, that they come "in coarse habits, weeping."

A **BUG**, now usually **BUGBEAR**. An object of terror; a species of goblin. *Bug*, in Welsh, means a goblin; and *Pug*, in English, probably derived from it, had often the same meaning. See **PUG**.

Tush, tush! fear boys with bugs.

Tam. Shr. i. 2.

Afterwards they tell them, that these which they saw, were bugs, witches, and lugs.

Lavaterus, de Spectris, transl. 1572, p. 21.

Lenures are described by *Ab. Fleming*, as

Hobgoblins, or night-walking spirits, black bws.

Nomencl. p. 471. a.

Those that would die or ere resist, are grown

The mortal bugs of the field.

Cymb. v. 5.

Which be the very *bugges* that the Psalmie menneeth on, walking in the night and in corners.

Ach. Toroph. p. 61. New ed.

This hand shall hale them down to deepest hell

Where none but furies, bugs, and tortures dwell.

Spanish Trag. O. Pl. iii. 234.

BUGLE-HORN. *Bucula cornu*, a small hunting horn.

Or hang my *bugle* in an invisible baldrick. *Much Ado, i. 1.*

I think Benedict means to say, "or wear a horn, though so worn as to be invisible;" invisible baldrick, meaning a baldrick which renders it invisible.

Bugle is elsewhere applied to a cuckold's horns. Thus a wife calls her husband a *bugle-browed* beast, Middleton's *Any thing for a quiet Life*, Act. F. b.

Bugle is derived from *bugill*, which meant a buffalo, or perhaps any horned cattle.

He heareth azure, a buffe. Or some call it a *bugill*, and describe it to be like an ox.

R. Holme Acad. II. ix. p. 170.

In the Scottish dialect it was *bougile* or *borgill*. See *Jamieson*. *Buffe*, *bugle*, and *bugille*, are all given by Barrett, as synonymous for the wild ox.

BULCHIN. A diminutive of bull; a bull-calf. It should be *Bulkin*, that being the proper diminutive; and probably it was so pronounced.

Hazard and Wilding, how is't? how is't bulchins?

Gamester, O. P. ix. 71.

Do'st roar bulchin? do'st roar?

Setiromastix, Orig. of Dr. iii. p. 170.

I was at supper last night with a new-wean'd bulchin.

Marston's Dutch Courtes. ii. 1.

And better yet than this, a bulchin two years old,

A cur'd pate calf it is, and oft' might have been sold.

Drayt. Polyolb. S. xxi. p. 1050.

BULK. The body. From the Dutch *Bulcke*, Thorax.

And strike thee dead, and tramping on thy bulk,
By stamping with my foot crush out thy soul.

Four Prentices, O. Pl. vi. 478.

Antonio's shape hath cloth'd his bulk and visage;
Only his hands and feet so large and callous,
Require more time to supple.

Albums, O. Pl. vii. 183.

Beating her bulk, that his hand shakes withal.

Shoekerp. Rap. of Lucr. Suppl. i. 501.

But smother'd it within my panting bulk.

Rich. III. i. 4.

BULL-BEGGAR. A kind of hobgoblin; rendered by Coles, "*Larva, tericulamentum*." So Fleming's Nomenclator, under *tericulamentum*, explains it, "A scarebug, a *bullbegger*, a sight that frayeth, and frighteth." pag. 469. b.

Look what a troop of hobgoblins oppose themselves against me;
look what ugly visages play the *bull-beggars* with us.

Shelton's Don Quix. p. 190.

And they have so fraid us with *bull-beggars*, spirits, witches,
urchens, elves, &c.—and such other *bugs*, that we are afraid of
our own shadowes.

Scot's Disc. of Witcher. 1580. p. 152.

Used generally, even to a late period, for any
terrifying object. The etymology is very uncertain.
Bold beggar, which Skinner mentions, is not quite
satisfactory.

BULLED. The same as *bolled*, q. v. swelled or emboss'd.

And hang the *bulled* nosegays 'bove their heads.

B. Jon. Sed Sarp. i. 3.

BULLION, besides its usual signification, of gold or
silver uncoined, meant also, according to the old
dictionaries, "copper-plates set on the breast leathers or
bridles of horses, for ornaments." I suspect that
it also meant, in colloquial use, copper lace, tassels,
and ornaments in imitation of gold. Hence con-
temptuously attributed to those who affected a finery
above their station. Thus it is said to some shabby
gamesters:

—Not

While you do eat and lie about the town here,

And cozen in your *bullions*.

B. Jon. Dev. an Ass. iii. 3.

Also, in describing an ape, fantastically dressed to
play tricks, B. and Fl. say,

That ape had paid it,

What dainty tricks!—

In his French doublet with his blister'd [puffed up] *bullions*

In a long stock ty'd up; O how daintily

Would I have made him wait, and shift a trencher,

Carry a cup of wine.

Beggar's Bush, iv. 4.

It is here also among a list of dresses:

The other is his dressing block, upon whom my Lord lays all
his clothes and fashions, ere he vouchsafes them his own person:
you shall see him in the morning in the galleys-fist, at noon in the
bullion, in the evening in quipso.

Masing. Fatal Deceit, ii. 2.

See GALLEYFOIST and QUERPO.

Billon, in French, means base coin, and *bullion*
was so used in English.

And those, which eld's strict doom did disallow,

And damn for *bullion*, go for current now.

Syde. Du B. Week 2. Day 2.

BULLYONS, a pair of. Qu. Pistols.

Why should no bilbo raise him? (the devil) or a

Pair of *bullyons*? They go as big as any. *B. & Fl. Chances*, v. 2.

BUMBARD. See BOMBARD.

BUMBAST. See BOMBAST.

BUMBASTE. A jocular word for to beat, or baste.

I shall *bumbaste* you, you mocking knave.

Damon and Pith. O. Pl. i. 509.

BUMBLE-BEE. The humble bee was often so called;
to *bumble* being an old word for, to make a humming

noise. See *Skinner*. A poem printed in 1599 was
entitled *Caltha Poetarum*, or the *Bumble bee*. Dr.
Johnson's conjecture, that the *humble bee* is so called
from having no sting, is evidently erroneous: that
insect being as well armed as any of its tribe. The
verb to *bumble* occurs in Chaucer.

And as a bitore *bumbleth* in the mire.

Wif. of Bath.

Humble-bee is either from to hum, or is a corrup-
tion of this.

BUM-ROLLS. Stuffed cushions, used by women of
middling rank, to make their petticoats swell out, in
lieu of the farthingales, which were more expensive.
The cork rumps, and other contrivances of more
modern date, had therefore less of novelty than was
imagined.

Nor you nor your house were so much as spoken of, before I
disbasked myself from my hood and my farthingal, to these *bum-
rolls*, and your whalebone bodice.

B. Jon. Poetast. ii. 1.

Those virtues [of a bawd] rais'd her from the flat petticoat and
kercher, to the gorget and *bum-roll*.

Parson's Wedding, O. Pl. xi. 460.

BUM-TROTH. A grotesque contraction of "by my
troth."

No, *bum troth*, good man Grumbe, his name is Stephano.

Damon and Pith. O. Pl. i. 211.

Bum troth, but few such roysters come to my years at this day.

Id. 220.

So also *bum ladie*, for "by my lady," i. e. by the
Virgin Mary.

Nay, *bum-ladie*, I will not, by St. Anne.

Promos and Cassandra, iv. 7.

BUNG. A low-lived term of reproach for a sharper or
pickpocket.

Away, you cut-purse rascal, you filthy *bung*, away!

2 Hen. IV. ii. 4.

My *bung* observing this, takes hold of time,

Just as this lord was drawing for a prime,

And smoothly nims his purse that lay beside him.

An Age for Apes, 1658. pag. 232.

In the same book, p. 323, a stealer of buttons is
called a *button-bung*.

Bung, in the cant language, meant also a pocket,
and a purse.

BURBAGE, RICHARD. One of the actors in the time
of Shakespeare, who with others is a speaker in the
induction to Marston's *Malcontent*, O. Pl. iv. 10. By
a foolish inattention, he is twice miscalled Henry in
the course of that dialogue. The best account of
him is in the *Biographia Dramatica*. He, with
Field, receives an oblique compliment from B. Jon-
son, though it is in character of the foolish Cokes:

Cok. Which [of the puppet actors] is your *Burbage* now?

Leath. What mean you by that, Sir?

Cok. Your best actor, your *Field*.

Barth. Fair, v. 3.

BURDELLO. See BORDELLO.

To BURGEN, for BURGEON. To sprout out. See
BOURGEON.

I fear, I shall begin to grow in love

With my dear self, and my most prosperous parts,

They do so spring and *burgeon*.

B. Jon. For, iii. 1.

BURGH, or more properly BURR. A part of the handle
of a tilting lance, thus exactly described by R. Holmes:
"The *burre* is a broad ring of iron behind the handle,
which *burre* is brought into the *sufflee* or rest, when
the tilter is ready to run against his enemy, or pre-
pareth himself to combat or encounter his adverse

party." *Acad. of Armory*, B. iii. ch. 17. MS. Harl. 2033.

I'll try one speare ———, though it prove too short by the burgh. *Roaring Girl*, O. Pl. vi. 38.

Also, the projecting rim of a deer's horn, close to the head.

BURGONET, or BURGNET. A kind of helmet. A Burgundian's casque. Skinner.

And that I'll write upon thy *burgonet*. *2 Hen. VI.* v. 1.

This demy Atlas of the world, the arm

And *burgonet* of man. *Ant. & Cl.* i. 5.

Upon his head his glistening *burgonet*,

The which was wrought by wonderous device. *Spens. Muirpoot*, l. 73.

See O. Pl. vi. 542.

BURGANT is a contraction, or corruption of *burganet*.

They rode, not with coats to ward their faces from the wind, but with *burgant*, to resist the stroke of a battle-axe.

Greene's Quip, &c. *Harl. Misc.* v. 402.

BURGULLIAN. Supposed to mean a bully or braggadocio; and conjectured to be a term of contempt, invented upon the overthrow of the Bastard of Burgundy in a contest with Anthony Woodville, in Smithfield, 1467.

When was Boland here, your captain? that rogue, that foist, that fencing *burgullian*. *B. Juno. Ec. M.* in *H. v.* 2.

See Mr. Gifford's note.

TO BURN DAY LIGHT. A proverbial phrase, applicable to superfluous actions in general.

We burn day light: here, read, read. *Mer. W.* ii. 1.

Mercutio gives a full explanation of it:

— Come, we burn day light, ho!

Rom. Nay, that's not so. *Merc.* I mean; Sir, in delay

We waste our lights in vain, like lamps by day. *Rom. and Jul.* i. 4.

Tyne rouleth on, I doo but day-light burne,

And many things indeede to doe I have. *Churchy. Worth. of W.* p. 96.

BURNING, or BRENNING. One of the names for a disorder which has no decent appellation. Alluded to in this passage:

No heretics burn'd, but wenches' suitors. *Lear*, iii. 2.

BURRATINE. Perhaps the same as *barracan*, explained by the dictionaries, a coarse kind of cannet. Mr. Gifford quotes *Purchas's Microcosmos*, where, he says, it is spoken of, as "a strange stuff, recently devised, and brought into wear."

B. Jonson introduces *burratines*, as if they were a kind of creatures, but his commentators understand him to mean monsters so dressed. It occurs only in a stage direction.

Here the first automasque entered. A she-monster, delivered of six *burratines*, that dance with six pantalouns.

Vision of Del. Giff. Jon. vii. p. 300.

BURSE. An exchange in general. When spoken of in London, commonly the *New Exchange* in the Strand, unless otherwise distinguished.

She says, she went to the bourse for patterns,

— You shall find her at St. Kathern's. *Roaring Girl*, O. Pl. vi. 81.

I knew not what a coach is

To hurry me to the Bourse, or Old Exchange. *Man. City Mad.* iii. 1.

See *Gifford* on the place.

When the *Royal Exchange* was meant, it was usually so distinguished, at least after the building of the other.

Afer hath sold his land and bought a horse

Wherewith he pranceth to the royal Bourse. *Wit's Recreations*, 1663. *Epigr.* 106.

Baker speaks thus of the building of the New Exchange, in the Strand:

Also at this time in the Strand, on the north side of Durham House, where stood an old long stable, Robert Earl of Salisbury, now Lord Treasurer of England, caused to be built a stately building, which upon Tuesday the tenth of April in the year 1609, was begun to be richly furnished with wares; and the next day after, the king the queen and prince, with many great lords and ladies, came to see it, and then the king gave it the name of *Britain's Bourse*. *Chronicle*, 1609.

Exeter Change was a part of an old mansion of the Earls of Exeter, variously appropriated, till it took the present form.

The rooms over the New Exchange were formerly shops of great resort for female finery; a kind of bazaar.

TO BURST, was formerly used for to break.

You will not pay for the glasses you have burst.

Tom. Shr. Indoct. 1.

I'll be sworn he never saw him, but once in the Tilt-yard; and then he burst his head, for crowding among the marshal's men. *2 Hen. IV.* vii. 2.

He burst his lance against the sand below. *Fairfax. Tasso*, vii. 87.

Bursting of lances was a very common expression.

See also O. Pl. ii. 12.

BUSH. The proverb, *Good wine needs no bush*, alludes to the bush which was usually hung out at vintners' doors. It was of ivy, according to classical propriety, that plant being sacred to Bacchus.

Now a days the good wyne needeth none ivy garland.

Gascogne's Glass. of Gov.

Tom. like the ivy-bush onto a tarem.

Green ivy-bushes at the vintners' doors. *Revol. Friends*.

See Mr. Steevens's note on the epilogue to *As you like it*.

The good wine I produce needs no ivy-bush.

Summary on Dubartus. To the Reader.

BUSH-LANE, in London, seems to have been famous for very small needles.

And now they may go look this *Bush-lane* needle in a bottle of hay. *Lenon's Leas.* Char. 9.

It is in Cannon-street, Walbrook.

BUSINESS. A term often affectively used, by the gentlemen who piqued themselves upon the knowledge of the duello, for what is now called an *affair of honour*, a quarrel. To make a master of the duel, a carrier of the differences, Ben Jonson puts, among other ingredients, "a drachm of the business," and adds,

For that's the word of tincture, the business. Let me alone with the business. I will carry the business. I do understand the business. I do find an affront in the business.

Masque of Mercury, &c. vol. x. p. 431.

So Beaumont and Fletcher:

— Could Caranza himself

Carry a business better. *Love's Pilgrim*, v.

BUSK. A piece of wood or whalebone, worn down the front of the stays, to keep them straight. *Minsheer*.

Who on my busk, even with a pin, can write

The monogram of my name; present it humbly,

Fall back and smile. *Queen of Arrag.* O. Pl. ix. 111.

Johnson quotes Donne for it. It was thought very essential to the female figure.

Her long slit sleeves, stiffe busks, puffe verdingall,

Is all that makes her thus angelical. *Marston, Scourge* II. vii.

It seems that, in Hall's time, such beings as are now popularly called *dandies* were accused of wearing *busks*, and other articles of female attire.

Tyrd [i. e. attired] with pinn'd ruffs, and fans, and partlet strips,

And busks; and verdingales about their hips. *Sat. B. IV.* vi. 9.

Though the name be obsolete, something similar has generally been in use, even in our times. It is French, in the same sense, and is explained in the Abridgment of the *Dict. of the Acad.* "Lame d'ivoire, de bois, de baleine, ou même d'acier, dont les femmes se servent pour tenir leurs corps de jupe en état." Steel is used now.

TO BUSK. To prepare. Scotch.

The noble Baron whet his courage hot

And *busk'd* him boldly to the dreadful fight.

Fairf. Tasso, vii. 37.

Id. ix. 20.

And *busk'd* them bold to battle and to fight.

BUSK-POINT. The lace, with its tag, which secured the end of the *busk*.

Howell, in his Vocabulary, explains it thus in Italian:

Aghetto, nastro, ó cordone con una punta, od un puntale, da abbottar il busto. Section 34. Art. 5.

O beauties look to your *busk-points*. *Malcontent*, O. Pl. iv. 70.

The gordian knot, which Alexander great

Did whilom cut with his all-conquering sword,

Was nothing like thy *busk-point*, pretty point,

Nor could so fair an augury afford. *Lingua*, O. Pl. v. 151.

In the same scene, a gentleman is said to have made "nineteen sonnets of [on] his mistress's *busk-point*."

BUSKET. *Bosquet*, Fr. A small bush, or branch, with flowers and foliage.

Youth's folk now flucken in every where

To gather May-busquets and smelling breere.

Spens. Eccl. May, 9.

BUSKY. The same as *basky* above, *woody*.

How bloodily the sun begins to peer

Above you *busky* hill.

1 *Hen. IV.* v. 1.

BUSS, v. To kiss. This word, which is now only used in vulgar language, was formerly thought of sufficient dignity to rank among tragical expressions.

Come grin on me; and I will think thou smil'st,
And *busse* thee as thy wife. *K. John*, iii. 4.

So the substantive:

And we by signs sent many a secret *busse*.

Drayt. Barons Wars, C. 3.

But it had already suffered some degradation when Herrick wrote this epigram upon it:

Kissing and *busing* differ both in this,

We *busse* our wantons, but our wives we kiss. *Works*, p. 219.

BUT. Otherwise than. This sense is marked by Dr. Johnson as obsolete.

I should sin

To think *but* nobly of my grandmother.

Temp. i. 2.

In the following passage it has been supposed to mean *unless*, yet it appears to have no unusual signification. Cleopatra says "Antony will be himself." To which he replies, "*But* stir'd by Cleopatra:" which may either mean, "*but* Cleopatra will have the merit of moving him to be so;" or moved *only* by Cleopatra. *Ant.* and *Cl.* i. 1. So again in *Act* iii. sc. 9. "*But* your comfort makes the rescue." I understand, "your comfort *only* can make," &c.

In the following passage the use of the word is certainly very obscure:

But being charged, we will be still by hand

Which, as I take it, we shall.

Ant. & Cl. iv. 10.

The Oxford editor changed it to *not*. Subsequent commentators have referred us rather to the obsolete sense of *without*. As in Kelly's Scottish Proverbs: "He could eat me *but* salt." "Touch not a cat *but* a glove;" i. e. *without*. *Unless*, the meaning sug-

gested by Dr. Johnson in the preceding passages, will make tolerable sense here.

But seems to be used for *not*, or *without*, in the following example:

If that you say you will not, cannot love,
Oh heavens! for what cause then do you here move?
Are you not fram'd of that expertest mold,
For whom all in this round concordance hold?
Or are you fram'd of some other fashion,
And have a forme and heart, *but* yet a passion?

Brown. Brit. Past. I. ii. p. 47.

BUTCHE. Perhaps instead of *bouge*, above. Allowance.

Appointed also the Censurers to allow out of the common *butche*, yearly stipendes for the findings of certain geese.

Asch. Topogr. p. 173. New ed.

BUTT-SHAFT. A kind of arrow, used for shooting at butts; formed without a barb, so as to stick into the butts, and yet be easily extracted.

The very pin of his heart cleft with the blind bow boy's *butt-shaft*.

Rom. & Jul. ii. 4.

Cupid's *butt-shaft* is too hard for Hercules's club.

Love's L. L. i. 2.

BUTT, the reading of the folio for boat, in the following passage:

Where they prepar'd
A rotten carcase of a *butt*, not rigg'd,

Nor tackle, sayle, nor mast.

Temp. i. 2.

Whether it is an unusual sense of the word, or merely a misprint, is not clear.

BUXOM, originally meant obedient, from a Saxon etymology. It is now used only in the sense of gay, lively; and is clearly formed of the word *buck* and the termination *some*. *Buxsome*, spirited, lively as a buck. It is difficult to say in which sense Shakespeare uses it here.

Bardolph a soldier, firm and sound of heart,

Of *buxom* valour.

Hen. V. iii. 6.

I rather think the modern sense preferable. There is no doubt that the old meaning is to be assigned in the following passage of Spenser, and many others:

So wild a beast, so tame ytaught to be
And *buxom* to his bands, is joy to see. *Moth. Hubb. Tale*, 625.

In this sense Milton speaks of "the *buxom* air."

BUZZARD, in the proverb, "As blind as a buzzard," or a blind *buzzard*, certainly means a beetle. Ray has, "as blind as a beetle," p. 218. with this explanation of it:

A beetle is thought to be blind, because in the evening it will fly with its full force against a man's face, or any thing else which happens to be in its way; which other insects, as bees, hornets, &c. will not do.

He has also, as "dull as a beetle," p. 221. But there perhaps the allusion is to a carpenter's beetle, or mallet. This kind of *buzzard* was probably meant by Hudibras, when he undertook to prove

— That a *buzzard* is no *fool*.

I. 73.

The beetle was familiarly called a *buzzard*, from its peculiar buzzing noise: as in Staffordshire, a cockchafer is still called a *hum-buz*. The *buzzard-moth*, a kind of sphinx, seems to be meant in the following passage, by the company it appears in:

O owle! hast thou only kept company with bats, *buzzards*, and beetles, in this long retirement in the desert? Are you of a feather? It is blindness, obstinate blindness.

Gayt. Fest. Notes, p. 128.

In the following passage also, a beetle's must be meant by a *buzzard's* nest:

That, from the loathsome mud from whence thou camest,
Thou art so bold, out of thy buzzard's nest,
To gaze upon the sun of her perfections.

Weakest goes t. Wall, Sign. C. 4. b.

I have an imperfect recollection, though I cannot bring proof of the fact, that, in my childhood, all night-flying moths were popularly called *buzzards*. All insects which *buz* remarkably might naturally so be called.

The bird called the *buzzard*, or the *bald-kite*, is known, on the contrary, to be peculiarly sharp-sighted. In that sense, the word is derived from the French, *busard*.

"Between hawk and buzzard," means, between a good thing and a bad of the same kind: the hawk being the true sporting bird, the buzzard a heavy lazy fowl of the same species, but so ignominious, the sluggish buzzard.

Comenius Janua. Lond. ed. 1662. § 146.

Oh, slow-wing'd turtle, shall a buzzard take thee?

Turn. of Shr. ii. 1.

BY'R LAKIN. A familiar diminutive of *by our lady*, i. e. by our *ladykin*.

Byrlakin a parous fear.

Mids. N. Dr. iii. 1.

Shakespeare has stamped no great credit upon the expression, by putting it into the mouth of Snout the bellows-mender. Preston's *Cambyases* is quoted for the same phrase, which, as Shakespeare ridicules it in other parts of those scenes, perhaps he might allude to here also.

BYE, for ABYE, q. v. Abide.

Thou, Porrex, thou shalt dearly 'bye the same.

Ferr. and Porrex. O. Pl. i. 140.

It is written also *buy*, which, when deare is added, certainly makes as good sense.

And minding now to make her *buy* it deare

With furie great and rage at her she flies. *Harr. Ar. xxvi. 18.*

C.

CABBAGES. These are said to have been first imported from Holland in Queen Elizabeth's time.

He has received weekly intelligence

Upon my knowledge, out of the Low Countries,

(For all parts of the world) in *cabbages*. *B. Jons. For. ii. 1.*

This is not an expression thrown out at random, or by chance. *Cabbages* were not originally the natural growth of England; but about this time they were sent to us from Holland, and so became the product of our kitchen-gardens. *Whalley's Note.*

This may seem extraordinary, but Evelyn confirms it:

"This scarce an hundred years since we first had *cabbages* out of Holland, Sir Arth. Ashley of Wiburg St. Giles, in Dorsetshire, being, as I am told, the first who planted them in England.

Actaria, or Disc. of Sallets.

This, however, must not be understood of all the species, some, under the name of cole-worts, having been known much longer.

CABLE-HATBAND. A fashion supposed to have been introduced at the very close of the 16th century, being a twisted cord of gold, silver, or silk, worn round the hat.

I had on a gold *cable-hatband*, then new come up, which I wore about a murrey French hat I had,—cuts my hatband, and yet it was massie goldsmith's work, &c.

B. Jons. Ev. Man out of H. iv. 6.

More cable, till he had as much as my *cable-hatband* to fence him.

Marston, Ant. & Mell. ii. 1.

CADDIS. A kind of ferret, or worsted lace.

They come to him by the gross; inkles, *caddises*, cambricks, lawns.

Wint. Tale, iv. 3.

Mr. Steevens, on this passage, says, "I do not exactly know what *caddises* are:" but it is plain from the context, that the expression is not used as the plural of a *caddis*, but as a collective term for quantities of *caddis* of different kinds, as *inkles*, &c.

Ordinary garters were sometimes made of *caddis*. One of the epithets given by Prince Henry to the

Landlord is "*caddis garter*." 1 *Hen. IV. ii. 4.* Garters were then worn in sight, and therefore to wear a coarse, cheap sort, was reproachful. The same epithet is used in Glapthorne's *Wit in a Constable*. We are told also of "footmen in *caddis*," meaning the worsted lace on their clothes.

CADGE. A cade of herrings, that is, a cask or barrel of them: from which *keg* is evidently corrupted. There can be no doubt that it was made from *cadus*, notwithstanding Nash's fanciful, or rather jocular derivation:

The rebel Jack Cade was the first that devised to put redde herrings in *cadges*; and from him they have their name.

Praise of R. Her. 1599.

Shakespeare has turned the derivation the contrary way:

We John Cade, so termed of our supposed father.

Dick. Or rather, of stealing a cade of herrings. 2 *Hen. V. I. 2.*

CADGE. A round frame of wood, on which the *cadgers*, or sellers of hawks, carried their birds for sale. See *Bailey*, &c. *Cadger* is also given, as meaning a huckster, from which the familiar term *cadger* is more likely to be formed, than from any foreign origin.

CADNAT. A word mentioned only, as far as I know, in a book entitled, "The perfect School of Instruction for Officers of the Mouth." By G. Rosse, 12mo. 1682; where it is defined,

A sort of state covering for princes, dukes, or poets, at a great dinner. P. 92.

This might be thought to mean a canopy; yet *cadenas*, its apparent origin, signifies rather a case of instruments. "On appelle aussi *cadenas* une espece de coffre, ou d'etui, qui contient une cuillere, une fourchette, et un couteau, qu'on sert pour le Roi, ou pour les personnes d'une grande distinction." Manuel *Lerique*.

CAFFLING. Probably, for cavilling.

Ah if I now put in some *caffling* clause,
I shall be call'd unconstant all my days. *Harr. Ar. xlv. 97.*

CAIN-COLOUR'D. Yellow or red, as a colour of hair; which, being esteemed a deformity, was by common consent attributed to Cain and Judas.

No forsooth: he hath but a little wee face, with a yellow beard; a *Cain-colour'd* beard. *Mer. IV. i. 4.*

The old copies read it thus; the later, till Theobald's time, have *cane-colour'd*, which might do, but is not so probable. What makes it clear that we should prefer *Cain-colour'd*, is the expression of *Abram-colour'd* above noticed, and that of a *Judas beard*, for a red beard. See **JUDAS COLOUR.**

There is some reason to think that the devil himself had sometimes this attribute given:

Run to the counter,
Fetch me a red-bearded serjeant; I'll make
You, captain, think the devil of hell is come
To fetch you, if once he fasten on you.

Ram Alley, O. Pl. v. 463.

At all events, it shows how odious a red beard was esteemed.

CAIUS. The name of a writer on some kind of Rosy-crucianism; thence adopted by Shakespeare for the name of his French doctor in the *Merry Wives of Windsor*. Mr. Ames had among his MSS. one of the "secret writings of Dr. Caius." See Dr. Farmer's note on the first entry of Dr. Caius in the *Mer. W.*

CAKE. "*My cake is dough.*" An obsolete proverb, implying the loss of hope, or expectation; a cake which comes out of the oven in the state of dough being considered as utterly spoiled.

*My cake is dough: but I'll in among the rest;
Out of hope of all,—but my share in the feast.* *Tam. Shr. v. 1.*
Steward, your cake is *dow* as well as mine.

B. Jon. Cae is alter'd, Scene last.

You shall have rare sport anon, if *my cake be'n't dough*, and my plot do but take.

Kabelian, by Ocell, vol. iv. p. 105.

Notwithstanding all these traverses, we are confident here that the match will take, otherwise *my cake is dough*.

Howell's Letters, I. § 3. I. 12.

CAKE-BREAD. Rolls, or *manchets*.

Aye and eat them all too, an they were in *cake-bread*.

B. Jon. Barth. F. v. 3.

A tailor is there spoken of; and tailors were famous for eating hot rolls. See **TAILOR.**

CALAIS. Duellists being punishable by the laws of England, it was customary for them, after we had lost Calais, to fight on the sands there, as the nearest foreign ground.

If we concur in all, write a formal challenge,
And bring thy second: meanwhile I make provision
Of *Calais sand*, to fight upon securely.

Albumazar, O. Pl. vii. 218.

The speaker here seems to propose a ludicrous way of evading the law, by fetching sand from Calais, and thus fighting on foreign ground. The sands of Calais are literally meant in other passages:

Gilbert, this glove I send thee from my hand,
And challenge thee to meet on *Calais sand*,
On this day month resolve I will be there. *S. Rowland's
Good News and Bad News, 1622. Sig. F. 2.*

Mr. Strangeways, meaning to challenge his brother-in-law, Mr. Fussell, said,

Calais sands were a fitter place for our dispute than Westminster Hall. *Herl. Misc. iv. p. 8. Park's ed.*

But his envy is never stirred so much as when gentlemen go over to fight upon *Calais sands*.

Earle's Microc. 33. pag. 90. Blin's ed.

See also the notes there.

So in a poem called the *Counterscuffle*, printed in 1670:

He darts his enemy withstand,
Or at Tergoon, or *Calais sand*,
And bravely there with sword in hand,
Would greet him.

Dryden's Misc. 12mo. iii. 334.

Calais sand was imported for domestic purposes also:

When he brings in a prize, unless it be
Cockles, or *Calais sand* to scour with,
I'll renounce my five mark a year.

B. & Pl. Honest M. Fortune, v. p. 458.

CALF'S-SKIN. Fools kept for diversion in great families were often distinguished by coats of *calf-skin*, with buttons down the back. Therefore Constance and Falconbridge mean to call Austria a fool, in that sarcastic line so often repeated,

And hang a *calf's-skin* on those recreant limbs. *John, iii. 1.*
His *calf's-skin* jests from hence are clear exil'd.

Prod. to Wily Beguiled.

CALIPOLIS. A character in a bombastic tragedy, printed in 1594, and called the *Battel of Alcazar*, &c. some lines of which are burlesqued and ridiculed by Shakespeare and several other dramatists. A single line of parody is spouted by Pistol:

Feed and be fat, my fair *Calipolis*. *2 Hen. IV. ii. 4.*

Several lines together are inserted by Ben Jonson in the *Postaster*, iii. 4. and are truly ridiculous. The line taken by Shakespeare is also in Decker's *Satiromastix*, Or. of Engl. Dr. iii. 254. and in Marston's *What you will*.

The old interludes, and the early attempts at tragedy, were often ridiculed, when dignity of style was better understood. Thus King *Daryus*, King *Cambyzes*, and others, are occasionally alluded to and quoted. See particularly the same scene in the *Postaster*.

CALIVER. A gun, or musquet. Skinner and others derive it from *calibre*, which means only the bore, or diameter of a piece. But the more numerous authorities define it as "a small gun used at sea," and some as exactly synonymous with *arquebuse*. It was probably of various sizes, but the quotations show that it was carried by infantry. Its derivation is not yet made out.

Such a commodity of warm slaves, as had as lief hear the devil as a drum; such as fear the report of a *caliver*, worse than a struck fowl, or a hurt wild duck. *1 Hen. IV. iv. 2.*

Put me a *caliver* into Wart's hand, Bardolph. *2 Hen. IV. iii. 2.*
He is so long with pikes, halberds, petronels, calivers, and muskets, that he looks like a justice of peace's hall.

B. Jon. Sil. Wom. iv. 2.

In the following passage it is accented on the middle syllable:

Tall souldiers thence he to the world delivers
And out they fly, all arm'd with pikes and darts,
With halberds, and with muskets, and calivers.

Harringt. Epig. i. 90.

TO CALKE, for, to calculate.

What mean then those astrologers to *calke*,
That twinkling starrs fling down the fixed fate,
And all is guided by the starrs state. *Murr. Mag. p. 425.*

CALKYNS, or CALKINS. Apparently from *calx*, a heel; the hinder parts of a horse shoe, which are sometimes turned up.

CAUSING a smith to shoe three horses for him contrarily, with the *calkyas* around, that it should not be perceived which way he had taken.

On this horse is Arctite. *Holins. Hist. of Scotl. Sign. U. S. b.*

Trotting the stones of Athens, which the *calkins* Did rather tell than trample. *Two Noble Kinsm. v. 4.*

CALLET, CALLAT, or, according to Skinner, CALOT; A woman of bad character.

A *callat*

Of boundless tongue; who late hath beat her husband And now baits me. *Winter's T. ii. 3.*

Skinner derives it from *calotte*, a sort of leathern cap worn by some women in France; but Mr. Todd properly objects to that derivation. See *Todd*.

—Why the *callat*

You told me of, here I have ta'en disguis'd. *Ben Jon. For. iv. 3.* But I did not think a man of your age and beard had been so lascivious, to keep a disguis'd *callat* under my nose.

Antiquary, O. Pl. x. 87.

It is more likely to have been derived from the personage next mentioned.

CALLOT, KIT. The fair, or perhaps more properly the brown associate, of one Giles Hather. They are supposed to have been the first couple of English persons who took up the occupation of gipsies. So says Mr. Whalley, but I know not his authority.

To set *Kit Callot* forth in prose or rhyme, Or who was Cleopatra for the time.

B. Jon. Masque of Gips. vol. vi. p. 79.

It certainly might mean Kit, the *callot*, or strumpet.

CALLOT, or CALOT, meant also any plain coat or skull-cap, such as is still worn by sergeants at law, on their wigs. From the French *calotte*, *cod. sensu*. Accented on the last syllable.

W^e

That tread the path of public business Know what a tacit shrug is, or a shrink, The wearing the *callot*, the politic hood, And twenty other pargens. *B. Jons. Magn. Lady, Act i.*

Together of the fashions

Of man and woman, how his *callot* and her Black-bag came on together. *Brome New Acad. iv. p. 85.*

Callot is also used as a verb, for to rail, in the following passage; probably from the violent language often used by *callets*.

Or to hear her in her spleen *Callot* like a butter-quean. *Eliti's Specimens, vol. iii. p. 84.*

CALLYMOOCHER. A word which wants explanation. A term of reproach.

I do, ibou upstart *callymoocher*, I do; 'Tis well known to the parish I have been Twice ale-cunner. *Mayor of Quinh. O. Pl. xi. p. 132.*

CALSOONS, or CALZOONS. Close linen or cotton trousers. *Caleçon, Fr.*

The next that they wear is a smocke of callico, with ample sleeves, much longer than their arms; under this, a pair of calsoons of the same, which reach to their ancles.

Sandys, Travels, p. 63.

Mr. Todd has it as *calzoons*, q. v.

To CALVER. To prepare salmon, or other fish, in a peculiar way, which can only be done when they are fresh and firm. *Calver'd salmon* is a dainty celebrated by all our old dramatists. May's Accomplish'd Cook, if that be sufficient authority, gives an ample receipt for preparing it. It is to be cut in slices, and scalded with wine and water and salt, then

boiled up in white-wine vinegar, and set by to cool; and so kept, to be eaten hot or cold. p. 354.

Great lords, sometimes, For a change leave *calver'd salmon*, and eat sprats.

Massing. Guard. iv. 2.

It now means, in the fish trade, only crimped salmon.

CAMBRILS. A word which I cannot find acknowledged in any dictionary, but evidently meaning, in the following passage, legs; perhaps bowed legs particularly, from *cambré*, crooked, French. In describing a satyr it is said,

But he's a very perfect goat below,

His crooked *cambrils* aris'd with hoof and hair.

Drayt. Nymphal, x. p. 1519.

CAMELOT. A town in Somersetshire, now called *Camel*, near South-Cadbury: much celebrated as one of the places at which King Arthur kept his court.

The ancient *Camelot* was on a hill of that name, according to Selden: "By South-Cadbury is that *Camelot*, a hill of a mile compass at the top, four trenches circling it, and twist every of them an earthen wall; the content of it within, about twenty acres, full of ruins and reliques of old buildings." *Note the last, on Polyolbion, B. 3.* Leland exclaims, on seeing it, "Dii boni! quot hic profundissimarum fossarum! quot hic egestæ terre valla! quæ demum precipit! atque ut paucis finiam, videtur mihi quidem esse et naturæ et artis miraculum." *Cited by Selden. ib.*

Like *Camelot*, what place was ever yet renown'd,

Where, as at Caerleon oft, he kept his table round?

Drayton. Polyolb. Song iii. page 715.

It is often mentioned with Winchester, which was another residence of that famous king:

This round table he kept in divers places, especially at Carlion, Winchester, and *Cumulet* in Somersetshire.

Stow's Annals, Sign. D. 6.

The old translator of the romance of *Morte Arthure* mistook it for the Welsh name of Winchester:

It swam downe the stream to the cite of *Camelot*, that is in English Winchester. 1634. Sign. K. Part 1st. bl. let.

In the editor's prologue to the same book, we find it removed into Wales:

And yet a record remaineth in witness of him in Wales, in the towne of *Camelot*.

Shakespeare alludes to it in a less heroical character, as famous for geese, which were bred on the neighbouring moors:

Goose, if I had you upon Sarum plain I'd drive ye cackling back to *Camelot*. *Lear, ii. 2.*

Le Grand in his *Fabliaux* calls it *Coramalot*. tom. i. p. 16.

CAMERARD. Comrade; but nearer to the French original, *camerade*. *Camisa, Ital.*

It is *camerard*, that bare him company, Was a jollie light-timber'd jack-napes.

Greene's Quip, &c. Harl. Misc. v. 420.

CAMIS, CAMUS, or CANICE. A light, loose dress or robe, of silk or other materials. Of the same origin as *chemise*.

All in a camis light of purple silke Woven upon with silver subtly wrought

And quilted upon satin, white as milke. *Sp. F. Q. V. v. 2.*

All in a silken *camis* tily whight.

Purified upon with nannay a folded plight. *Id. II. iii. 96.*

CAMISADO. Also from *camisa*. Thus explained:

A sudden assault, wherein the soldiers do wear shirts over their armour, to know their owne company from the enemy,

lest they should in the darke kill of their owne company in stead of the enemy; it cometh of the Spanish *canica*, a shirt. *Minshew*.
For I this day will lead the forlorn hope,
This *canisado* shall be given by me.

Four Prentices of Lond. O. Pl. vi. 539.

Some for engaging to suppress

The *canisado* of surpluses.

Hudibr. III. ii. 297.

It is also used for the shirt so put on.

See *Todd*.

A CAMOCK. A crooked tree; also a crooked beam, or knee of timber, used in ship-building, &c. From *kam*, Welch and Erse, for crooked. See *KAM*.

Bitter the blossom when the fruit is sour,

And early crook'd that will a *camock* be.

Drayt. *Ecl.* 7.

But timely, madam, crooks the tree that will be a *camock*, and young it pricks that will be a thorn.

Lyttly's Endimion.

Camocks must be bowed with sleight not strength.

Id. *Sophia and Phao*, 1591.

Full hard it is a *camocke* straight to make.

Engl. Par. repr. in *Heliconia*, p. 356.

A lamentable mistake is made in the note on this word, p. 622. of that reprint.

But I well know, that a bitter route is amended with a sweet graft, and crooked trees prove good *camocks*, and wild grapes make pleasant wine.

Emph. and his Engl. C. 3.

Camock meant also a weed called *res-harrow*, so named probably from the crookedness of its roots. It is the *onis spinosa* of Linnæus.

CAMUSED. Flat, broad, and crooked; as applied to a nose, what we popularly call a *snub-nose*. French.

And though my nose be *camused*, my lips thick,

And my chin bristled, I'an, great I'an, was such!

B. Jon. Sed. Shep. ii. 1.

Skelton has "*camously* crooked."

TO CAN. Used formerly for to know, or be skilful.

I have seen myself, and serv'd against the French,

And they can well on horseback.

Hamlet. iv. 7.

Let the priest in surplice white,

That defunctive music can,

Shakesp. Passionate Pilgr. xx.

Seemeth thy flock thy counsel can,

So lustless been they, so weak, so wan.

Spens. Februar. 77.

I know and can by rote the tale that I would tell.

Ld. Surrey's Songs, &c. p. 5.

CANARY, or CANARIES. A quick and lively dance; the music to which consisted of two strains with eight bars in each. See Sir John Hawkins's *Hist. of Music*, iv. 391.

I have seen a medicine

That's able to breathe life into a stone;

Quicken a rock, and make you dance *canary*

With sprightly fire and motion.

All's W. ii. 1.

At a place, sweet acquaintance, where your health danc'd the *canaries* i'th faith.

Honest Whore, O. P. iii. 284.

When Mrs. Quickly says, "You have brought her into such a *canaries*," &c. (*Mer. W.* ii. 2.) she probably means to say quondam, which, though not a very elegant word itself, is corrupted by her.

CANARY WINE. Wine from the Canary Islands, by some called *sweet sack*; Sherry, the original sack, not being sweet; whence Howell says in his letters that

Sheries and Malagas, well mingled, pass for *Canaries* in most taverns.

Letter to Lord Clifford, Oct. 7, 1634.

Canarie-wine, which beareth the name of the islands from whence it is brought, is of some termed a *sack*, with this adjunct *sweete*; but yet very improperly, for it differeth not only from *sack* in sweetness and pleasantness of taste, but also in colour and consistence, for it is not so white in colour as *sack*, nor so thin in substance; wherefore it is more nutritive than *sack*, and less penetrative.

Pennery Via recta ad Vit. longam, 4to. 1622.

See *SACK*.

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CANCELEER, or CANCELIER, s. From *chancellor*, Fr. The turn of a light-flown hawk upon the wing to recover herself, when she misses her aim in the stoop.

The fierce and eager hawks down thrilling from the skies,
Make sundry *canceleers* ere they the fowl can reach.

Drayt. Polyolb. xx. p. 1046.

Nor with the falcon fetch a *canceleer*.

J. Weaver's Epigr. B. iv. Ep. 5.

Also, as a verb, to *cancellier*, to turn in flight:

The partridge sprung,

He makes his stoop; but wanting breath, is forced

To *cancellier*; then with such speed, as if

He carried light'ning in his wings, he strikes

The trembling bird.

Mess. Guard. i. 1.

CANDLES-ENDS, to drink off. A piece of romantic extravagance, long practised by amorous gallants. It may perhaps be asked, why drinking off *candle's-ends*, for *flap-dragons*, should be esteemed an agreeable qualification? The answer is, that, as a feat of gallantry, to swallow a *candle's-end* formed a more formidable and disagreeable *flap-dragon* than any other substance, and therefore afforded a stronger testimony of zeal for the lady to whose health it was drunk. See *FLAP-DRAGON*, and *DAGGER'D ARMS*.

Why doth the prince love him so then?—Because—he eats conger and fennel; and drinks off *candle's-ends* for *flap-dragons*.

2 Hen. IV. ii. 4.

Carouse her health in cans,

And *candle's-ends*.

B. & Fl. Monsieur Thomas, ii. 2.

But none that will hang themselves for love, or eat *candle's-ends*, &c. as the sublimary lovers do.

B. Jon. Masque of the Moon, vol. vi. p. 62.

CANDLESTICK. This word was very commonly pronounced *canstick*; and we frequently find it so written. The metre of the following verse depends upon it:

I had rather hear a brazen *candlestick* turn'd. *1 Hen. IV.* iii. 1.

And we find it accordingly in the 4tos. of 1598, 1599, and 1608:

I had rather hear a brazen *canstick* turn'd.

Capell, very wisely, gives it in his various readings, "*can stick*." Kit with the *canstick* is one of the spirits mentioned by Reginald Scot, 1584:

If he have so much as a *canstick*, I am a traitor.

Famous Hist. of Tho. Stukely, 1605. Cit. St.

Thus the name of *Cavendish* was very generally shortened to *Ca'ndish*: and throughout Ford's poem on the death of Mountjoy E. of Devonshire, the title stands in the verse as *De'nshire*.

Devonshire the issue of nobility.

P. 21. repr. 1819.

Many such abbreviations were once common, which are now disused.

CANDLE, votive. A customary offering to a saint, or even to God.

To God I make a vow, and so to good St. Anne

A *candell* shall they give a peece, get it where I can,

If I may my neele find in one place or in other.

Gammer Gurton's N. O. P. ii. 18.

CANDLE-WASTERS. Rakes who sit up all night, and therefore waste much candle. It certainly does not, as some have supposed, relate to the custom explained under the words *candle's-ends*; for a book-worm is called a *candle-waster*. See *Todd*.

If such a one will smile, and stroke his beard;

And, sorry wæg! cry heu when he should groan;

Patch grief with proverbs; make misfortune drunk,

With *candle-wasters*; bring him yet to me.

Much Ado, v. 1.

Sorry wæg, is the conjectural reading of Mr. Steevens for *sorrow*, *wagge*, of the old editions of which no sense can be made. Every editor has proposed something.

Candle-wasting students are thus mentioned :

1, which have known you better and more inwardly, than a thousand of these *candle-wasting* book worms.

Hosp. of Inc. Foodes, Dedic. to Fortune.

CANE-TOBACCO, or tobacco in *cane*. Tobacco made up in a particular form, highly esteemed, and dear. I have sometimes thought it might be the sort since called pigtail, but that seems not convenient for smoking.

The nostrils of his chimnies are still stuff'd
With smoke more chargeable than *cane-tobacco*.

Merry Devil, O. Pl. v. 257.

— My boy once lighted

A pipe of *cane-tobacco*, with a piece
Of a vile ballad. *All Fools, O. Pl. iv. 187.*

Again,
It is not leaf, Sir, 'tis pudding, *cane-tobacco*. *Ibid.*

Pudding tobacco was another form. They are all enumerated here :

— Impose so deep a tax

On all these ball, leaf, *cane*, and *pudding* packs.
Sylvester's Tobacco better'd, p. 113.

Then of tobacco he a pipe doth lack
Of Trinitade in *cane*, in leaf, or ball. *Harringt. Epig. iv. 34.*

See also *Epig. ii. 38.*

CANKER. The common wild rose, or dog-rose. *Cynosbaton.*

I had rather be a *canker* in a hedge, than a rose in his grace.
Much Ado, i. 3.

To put down Richard, that sweet lovely rose,
And plant this thorn, this *canker*, Bolingbroke. *1 Hen. IV. i. 3.*

The *canker* blooms have full as deep dye
As the perfum'd tincture of the roses,
Hang on such thorns, and play as wantonly.

Shakesp. Sonnet 54.

Also a worm, or rather caterpillar :

Clouds and eclipses stain both moon and sun,
And loathsome *canker* lives in sweetest bud. *Shak. Sonnet 35.*

For *canker* vice the sweetest buds doth love. *Id. 70.*

Also in *Sonnet 95.*

CANNON, or **CANNON**. Thus defined in *Kersey's Dictionary* : " Cannions, boot-hose tops ; an old-fashioned ornament for the legs." That is to say, a particular addition to breeches. *Coles* says, " Cannions [of breeches] Perizonmata." *Cotgrave*, " Canons de chausses."

Come you are so modest now, 'tis pity that thou wost ever bred to be thus through a pair of *cannions*; thou wouldest have made a pretty foolish waiting maid.

Middleton's More Dissemblers, &c. Anc. Dr. iv. 353.

Minshew says, " On les appelle ainsi pour ce que, &c. because they are like cannons of artillery, or cans, or pots."

CANON. A rule, or law.

Or that the Everlasting had not fix'd
His *canon* 'gainst self-slaughter. *Hamlet. i. 2.*

In the following passage the word *from* introduces it obscurely :

'Twas from the *canon*. *Coriol. iii. 1.*

Dr. Johnson explains it, " 'Twas contrary to the rule, was a form of speech to which he has no right ;" and probably he was right.

Thus *from* is used in *Othello* :

— Do not believe

That *from* the sense of all civility
I would thus play and trifle with your reverence. *Othello, i. 1.*

CANT, *s.* Supposed to mean a niche, in the following passage of B. Jonson ; from *kant*, a corner, in Dutch.

The first and principal person in the temple was *IRENE*, of Peace ; she was placed aloft in a *cant*.

Coronation Entertainm. vol. vi. 445. Giff.

Directly under her, in a *cant* by herself, was *ARETE* lubrinated.

Decker, Entert. of James I. Sign. H. 3. b.

In the following passage, Greene seems to use *cantes*, for canters, or vagabonds.

I fell into a great laughter, to see certain Italianate *cantes*, humorous cavaliers, youthful gentlemen, &c.

Quip for Upt. C. Harl. Misc. v. 396.

CANTER, s. One who cants, a vagrant or beggar.

A rogue,

A very *canter* I, Sir, one that maunds

Upon the pad.

B. Jon. Staple of News, Act ii.

CANTERBURY. A short gallop ; said by JOHNSON to be derived from the pace used by the monks in going to Canterbury. Now abbreviated into *canter*.

He [a postmaster] rides altogether upon spurre, and no less is necessary for his dull supporter, who is as familiarly acquainted with a *Canterbury*, as he who makes Chaucer his author is with his Tale.

Citus's Whimzies, page 119.

Boileau's Pegasus has all his paces. The Pegasus of Pope, like a Kentish post-horse, is always on the *Canterbury*.

Dennis on the Prelim. to the Dunciad.

JOHNSON had not the verb to *canter*, which has long been so common. Mr. Todd has supplied it. The former only alluded to it under *Canterbury Gallop*.

CANTERBURY BELLS. A species of *campanula*, said by Gerard to grow abundantly in Kent. See p. 452. There were also a sort of bells carried by pilgrims for their solace, thus mentioned in the *Examination of William Thorpe*, which were so called ; probably because the pilgrimage to Canterbury was the most common.

Some other pilgrims will have with them bagpipes ; so that in every town that they come through, with the noise of their singing, and with the sound of their piping, and with the jangling of their *Canterbury* bells, &c. they make more noise than if the king came there away.

Wordsw. Eccl. Biogr. vol. i. p. 168.

CANTLE. A part or share. See *Todd*.

And cuts me, from the best of all my land

A huge half moon, a monstrous *cantle* out. *1 Hen. IV. iii. 1.*

The greater *cantle* of the world is lost,

With very ignorance. *Ant. & Cl. iii. 8.*

There armours forged were of metal frail,

On ev'ry side a massy *cantle* flies. *Fairf. Tass. vi. 48.*

Do you remember

The *cantle* of immortal cheese ye carried with ye ?

B. & Pl. Queen of Corinth, Act ii. p. 218.

CANVAS, s. In the sense of disappointment.

I ha' promis'd him

As much as marriage comes to, and I lose

My honor, if the Don receives the *canvas*.

Shirley, Brothers, Act ii. p. 14.

If he chance to miss, and have a *canvas*, he is in hell on the other side.

Burton, Anat. p. 113.

But why shouldst thou take thy neglect, thy *canvas*, so to heart ?

Id. p. 357.

This is cited by Johnson, as an example of the more usual sense.

CANUIST, or **CANVIST**, in the following passage, seems to mean entrapped, but I can give no further account of it.

That restless I, much like the hunted hare,

Or as the *canuist* kite doth feare the snare.

Mirr. for Mag. p. 230.

To **CAP**, for to arrest, abbreviated from *capias*, the technical term for an arrest.

Therefore, gentle knight,

Twelve shillings you must pay, or I must *cap* you.

B. & Pl. Ka. of B. Pest. Act 3.

CAP OF WOOL. The wearing of woollen caps was enforced by statute 13 Eliz. There was a song of which the burden was, "An if thy *cap be wool*," to which B. Jons. alludes in the following passage:

Stip, you will answer it, an if your *cap be of wool*.
Tale of a Tub, ii. 2.

It seems, however, to have been considered as a peculiar mark of a citizen; probably higher ranks wore no caps at all.

Though my husband be a citizen, and his *cap's made of wool*, yet I have wit.
Marston's Dutch Courtisan, 1605.

Shakespeare seems to have a similar meaning in the following passage:

Well, better wits have worn *plain statute caps*.
Love's L. L. v. 2.
That is, *better wits may be found even among citizens*.

Dr. Johnson supposed it an allusion to the university caps.

CAP-CASE. A small travelling case, or band-box; originally, doubtless, to hold caps; but afterwards made more firm, and used for papers, notes, money, &c. The following is said in ridicule of the smallness of a man's possessions:

One cart will serve for all your furniture,
With room enough behind to ease the footman.
A cap-case for your linen and your plate.
B. & Fl. Two Nob. Gent.

An old author thus describes the law terms:

Hilary Term, hath 4 returns.
The first return, the lawyer comes up with an empty *cap-case*.
The second return, the client comes up with a full *cap-case*.
The third return, all the clients money is in the lawyers' *cap-case*.

The fourth return, nothing but lawyers' papers stuffs the clients *cap-case*.
Owles Almanack, p. 3.

In the following ridiculous passage, the clown seems to play upon the word, calling his head a *cap-case*, as soon as his cap is on. The clerk and he have been disputing in absurd ceremony, who shall first be covered, the clerk at length gives way, and says, Since you'll have it so, I'll be the first to hide my head.

The other replies,
Mine is a *cap-case*. Now to our business.
Mass. Old Law, iii. 1.

A case to put a cap on, not in.

TO CAPITULATE. To make head; to form insurrection. It is now only used in the very opposite sense, of submitting under certain articles or heads of agreement.

The archbishop's grace of York, Douglas, and Mortimer,
Capitulate against us, and are up.
1 Hen. IV. iii. 2.

CAPOCCHIA. The feminine form of the Italian word *capocchio*, which signifies a fool. Coaxingly applied by Pandarus to Cressida:

Alas poor wretch! a poor *capocchia*!
Tro. & Cress. iv. 2.

The old editions had corrupted it to *chipochia*: which Theobald corrected.

CAPON. Singularly used for a billet-doux.

O, thy letter, thy letter; he's a good friend of mine:
Stand aside good bearer.—Boyet, you can carve;
Break up this *capon*.
Love's L. L. iv. 1.

Poulet was the current word in France at the same time. It originated from the artifice of conveying letters secretly in fowls sent as presents.

CAPPADOCHIO. A slight corruption of Cappadocia; used as a cant term for prison. The king of Cappa-

docia, says Horace, was rich in slaves, but had little money. Hence perhaps the allusion:

How, Captain Idle? my old aunt's son, my dear kinsman, in
Cappadochio?
Puritan, Suppl. to Sh. ii. 550.

CAPTAIN. Used as an adjective. Chief; more excellent, or valuable.

Like stones of worth they thinly placed are,
Or captain jewels in the carcanet.
Shakesp. Sonn. 52.

The ass more *captain* than the lion, and the fellow
Loaden with iron, wiser than the judge.
Timon of A. iii. 5.

Dr. Johnson's emendation of *felon for fellow*, in the above passage, is very striking, and probably right.

CAPUCCIO, properly *cappuccio*, Italian for a hood. Not at all a capuchin. Spenser uses it for a hood. He describes doubt

In a discolour'd cote of strange disguise,
That at his backe a brode capuccio had,
And sleeves dependant Albanesé wyse.
F. Q. III. xii. 10.

He describes the back and sleeves of the coat. We should now say *its* back. Hence the following word.

CAPUCHED. Hooded.
They are differently capuched and *capuched* upon the head and back.
Brown, Vulg. Err.

CARABINE, or **CARBINE.** A kind of short musquet. Called also a petronel, and used by cavalry. Hence the dragoons, &c. themselves, who carried them, were so called:

Now I knew,
Howe'er he wheel'd about like a loose carbine,
He would charge home at length like a brave gentleman.
Beaum. & Fl. Wit w. Moucy, v. 1.

Which caused the Christian carabins which follow'd them, not to be too earnest in pursuing of them.
Koller's Hist. of Turks, 1189. K.

CARANZA, or more properly **CARRANZA**, **JEROME.** A native of Seville, and Governor of the Province of Honduras, author of a book in 4to. entitled *Filosofia de las Armas*, or the Philosophy of Arms, in which the laws of duelling were strictly laid down. He is often mentioned as of great authority in that gentlemanly science, by Ben Jonson, and others; as in *Every Man in his Humour*, Act i. sc. 5. In *Love's Pilgrimage*, Eugenia, the daughter of the governor of Barcelona, claims relationship to him.

Zanch. It is sufficient by Caranza's rule.

Eug. I know it is, Sir.

Zanch. Have you read Caranza, lady?

Eug. If you mean him that writ upon the duel,

He was my kinsman.
Act v. 4.

CARAVEL. A sort of ship. Thus defined by Kersey: "A kind of light round ship, with a square poop, rigg'd and fitted out like a galley, holding about six score or seven score tun." *Caravelle*, Fr.

To horrid battail the fell tyrant brings

Engines of wood, dire and unusual,

To board the caravels upon the mayn.
Fansh. Lusiad, x. 18.

A certain *caravel* sayling in the west ocean about the coastes of Spayne, had a forcible and continuall wynde from the east.

Rich. Eden's Hist. of Trav. A. 1.

Written also *carvel* and *carveil*. See Todd.

CARBUNCLE. It was once a current opinion, that the carbuncle had the property of giving out a native light, without reflection. This Brown rightly questions, *Vulg. Err.* ii. 5. Mr. Boyle, however, believed it. Herodotus attributes the same property to an emerald, ii. 44.

— That admired nighty stone
The carbuncle that's named:
Which from it such a flaming light
And radiancy ejecteth,
That in the very darkest night
The eye to it directeth.

Dreyt. Muse's Elysium.

Hence it is supposed to be the gem described in
Titus Andronicus, on the finger of Bassianus:

Upon his bloody finger he doth wear
A precious ring, that lightens all the hole,
Which, like a taper in some monument,
Doth shine upon the dead man's earthy cheeks,
And shews the ragged entrails of this pit.

Act ii. sc. 4.

To CARD. To mix, or debase by mixing.

But mine is such a drench of balderdash,
Such a strange carded cunningness. *B. & Fl. Tamer Tamed.*
You card your beer, if you see your guests begin to be drunk,
half small, half strong. *Greene's Quip for an Upt. Courtier, 1670.*

On these authorities, Mr. Steevens very properly
established the old reading, in the following passage
of Shakespeare:

The skipping king he ambled up and down
With shallow jesters, and rash bavin wits,
Soon kindled, and soon burnt: carded his state;
Mingled his royalty with carping fools.

1 Hen. IV. iii. 2.

The expression carded led directly to the similar
one of mingled. Warburton proposed 'scarded',
which was adopted till this explanation appeared,
and was certainly very specious.

CARD. The mariner's compass. Properly the paper
on which the points of the wind are marked.

All the quarters that they know
I' the shipman's card.

Marb. i. 3.

We're all like sea cards,
All our endeavours and our motions,
As they do to the north, still point at beauty.

B. & Fl. Chances, i. 11.

Hence to speak by the card, meant to speak with
great exactness, true to a point.

How absolute the knave is! we must speak by the card, or
equivocation will undo us.

Haml. v. 1.

CARD OF TEN. A tenth card; one as high as a ten.
See to FACE IT, where instances are given. The
phrase of a card of ten was possibly derived, by a
jocular allusion, from that of a hart of ten, in hunting,
which meant a full grown deer; one past six years
of age.

A great large deer—what head?

Forked; a hart of ten.

B. Jon. Sad Sheph. i. 6.

In the Chances, a card of five is mentioned.

Whether a card of ten was properly a cooling card,
I have not discovered, but certain it is that the ex-
pressions are united in the following passage:

And all lovers, he only excepted, are cooled with a card of ten.

Euph. Engl. O. 2.

See COOLING CARD.

CARDECU. *Quart d'écu*, the quarter of a crown, i. e.
fifteen-pence, or thereabouts. So written in the old
editions of Shakespeare; the modern editors give
quart d'écu. The other is the spelling of the time.

— Did I not yestern-morning

Bring you in a cardecu there from the peasant,

Whose ass I'd driven aside? *B. & Fl. Bloody Brother, iv. 2.*

With a new cassock lin'd with cotton,
With cardecues to call his pot in.

Ballad in Acad. of Compl. ed. 1713. p. 243.

I compounded with them for a cardecu, which is eighteen-
pence English, to be carried to the top of the mountain.

Coryat, vol. i. p. 77.

See QUART D'ECU.

CARE-CLOTH. A square cloth held over the head of
a bride by four men, one at each corner. Probably
from the care supposed to be taken of the bride, by
this method. The name remained when the practice
was disused. A sermon is referred to, by one Wm.
Whately, entitled "A Care-cloth, or a Treatise of
the Cumbers and Troubles of Matrimony." Lond.
4to. 1624. See *Brand's Pop. Ant.* 4to. ed. vol. ii.
p. 68. Or it might mean square cloth, *carri*.

CAREIRES, or CAREER. To pass the carriere, a mili-
tary phrase for running the charge in a tournament
or attack. Here used metaphorically:

And so conclusions pass'd the careires.

Mer. W. i. 1.

They [horses] after the first shrink at the entering of the bullet,
doo pass their carriere, as though they had verie little hurt.

Sir John Synthe's Discourses, 1589.

To stop, to start, to pass carier, to bound,

To gallop straight, or round, or any way.

Harr. Arist. xxxviii. 33.

To run the career was an equivalent expression:

— Full merrily

Ilath this brave manage, this career, been run.

Love's L. L. v. 2.

CARK. Care.

Wail we the wight whose absence is our cark,

The sun of all the world is dim and dark. *Spens. Novemb. 66.*

To CARK. To be careful or thoughtful. It is often
joined with to care, as if not perfectly synonymous.

Why knave, I say, have I thus cark'd and car'd,
And all to keep thee like a gentleman?

Lord Cromwell, Sh. Supp. ii. 377.

In times past neither did I labor carcke nor care

For business, for family, for foode, nor yet for fare.

North's Plut. p. 392. E.

That rather carked to satisfie his desire, than coveted to ob-
serve his promised faith.

Painter's Palace of Pleasure, vol. ii. Sign. A. 8.

CARKANET, or CARCANET. A necklace. A dimi-
nutive from the old French word *carcan*.

Say that I linger'd with you at your ship
To see the making of her carkanet.

Com. of E. iii. 1.

Also in his Sonnet 52.

About his necke a carkanet rich he ware

Of precious stones all set in gold well tried.

Harr. Arist. vii. 47.

About thy neck a carkanet is bound

Made of the rubie, pearl, and diamond.

Herrick, p. 30.

Spelt sometimes *karkanet*, see *Herrick*, p. 11. and
carqueten.

Golden carquetens

Embraced her neck withall. *Chapman, in Elton's Hesiod, p. 381.*

It seems to be used erroneously for casket, in this
passage:

That since the Fates had tane the gem away,

He might but see the carknet where it lay.

Brown, Brit. Past. ii. 139.

CARLE. A boor, or countryman. This and the word
churl are both derived from the Saxon *ceopl*, a hus-
bandman. The latter has been since confined to the
sense of an ill tempered brutish person.

Or could this carle,

A very drudge of nature's, have subdued me

In my profession?

Cymb. v. 2.

Nor full nor fasting can the carle take rest.

Hall, Sat. iv. 6.

We find also *carlot*: if intended for a name, yet a
name formed from the sense.

And he hath bought the cottage and the bounds

That the old carlot once was master of.

As y. l. i. iii. 5.

CARLO BUFFONE. This character, in Jonson's *Every
Man out of his Humour*, is said to have been in-
L

tended for one "Charles Chester, a bold impertinent fellow,—a perpetual talker, who made a noise like a drum in a room." *Aubrey Papers*, p. 514.

CARNADINE. Red, or carnation colour; or a stuff of that colour.

Grammars, satins, velvet fine,
The rosy colour'd *carnadine*.

Any thing for a Quiet Life, Com.

Hence Shakespeare's word to incarnadine, q. v.

CARCOH. A coach. Minshew says a large coach. *Carcochio*, Ital. or *carcho*, Span. as if made from *carro de ocho*, a coach and eight. The size of it seems confirmed by the following passage:

Have with them for the *great caroch*, six horses,
And the two coachmen, with my ambler bare,
And my three women. *B. Jons. Dev. is an Ass*, iv. 2.
One only way is left me to redeem all:—
Make ready my *caroch*. *B. & Fl. Custom of C. iii.* 4.

Minshew, whom Dr. Johnson follows in this instance, derives coach from *Kolczy*, the name for this kind of carriage in Hungary, where he says it was invented. Mr. Whalley thinks *caroche* the primitive word, and coach only a smoother way of pronouncing it. He derives *caroche*, *carosse*, and *carrozza*, Ital. from the Italian words *carro rosso*, a red carriage. But it should be observed that *cocchio*, *coche*, and *coach*, are also used in those three languages; and it seems not likely that the three countries should all have softened *carrozza* exactly in the same manner. See Mr. W.'s note on B. Jons. *Cynthia's Revels*, iv. 2. Besides this, we have direct evidence that a *caroch* and a *coach* were different carriages:

—No, nor your jumbings
In horselitters, in *coaches* or *carouches*. *Ram Alley*, O. Pl. v. 475.
Nay, for a need, out of his easy nature,
May'st draw him to the keeping of a *coach*
For country, and *carroch* for London.

Green's Tu Quoque, O. Pl. vii. 28.

Coachers are said to have been first brought into England in 1564, by William Boonen, a Dutchman, who became coachman to Queen Elizabeth. Junius mentions *Koets*, Dutch for a litter, as one of the etymologies.

CAROUSE is well known in the sense of a drinking bout; but it meant originally a large draught or bumper fairly emptied. Skinner and Minshew derive it from *gar aus*, Germ. meaning *all out*.

Robin here's a *carouse* to good king Edward's self.
Then in his cups you shall not see him shrink,
To the grand devil a *carouse* to drink. *Drayt. Mooncalf*, p. 483.

CARPET KNIGHTS. Knights dubbed in peace, on a carpet, by mere court favour; not in the field, for military prowess. Some have thought that there was actually an order of *Knights of the Carpet*. So the compiler of *Bibliotheca Anglo Poetica*, in *Pendragon*. But if it was any thing like an order, it was only one of social jocularities, like that of the *Odd Fellows*, &c. It seems only to have been a mock title, given to some knights who were not furnished with any better, at Queen Mary's accession. It was also perfectly current as a term of great contempt. Cotgrave translates *mignon de couchette*, "a *carpet knight*, one that ever loves to be in women's chambers." See in *Couchette*.

Randle Holmes thus describes them:

All such as have studied law, either civil or common, physics, or any other arts and sciences, whereby they have become famous and servicable to the court, city, or state, and thereby have incited honour, worship, or dignity, from the sovereign and fountain of honour, if it be the king's pleasure to knight any such persons, seeing they are not knighted as soldiers; they are not therefore to use the horseman's title or spurs; they are only termed simply, *miles* and *milites*, knight or knights of the *carpet*, or *knights of the green-cloth*, to distinguish them from knights that are dubbed as soldiers are in the field.

Academy of Armoury, B. iii. p. 57.

Shakespeare seems to have defined their claims with great exactness:

He is a knight, dubb'd with unback'd rapier, and on *carpet consideration*. *Twel. N. iii.* 4.

Now looks my master just like one of our *carpet knights*, only he's somewhat the honestest of the two. *Honest Wh. O. Pl. iii.* 310.

See also the notes on these passages.

—There your *carpet knights*

Who never chang'd beyond a mistress' lips,
Are still most keen and valiant. *Massing. Unn. Comb. iii.* 3.

A knight, and valiant servitor of late,
Plain'd to a lord and counsellor of state,
That captains in these daies were not regarded,
And only *carpet-knights* were well rewarded.

Harringt. Epig. iv. 65.

Hence a *carpet-shield* is mentioned:

Can I not touch some upstart *carpet-shield*
Of Lolio's sonne, that never saw the field? *Holt's Sat. iv.* 4.

A *trencher-knight* was probably synonymous:

Some innumble-news, some *trencher-knight*, some Dick.
Love's L. L. v. 2.

CARPET-MONGER. The same as *carpet-knight*.

CARRACK, or CARACK. *Caraca*, Span. A large ship of burden; a galleon.

But here's the wonder, though the weight would sink
A Spanish *carrack*, without other ballast;
He carrieth them all in his head, and yet
He walks upright. *B. & Fl. Elder Bro. i.* 2.

They are made like *carracks*, only strength and stowage.
B. & Fl. Corac. Act. i.

—What a bouncing bam she has too,
There's sail enough for a *carrack*. *Wild G. Chase, v.* 4.

Erroneously written *carcet*, in the following passage:

So Archimedes caught holde with a hookes of one of the greatest *carcets* or hulkes of the king. *North's Plut. 338. C.*

CARRAWAY, or CARAWAY. The *carum carui* of Linnaeus. A plant, the seeds of which being esteemed carminative and stomachic, are still used in confections, cakes, &c.

Nay, you shall see mine orchard: where, in an arbour, we will eat a last year's pippin of mine own grafting, with a dish of *carraways*, and so forth. *2 Hen. IV. v.* 3.

This passage has given rise to conjectures and disputes. The truth is, that *apples* and *carraways* were a favourite dish, and are said to be still served up on particular days at Trinity College, Cambridge. Old customs are longer retained in colleges, than, perhaps, in any other places. I find in an old book entitled the *Haven of Health*, by Thomas Cogan, the following confirmations of the practice. After stating the virtues of the seed, and some of the uses, he says,

For the same purpose *caraway seeds* are used to be made in comfits, and to be eaten with *apples*, and surely very good for that purpose, for all such things as breed wind, would be eaten with other things that brake wind. Quod semel admonuisse sat erit. p. 53.

Again, in his Chapter on Apples,

Howbeit wee are wont to eat *carraways* or biskets, or some other kinde of comfits, or seeds together with *apples*, thereby to

break wind engendered by them : and surely this is a verie good way for students. p. 101.

The date of the dedication to this book is 1584.

CARRECT, or **CARACT**, for Carrat. Weight or value of precious stones.

As one of them, indifferently rated,
And of a correct of this quantity,
May serve in peril of calamity
To ransom great kings from captivity.

Jew of Malta, O. Pl. viii. 307.

But doth his *caract*, and just standard keep

In all the prov'd assays. *B. Jon.* vol. vii. p. 4.

CARREFOUR, French. A place where four ways meet. Phil. Holland has used it as an English word :

He would in the evening walke here and there about the shops,
hostelries, *carrefours*, and crosse streets. *Tr. of Amm. Marc.* p. 3.

Carfar, Oxford, is possibly a corruption of this.

CARRIAGE. Import; tendency.

— As by that comart

And carriage of the articles design'd,
His fell to Hamlet. *Hamlet* i. 1.

CARRY-TALE. In use before the present word tale-bearer.

Some *carry-tale*, some please-man, some slight zany.

Love's L. L. v. 2.

This *carry-tale*, dissensions jealousy.

Shakesp. Venus and Adonis, Suppl. i. 435.

CART, was formerly used for car, and seems to have been constantly applied to that of Phœbus.

Full thirty times hath Phœbus' cart gone round.

Hamlet. Player's Trag. iii. 2.

It is by no means clear that Shakespeare meant any burlesque in that part of the speech :

When Titus is constrained to forsake
His Lemman's couche, and clymeth to his cart.

Goswain's Works, Sign. f. 1.

Too soone he clamme into the flaming carte,
Whose want of skill did set the earth on fire.

Gorboduc, B. 4. b.

In O. Pl. i. 121. where this play is reprinted, it is altered to *carre*.

CARVEL, for CARAVEL. A small ship. See CARAVEL.

CARWHICHET, CARWITCHET, or CARRAWHICHET.

A pun or quibble, as appears clearly in the first example. I can find neither fixed orthography, nor probable derivation for this jocular term. Mr. G. Mason fancied a French origin, but with little success.

All the foul i' the fair, I mean all the dirt in Smithfield,—that's one of Master Littlewit's *carwhichets* now,—will be thrown at our banner to-day, if the matter does not please the people.

B. Jon. Barth. Fair, v. 1.

He has all sorts of echoes, rebuses, chironagrams, &c. besides *carwhichets*, clenches, and quibbles.

Butler's Rem. ii. 120.

Sir John had always his budget full of puns, conundrums, and *carwhichets*,—at which the king laugh't till his sides crackt.

Arbutnot, Disert. on Dampning.

CASAMATE, for Casemate. *Casamatta*, Ital. A term in fortification, meaning a particular kind of bastion.

To beat those pioneers off, that carry a mine

Would blow you up at last. Secure your *casamates*.

B. Jon. Staple of N. i. 1.

I can make nothing else of *chasemates*, in the following lines :

Of thunder, tempest, meteors, lightning, snow,
Chasemates, tractions of hails, raime. *Heym. Hierarchy*, p. 441.

That is, I presume, batteries for throwing hail and rain.

To CASE. To strip, or flay; to take off the case.

We'll make you some sport with the fox ere we case him.

All's W. iii. 6.

— Some of them knew me,

Else they had *cased* me like a cony too,

As they have done the rest.

B. & Fl. Love's Pilg. ii. 2.

That is, they had flayed me like a rabbit. It appears by the context that "the rest," alluded to, had actually been stripped.

To CASSE. To break or deprive of an office; to disband. *Casser*, French; from which language we have many military terms.

But when the Lacedæmonians saw their armies *casst*, and that the people were gone their way. *North's Plat.* 180. E.

He changed officers, *casst* companies of men of armes.

Daniel's Comines, Sign. V. 6.

This was probably the word now printed *cast*, in some passages of Othello.

You are but now *cast* in his mood, a punishment more in policy than in malice. *Othel.* ii. 3.

Casst undoubtedly shows the origin of the term; but it was already corrupted to *cast*, when the first folio of Shakespeare was printed. It is so also in Beaumont and Fletcher :

All this language

Makes but against you, Pontius, you are *cast*,
And by mine honour, and my love to Cæsar,
By me shall never be restor'd. *Valentinian*, ii. 5.

So it is printed in the folio of 1647. The term is not yet disused in the army; the rejected horses in a troop are called *cast* horses. The term indeed comes accidentally so near to *cast*, in the sense of *cast off*, that they have been confounded. Thus *cast* clothes, means clothes left off; and I fancy a *cast mistress*, is to be understood as a metaphor, alluding to left off garments.

CASSOCK. Any loose coat, but particularly a military one. Shakespeare, speaking of soldiers, says,

Half of the which dare not shake the snow from off their *cassocks*, lest they should shake themselves to pieces. *All's W.* iv. 3.

This small piece of service will bring him clean out of love with the soldier for ever. He will never come within the sign of it, the sight of a *cassock*, or a musket-rest again.

B. Jon. Every Man in H. ii. 5.

Cassocks, however, are mentioned also in different passages as a dress used by old men, by rustics, and even by women. See Mr. Stevens's note on the first cited passage. Also O. P. v. 154. They are now only clerical.

CAST, subs. A share or allotment.

As for example, for your cast o' manchets

(Out o' th' pantry,

I'll allow you a goose out of the kitchen.

B. & Fl. Wit at sev. W. iv. 1.

To CAST, was sometimes used for to *cast up*, in the sense of to reject from the stomach.

These verses too, a poyson on 'em, I can't abide 'em, they make me ready to *cast*, by the banks of Helicon.

B. Jon. Poetast. i. 1.

Let him cast till his maw come up, we care not.

B. & Fl. Spanish Curate, iv. 7.

The porter in Macbeth quibbles between this sense of the word and that which implies to throw a person in wrestling. Speaking of the wine he had drunk, he says,

Though he took up my legs sometimes, yet I made a shift to *cast* him. *Macb.* ii. 3.

CAST, part. Warped. Applied to a bow.

I found my good bow clene *cast* on one side. *Auch. Tr.* p. 7.

See Johns. *CAST*, *warped*. 3.

TO CAST BEYOND THE MOON. A proverbial phrase for attempting impossibilities.

But Oh, I talk of things impossible,
And cast beyond the moon. *Woman k. with K. O. P. vii. 314.*
Pardon me, Euphues, if in love I cast beyond the moon, which
brings us women so endless inane. *Euphues, H. 1. (41. let.)*
But I will not cast beyond the moon, for that in all things I
know there must be a mean. *Euph. Engl. Z. 2.*

To cast here seems to be in the sense of to contrive.

Also, to indulge in wild thoughts and conjectures:

Beyond the moon when I began to cast,
By my own parts what place might be procur'd.
Mirr. for Mag. p. 529.
This tale not fullie finished, Mamillia stode upon thrones,
cast beyond the moon, and conjectur'd that which neither the
tale did import, nor Pharicles himself imagine. *R. Greene, Mamill. B. 2. b.*

I cannot think, with Mr. Steevens, that there is
any allusion to this phrase in the following passage
of *Titus Andronicus*:

My Lord, I am a mile beyond the moon,
Your letter is with Jupiter by this. *Act iv. 5.*

The whole dialogue is extravagant, on the subject
of shooting arrows among the stars. The folios 1623
and 1632 read, "I ayme a mile," &c. The old quarto
of 1611, reads, "I aime;" and this should be con-
sidered, that if we take this as equivalent to the
phrase here noticed, it will mean, "I attempt things
impossible," which speech has nothing of madness
in it, whereas it is meant for a wild rant.

TO CAST WATER. To find out diseases by the inspec-
tion of urine.

— If thou could'st, doctor, cast
The water of my land, find her disease. *Macb. v. 3.*
There's physicians enough there to cast his water: is that any
matter to us? *Puritan, iv. 1. Suppl. to Sh. ii. 603.*

CASTILIAN. There are several conjectures concerning
the use of this appellation; and indeed it seems to
have been employed in several senses.

1. As a reproach, which probably arose after the
defeat of the Armada:

Thou art a Castilian, king urnal! *Mer. W. ii. 5.*

The host addresses Dr. Caius in high sounding
words, which at the same time are reproachful, pre-
suming on his ignorance of the language.

2. For a delicate courtier:

Come, come, Castilian, skim thy posset curd,
Shew thy queere substance, worthless, most absurd.
Marston's Satires, 1599. p. 138. Mod. Ed.
Adieu, my true court friend, farewell, my dear Castilio.
Malcontent, O. P. iv. 27.

In this sense it was used, because the Spaniards
were then thought people of the highest ceremony
and polish. "*Castiliano volto*" is conjectured by
Warburton for *Castiliano volgo*, of which no sense
can be made, in *Twelfth Night*, i. 3. implying that
Maria is to put on a courtly or solemn countenance.
The conjecture is probably right; not because Sir
Toby is to be supposed to have that idea of civility,
as peculiar to himself, but because *Castilian* breed-
ing was certainly most esteemed. Thus Marston
draws the character of

— The absolute Castilio,
He that can all the poynts of courtship show.
Sat. i. p. 138. Mod. Ed.

There seems no reason to suppose that Marston
thought of *Balthasar Castiglioni*.

3. It seems also to have been a drunken excla-
mation, being found joined with *Rivo*!

Hey! *Rivo Castiliano*, a man's a man.
Jew of Malta, O. P. viii. 377.

And *Rivo* will be cry, and *Castile* too.
Look about you, an old Com. cited by Mr. Steevens.
Castilian liquor, had also a kind of proverbial
celebrity.

Away! Turke, scowre thy thronie, thou shalt wash it with
"Castilian liquor." *Shoemaker's Holiday, an old Com. 4to. C. 4.*

Ben Jonson has called *Canary*, *Castalian liquor*,
as peculiarly fit for poets, and perhaps as an im-
provement upon the commoner term of *Castilian*
liquor. *Ev. Man out of H. Induction.*

CASTING-BOTTLE. A bottle for casting, or sprinkling,
perfumes. A very fashionable article of luxury in
the days of Elizabeth.

Pray Jove the perfumed courtiers keep their casting-bottles,
pick-tooths, and shittlocks from you. *B. Jons. Cynthia's Rev. i. 1.*

So in giving instructions to assume the airs of a
courtier:

Where is your page? call for your casting-bottle, and place
your mirror in your hat, as I told you. *Id. ii. 5.*
Flaggons, and beakers; salts, chargers, casting-bottles.
Albumaz. O. Pl. vii. 165.

In the third act of *Marston's Antonio and Mellida*,
there is this stage direction:

Enter Castilio and his Page. Castilio with a casting-bottle of
sweet water in his hand, sprinkling himself. *Repr. p. 150.*

There were probably also casting-boxes; and that is
perhaps meant in Justice Algripe's lamentation.

They have a chain,
My rings, my box of casting gold, my purse too.
B. & Fl. N. Walker, iii. 5.

Sometimes called also a casting-glass:
Faith, ay: his civet and his casting-glass
Have help him to a place among the rest.
B. Jon. Ev. M. out of h. H. iv. 4.

CASTLE. A kind of close helmet.

And rear'd aloft the bloody battle-ax,
Writing destruction on the enemies castle. *Tit. And. iii. 1.*

This word caused much altercation between War-
burton and Theobald, but the former was right.

Farewel, revolted fair!—and Diomed
Stand fast, and wear a castle on thy head. *Tro. & Cr. v. 2.*
Then suddenlie with great noise of trumpets entered Sir
Thomas Knevet in a castle of cole blacke. *Holinsk. ii. p. 815.*

Mr. Steevens, in citing the following passage as
containing an instance of this word, has surely misre-
presented its meaning:

— But use
That noble courage I have seen, and we
Shall fight as in a castle.
B. & Fl. Little Fr. Lawyer, Act i. end.

If *castle* meant helmet in this place, it would not
be a *castle*, but *castles*. "To fight as in a castle" is
a very intelligible phrase to express fighting in great
security, as in a fortified place. It is so undoubtedly
in the following passage:

Draw them on a little further,
From the footpath into the neighbouring thicket,
And we may do't, as safe as in a castle.
Little Fr. Lowy. iv. p. 248.

Gadshill explains the phrase, as to its literal
meaning:

We steal as in a castle, cock-sure. *1 Hen. IV. ii. 1.*

Euripides has the same metaphor:
In pale rei huius origines dequibus quæst. *Medea, l. 390.*

CASTLE, old Lad of the Castle! A familiar appellation, apparently equivalent to Castilian, in its convivial sense; i. e. old buck!

As the honey of Hybla, my old lad of the castle! And is not a buff jerkin a most sweet robe of durance? 1 Hen. IV. i. 2.

Gabriel Harvey tells us, says Dr. Farmer, of "old lads of the castle, with their rapping babble; roaring boys."

The singular coincidence of this address to Falstaff, was long regarded as a strong proof that the part was first produced under the name of *Sir John Oldcastle*. But this opinion is now relinquished. Oldcastle was the buffoon of a play entitled *The famous Victories of Henry V. &c.* but this piece was prior to Shakespeare's; and as the introduction of *Oldcastle* there had given offence, the audience was informed in the epilogue to the second part of Henry IV. that he was not even alluded to in the character of Falstaff; "for *Oldcastle* died a martyr; but this is not the man." See the notes on the first cited passage, and one on the first scene of Henry V.

CASTREL; written also *kastril* and *kastrel*. The hovering hawk, *Lot*, *tinnunculus*; a wild sort, not fit for training. Minshew derives it from *quercerelle*, Fr.

But there's another in the wind, some *castrel*
That hovers over her, and dares her daily.

B. & Fl. Pilgrim, i. 1.

It is in allusion to the name of the character, that Lovewit says to *Kastril* in the last scene of the *Alchemist*,

Here stands my dove, stoop at her if you dare.

CAT IN PAN. To turn cat in pan, a proverbial expression implying perfidy, but of which it is not easy to trace the origin.

Damon smatters as well as he of erastie physiolopie,
And can tourne cat in the panne very prettily.

Damon and Pith. O. Pl. i. 193.

So in the famous old song of the Vicar of Bray:

When George in pudding town came o'er,
And underate men look'd big, Sir,
I turn'd a cat-in-pan once more,
And so became a Whig, Sir.

Lord Bacon defines it as if it meant turning the tables upon a man, or reversing the truth.

There is a cunning which we in England call, the turning of the cat in the pan; which is, when that which a man says to another, he lays it as if another had said it to him. Essay 23.

A writer in the *Gent. Mag.* 1754. p. 66. conjectures that it was originally *cate* or *cake*; another, p. 172. derives it from the *Catapani*, whom he supposes a perfidious people, in Calabria and Apulia; but in fact *Catapani* was in those countries the name of an office, and nearly synonymous with *Capitaneus*, meaning a governor or prefect. Hoffman gives a list of those *Catapani*. It must not be concealed, that in several Monkish verses there cited, *Catapani* is used without the termination, which strengthens the probability that our phrase is in some way derived from it. See also *Du Cange*, who gives two etymologies of it, *καταπᾶν*, a Byzantine Greek word, and *καταπάλωπα*, next to the chief commander. The former is the right; the officers in Hoffman's list all held their power under the Byzantine emperors.

CAT AND CATSTICK. Implements of a puerile game, said to be still practised in the northern counties. The cat is well described by Strutt:

The cat is about six inches in length, and an inch and a half or two inches in diameter, and diminished from the middle to both ends, in the manner of a double cone; by this curious contrivance the places of the trap and ball are at once supplied, for when the cat is laid upon the ground, the player with his cudgel [or *catstick*] strikes it smartly, it matters not at which end, and it will rise with a rotatory motion, high enough for him to beat it away as it falls, in the same manner as he would a ball.

Sports and Pastimes, p. 101.

Then for love of this sword, I broke and did away all my storehouse of tops, gigs, balls, cat and catsticks, pot-guns, key-guns, &c.

Brome, New Ac. iv. 1.

To play at cat, cato ligneo ludere; baculo et burx ludere.

Camb. Phrase-book.

The cat and stick are much mentioned by a foolish character in Middleton's *Women beware Women*, Act i. &c. The game was called *TIP-CAT*.

CAT IN A BOTTLE. The subject of allusion in the following passage:

If I do, hang me in a bottle like a cat, and shoot at me.

Much Ado, i. 1.

Of this phrase Mr. Steevens tells us he was unable to procure any better illustration, than an account of a rustic custom which consisted in hanging up a cat in a wooden bottle or keg, with soot; the sport being to strike out the bottom, and yet escape being saluted by the contents. Here is no mention of shooting at it, but the comparison may be supposed to end at the hanging in a bottle.

CATAIAN. A Chinese: *Catnia* or *Cathay* being the name given to China by the old travellers. It was used also to signify a sharper, from the dexterous thieving of those people; which quality is ascribed to them in many old books of travels. See Mr. Steevens's note on the following passage:

I will not believe such a *Cataian*, though the priest of the town commended him for a true man.

Mer. W. ii. 1.

The opposition in this passage between *Cataian* and *true* or *honest man*, is a proof that it means thief or sharper; and *Pistol* is the person deservedly so called.

My lady's a *Cataian*, we are politicians, Malvolio's a Pegg-a-Ramsey.

Twel. N. ii. 3.

Sir Toby is there too drunk for precision, and uses it merely as a term of reproach. Sir W. Davenant, in *Love and Honour*, employs the same term in describing a sharper:

Hang him, bold *Cataian*, he indites finely, &c.

"And will live as well by sharpening tricks as any one," is the meaning of the remainder of the passage.

I'll make a wild *Cataian* of forty such.

Honest Whore, O. P. iii. 455.

i. e. forty such blockheads would hardly furnish wit for one dexterous sharper.

CATER. An acater, or caterer. See **ACATER**.

You dainty wits! I two of you to a cater

To cheat him of a dinner. B. & Fl. Mad Lover, Act 2.

Or freeze in the warehouse, and keep company

With the cater, Holdfast. Massing. City Mad. ii. 1.

When the toil'd cater home them to the kitchen brings,

The cook doth cast them out, as most unsavoury things.

Draught. Polyolb. S. xiv. p. 1160.

The word very frequently occurs. See *Gifford's Massinger*, vol. iv. p. 34.

CATLING. The string of a lute or violin, made of cat-gut.

What music will be in him when Hector has knocked out his brains, I know not; but I am sure, none; unless the fiddler Apollo get his sinews to make *catlings* on.

Tro. & Cr. iii. 3.

Simon Catling is therefore the name of a fidler, in *Rom. and Jul.* iv. 5.

CATSO. A low-lived term of reproach, borrowed from the Italians by ignorant travellers, who probably knew not its real meaning. Used to signify a rogue, cheat, or base fellow:

These be our nimble spirited *catsos* that ha' their evasions at pleasure.

B. Jon. *Every Man out*, ii. 1.

And so cunningly temporize with this cunning *catso*.

Wily beguiled, O. P.

It is introduced as the exclamation of an Italian, in the *Malcontent*, O. P. iv. 22.

CATZERIE, formed from the above. Cheating; roguery.

—And looks

Like one that is employ'd in *catzerie*

And crosbitching; such a rogue, &c.

Jew of Malta, O. P. viii. 374.

CAVALERO, or CAVALIER. Literally a knight; but, as the persons of chief fashion and gaiety were knights, any gallant so distinguished. Hence it became a term for the officers of the court party, in Charles the First's wars, the gaiety of whose appearance was strikingly opposed to the austerity and sourness of the opposite side.

I'll drink to master Bardolph, and to all the *cavaleros* about London.

2 *Hen. IV.*

CAVIARE, CAVEAR, or CAVEARY. The spawn of a kind of sturgeon pickled, salted, and dried: derived from the Italian *caviare*, or the barbarous Greek *καβίαρ*, which signify the same. Made also sometimes of the spawn of other kinds of fish: *botargo* being a species of it. "*Caviarium, ova piscium salita et exsiccata, ut sturionum, mugilum, luporum,*" &c. *Du Cange, Gloss.* It is now imported in great plenty from Russia; but in the time of Shakespeare was a new and fashionable delicacy, not obtained or relished by the vulgar, and therefore used by him to signify any thing above their comprehension. Anchovies classed, at that time, in the same rank.

For the play, I remember, pleas'd not the trullion; 'twas *caviare* to the general.

Hamlet, ii. 2.

How fashionable it was, appears in the following passage. Speaking of affected travelled men, it is said,

A pasty of venison makes him sweat, and then swear, that the only delicacies be mushrooms, *caveare*, or snails.

Ed. Blount's Observ. 1640.

Thus a novice is defined as one who knows it not: Laugh—wide—loud—and vary—

A smile is for a sim'ring novice;

One that ne'er tasted *caveare*;

Nor knows the smack of dear anchovy.

B. & Fl. *Passion. Madm. Act* v. p. 353.

Thou dost not know the sweets of getting wealth.

As. Nor you the pleasure that I take in spending it:

To feed on *caveare* and eat anchovies.

Musaei's L. Gloss. O. Pl. ix. 205.

It is said of the affected imitator of a fine gentleman, that "he doth learn to make strange sauces to eat anchovies, maccaroni, bovoli, fagioli, and *caviare*, because he (the person he imitates) loves them." *B. Jons. Cynth. Revels*, ii. 3.

There's a fishmonger's boy with *caviar*, Sir,

Anchoves, and potargo, to make ye drink.

Char. Sure these are modern, very modern, meats;

For I understand 'em not.

B. & Fl. *Elder Br.* iii. 3.

The following curious account of the actual produce of *caviare*, is taken from Dr. Crull's *Antient and present State of Muscovy*, 8vo. printed in 1698:

Caviare, or *cavejar* (by the Russians called *ikary*) is made of the roes of two different fishes, which they catch in the river Wolga, but especially near the city of Astracan, to wit, of the sturgeon and the *belluga*. I will not pretend to describe the first, it being too well known in these parts; but the *belluga* is a large fish, about twelve or fifteen foot long, without scales, not unlike a sturgeon, but more large, and incomparably more luscious, his belly being as tender as marrow, and his flesh whiter than real, whence he is called *white-fish* by the Europeans. This *belluga* lies in the bottom of the river at certain seasons, and swallows many large pebbles of great weight to ballast himself against the force of the stream of the Wolga, augmented by the melting of the snows in the spring: when the waters are sawaged he disgorges himself. Near Astracan, they catch sometimes such a quantity of them, that they throw away the flesh (though the daintiest of all fish) reserving only the spawn, of which they sometimes take an hundred and fifty or two hundred weight out of one fish. These roes they salt and press, and put up into casks, if it is to be sent abroad, else they keep it unpressed, only a little corned with salt. That made of the sturgeon's spawn is black and small grain'd, somewhat waxy, like potargo, and is called *ikary* by the Muscovites. This is also made by the Turks. The second sort, which is made of the roes of the *belluga*, or white-fish, has a grain as large as a small pepper-corn, of a darkish grey. The *caviare* made of this spawn, the Muscovites call *Armenisk ikary*, because they believe it was first made by the Armenians. Both kinds they cleanse from its strings, salt it, and lay it up on shelving boards, to drain away the oil and most unctuous part; this being done they salt it, press it, and put it up in casks containing 700 or 800 weight, and so send it to Muscovy, and other places; from whence it is transported by the English and Dutch into Italy. That glew which is called ising-glass is made out of the *belluga*'s sounds. p. 163, &c.

CAUL. A thin membrane, found encompassing the head of some children when born: superstitiously supposed to be a token of good fortune throughout life. These cauls were even imagined to have inherent virtues, and were sold accordingly; nor is the superstition yet extinct, for advertisements for the sale of them are still not uncommon. Mr. Todd testifies the same. They are also considered as preservatives from drowning, and for that purpose are sold to seafaring people.

Were we not born with *cauls* upon our heads?

Think't thou, Chichon, to come off twice a row,

Thus rarely, from such dangerous adventures?

Elvira, O. P. xii. 212.

Herrick speaks of them, as being supposed fortunate to the children who have them:

For either sheet was spread the *caule*

That doth the infant's face enthrall

When it is born: by some enny'd

The luckie omen of the child.

Hesper. p. 194.

The webs of spiders were sometimes called *caules*:

His shelves, for want of authors, are subtly interwoven with spiders' *caules*.

Clitius's Whimzies, p. 7.

CAUSE, first and second, &c. Terms in the art of duelling, fashionable in Shakespeare's time, and particularly ridiculed by him in the last Act of *As you like it*:

Faith we met, and found the quarrel was upon the seventh *cause*.

As you I. it, v. 4.

The clown, who says this, afterwards enumerates the degrees of the quarrel upon the lie, to the number of seven, introducing it by saying, "O Sir, we quarrel in print, by the book, as you have books for good manners." The books chiefly ridiculed were those of *Vincenzio Sciavola*, entitled, "Of Honour and honourable Quarrels," and that of *Jerome Caranza*. See Warburton's note on the above passage. The causes are again mentioned:

The first and second cause will not serve my turn.

L. L. Lest, i. 2.
A gentleman of the first house; of the first and second cause.
Rom. & Jul. ii. 4.

CAUSEN. The old infinitive of *to cause*. Used by Spenser in the sense of the French *causer* to prate; to assign frivolous reasons.

But he, to shift their curious request,
Gan *causen* why she could not come in place. *F. Q. III. ix. 26.*

CAUTELE, or CAUTELL. Caution, or deceit.

But in all things thus *cautell* they use, that a lesse pleasure hinder not a bigger.

Robinson's Transl. of Sir Tho. More's Utopia, Bco. M. 6. b.
— Perhaps he loves you now;
And now no soil, nor *cautel*, doth besmirch
The virtue of his will. *Hamlet.*
In him a plenitude of subtle matter
Applied to *cautels*, all strange forces receives.

Lover's Complaint, Sh. Supp. i. 758.

TO CAUTEL. To provide carefully, or artfully.

It was wisely *cautelled* by the penner of these savory miracles.
Ded. of Popish Impost. 4to. l. 3.

CAUTELLOUS. Cautious; but more frequently artful; insidious.

You cannot be too *cautelous*, nice, or dainily
In your society here.
B. & Fl. Wit at sen. Weapons, Act iv. p. 298.
— My stock being small, no marvel 'twas soon wasted,
But you, without the least doubt or suspicion,
If *cautelous*, may make bold with your master's.

Massing. City Madam, ii. 1.
He is too prudent and too *cautelous*,
Experience hath taught him 't' avoid these fooleries.

B. & Fl. Elder Brother, iv. 4.
The note on the following passage says "*cautelous* is here *cautious*, sometimes insidious;" but a little consideration of the context will convince the reader that artful or treacherous must be its meaning there.

Swear priests, and cowards, and men *cautelous*,
Old feeble carions, and such suffering souls
As welcome wrongs. *Jul. Cas. ii. 1.*

"Men *cautelous*," and "priests" too, I fear, are there expressly opposed to

Honesty to honesty engag'd.
So also in the following:

— Your son
Will, or exceed the common, or be caught
With *cautelous* baits, and practices. *Cor. iv. 1.*

CASIMI. An old astrological term, denoting the centre or middle of the sun. A planet is said to be in *casimi* when not distant from the sun, either in longitude or latitude, above 17 minutes; or the apparent semi-diameter of the sun, and of the planet. Kersey says 17 degrees, and the annotator on the Old Plays, who copies him, has raised it, by a new error, to 70 degrees. The term is explained at large in Chambers's Dictionary.

I'll find the cuspe, and Alfridrin,
And know what planet is in *casimi*. *Albam. O. Pl. vii. 171.*

CENSER. A part of the luxury of Shakespeare's time was to fumigate rooms with perfumes in a censer; which was also an appendage of that curiously furnished place a barber's shop. These censers of course were made with many perforations in the top, an allusion to which is seen in the following passage:

What! up and down, car'd like an apple tart?
Here's snip, and nip, and cut, and slash, and slash,
Like to a censer in a barber's shop. *Tam. Shr. iv. 3.*

The use of a censer is exemplified in *B. Jons. Every Man out of H. Act ii. sc. 4.* and in *Lingua, O. P. v. 199.*

CENSURE. Opinion.

Madam, the king is old enough himself
To give his *censure*; these are no women's matters. *2 Hen. VI. i. 5.*

Madam,—and you my mother—will you go
To give your *censures* in this weighty business? *Rich. III. ii. 2.*
Even a very favourable judgment:

This and some other of his remarkable abilities, made one then give this *censure* of him; that this age had brought forth another
Picus Mirandula, &c. Donne's Life, by Walton, beginning.

A judicial sentence:

— To you, lord governor,
Remains the *censure* of this hellish villain;
The time, the place, the torture,—O inform it. *Othel. v. 2.*

TO CENSURE. To give an opinion.

Pardon, dear madam; 'tis a passing shame,
That I, unworthy body as I am,
Should *censure* thus on lovely gentlemen.
Jul. Why not on Proteus, as of all the rest?
Luc. Then thus—of many good, I think him best. *Two Gent. Act i.*

The interpretation of *to pass sentence* is in that place erroneous; Julia is giving an opinion only.

To pass sentence judicially:
— Has *censur'd* him
Already; and, as I hear, the provost hath
A warrant for his execution. *Meas. for M. i. 5.*

CENT. A game at cards; called also corruptly *saint* or *sant*. Supposed to be like piquet.

The duke and his fair lady,
The benעותe Helens, are now at *cent*;
Of whom she has such fortune in her carding,
The duke has lost a thousand crowns.

B. & Fl. Four Plays in one, vol. 1.
Called *cent*, because 100 was the game:
It is not *saint*, but *cent*, taken from hundreds.

Dumb Kn. O. Pl. iv. 485.
While their glad sons are left seven for their chance
At hazard; hundred and all made at *cent*.

Wids. O. Pl. viii. 419.

Several illustrations of the game occur in that scene. Thus the lady asks him what is his game, to which he answers, "Madam, I am blank." Again, "What's your game now? P. Four kings, as I imagine." Presently, "Can you decard (for discard) madam? Q. Hardly, but I must do hurt."—All these things certainly have much resemblance to piquet.

Thus also,
Cent for those gentry who their states have marr'd,
That game befits them, for they must discard. *Cotw. Games, C. 9. b.*

CENTURY. Used in the following passage for a party of an hundred men:

— A *century* send forth,
Search every acre in the high-grown field,
And bring him to our eye. *Lear, iv. 4.*

Also for the number of an hundred:
And on it said a *century* of pray'rs. *Cymb. iv. 2.*

CEREMONIES. Ornaments of state and regal pomp.

— Disrobe the images,
If you do find them deck'd with *ceremonies*. *Jul. Cas. i. 1.*

Also for prodigies:
Of fantasy, of dreams of *ceremonies*. *Id. ii. 1.*

Cæsar, I never stood on *ceremonies*,
But now they fright me. *Id. ii. 2.*

CERTES. Certainly.

And in conclusion
Nonsuits my mediators; for *certes*, says he,
I have already chosen my officer. *Oth. i. 1.*

Certes, my Lord, said he that shall I soone,
And give you eke good help to their decay.

Spens. F. Q. II. iii. 15.

Very common in Spenser, and occasionally found in later authors.

Cess. Measure or estimation. Probably corrupted from *cese*.

The poor jade is wrung in the withers out of all *cess*.

1 Hen. IV. ii. 1.

Also the census, or account of an estate:

Though much from out the *cess* he spent,
Nature with little is content.

Herrick, p. 34.

The verb to *cess* is still occasionally used; but more frequently, to *assess*.

CESSE, v. To cease. *Cesso*, Lat. So written by Spenser:

For natural affection soon doth *cesse*,

And quenched is with Cupid's greater flame. F. Q. IV. ix. 2.

To **CHAFFER**. To exchange. Dr. Johnson has remarked that this word is obsolete in the active sense. He *chaffer'd* chairs in which churchmen were set.

Sp. Moth. Hub. 1159.

CHAFFER, was used also as a substantive, for goods intended to be exchanged in traffic.

He took toll throughout all his lordshippes of all such persons as passed by the same with any cattell, *chaffre*, or merchandize.

Holinsh. vol. ii. c. 5.

CHAIN. A gold chain, as may be seen in many old pictures, and is still exemplified in the dress of the lord mayor and aldermen of London, was anciently a fashionable ornament, for persons of rank and dignity. Sir Godfrey, in the comedy of the *Puritan*, is very particular in ascertaining the worth and antiquity of his chain:

Out! he's a villain to prophesy of the loss of my chain. 'Twas worth above three hundred crowns. Besides 'twas my father's, my father's father's, my grandfather's huge grandfather's: I had as he! have lost my neck, as the chain that hung about it. O my chain, my chain.

Act iii. Suppl. to Sh. ii. 576.

Afterwards he tells us that it had "full three thousand links." In *Albuzar*, O. P. vii. 152. a gold chain is mentioned which cost two hundred pounds, besides the jewel.

Rich merchants also, who frequently lent out money, were commonly distinguished by a chain. Hence we read of an usurer's chain:

What fashion will you wear the garland of? About your neck like an usurer's chain? or under your arm, like a lieutenant's scarf?

Much Ado about N. ii. 1.

All rich citizens were engaged in this traffic.

Hence Belarius says,

Did you but know the City's usuries,
And felt them knowingly.

Cymb. iii. 3.

When the dignity of the fashion had a little worn off, the chain became a distinction for the upper servant in a great family:

Hon, sirrah, call in my chief gentleman i' th' chain of gold, expedite.

Mad World, O. Pl. v. 328.

Particularly for stewards; Malvolio is therefore supposed to have one:

Go, Sir, rub your chain with crumbs.

Twel. N. ii. 3.

Thou false and peremptory steward, pray,

For I will hang thee up in thy own chain.

B. & Fl. Love's Cure, ii. 2.

Again,

Poor, Is your chain right?

Rob. It is both right and just, Sir,

For though I am a steward, I did get it

With no man's wrong.

Id. iii. 2.

As soon as he expects the place of steward, he begins to talk of his chain. Act i. sc. 2. The steward's chain was also accompanied by a *velvet jacket*.

Bussy D'Ambois says to Maffé, the steward of Monsieur,

What qualities have you, Sir, besides your chain,

And velvet jacket?

Anc. Dr. iii. p. 245.

That's my grandsire's chief gentleman, i' the chain of gold. That he should live to be a pander, and yet look upon his chain, and velvet jacket?

Middl. Mad World my Masters.

CHAMBERS. Short pieces of ordnance, or cannon, which stood on their breeching, without any carriage, used chiefly for rejoicings, and theatrical cannonades, being little more than *chambers* for powder. They are, however, enumerated by authors among other pieces of artillery, and by the following passage seem not to have been excluded from real service:

To serve bravely is to come halting off, you know:—

—To venture upon the charge'd *chambers* bravely.

Hen. IV. ii. 4.

It must be owned that the whole speech is jocular, and therefore might not require perfect correctness of military allusion. The stage direction in Hen. VIII. Act i. 4. orders that *chambers* should be discharged on the landing of the King at the palace of Cardinal Wolsey: which very *chambers* occasioned the burning of the Globe play-house on the Bank-side; for, being injudiciously managed, they set fire to the roof, which was thatched with reeds, and the whole building was consumed. Ben Jonson, in his execration upon Vulcan, particularly alludes to this accident, and calls it the mad prank of Vulcan:

Against the Globe, the glory of the Bank;

Which, though it were the fort of the whole parish,

Flank'd with a ditch, and forc'd out of a marsh,

I saw with two poor *chambers* taken in,

And raz'd.

Works, vol. vi. p. 409.

See also *Prolegom. to Shakesp.* p. 315. and Suppl. ii. 542.

In the account of the Queen's entertainment at Elvetham, p. 19. we find that there was "a peale of an hundred *chambers* discharged from the Snail-mount." *Nichols's Progresses*, vol. ii.

At the ceremony of letting in the water to the great cistern at the New River Head, which was attended by Sir Hugh Middleton, the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, &c. "after a handsome speech, the flud-gates flew open, the stream ran cheerfully into the cistern, the drums and trumpets sounding in triumphant manner, and a gallant peal of *chambers* gave a period to the entertainment." *Howell, Londinop.* p. 11.

The small guns still fired in St. James's Park, on rejoicings, are probably of the very same kind.

CHAMBER-FELLOW. Called in the universities a *chum*. One who jointly inhabited the same chambers with another. The same was also practised in the inns of court; and Mr. Ed. Heyward, of Cardston in Norfolk, to whom Selden dedicated his *Titles of Honour*, is known to have been thus connected with that great lawyer. Ben Jonson, in his verses on that book, so mentions Heyward:

He thou hast giv'n it to,

Thy learned chamber-fellow, knows to do

It true respects.

Underwood, vi. p. 566.

Selden, probably, so addressed him in the first edition, which I have not seen. In the second he only alludes to that connection:

Worthy Sir, that affection which thus gave you, some sixteen years past, the first edition of the *Titles of Honor*, was justly bred out of the most sweet community of life, and freedom of studies, which I then happily enjoy'd with you.

Ded. 2d edit.

CHAMBERER. A wanton person; an intriguer.

—Haply for I am black,

And have not those soft parts of conversation

That chamberers have.

Oth. iii. 3.

Fall'n from a soldier to a chamberer.

Countess of Pembroke's Antonius, 1590.

It can hardly be necessary to mention, that the word *chambering* occurs in our version of the New Testament in a similar sense. Rom. xiii. 13.

CHAMBERLIN, properly Chamberlain. An attendant in an inn, equivalent to the present head waiter or upper chambermaid, or both offices united; sometimes male sometimes female. Milton says that Death acted to Hobson the carrier:

In the kind office of a *chamberlin*,

Show'd him his room where he must lodge that night,

Pull'd off his boots, and took away the light.

On the Union Carrier, l. 14.

I had even as live the *chamberlaine* of the White Horse had called me up to bed.

Peel's Old Wife's Tale, i. 1.

In the Knight of the Burning Pestle, the *chamberlain* and other servants of an inn are ludicrously described as squires attendant upon the knight, who is the landlord:

The first high *chamberlain*, who will see

Our beds prepar'd, and bring us snowy sheets,

Where never footman stretch'd his butter'd hams.

Act 2.

The character of a *chamberlain* is given at large by *Wye Saltonstall*, in the 18th of his Characters (1631), where some of his tricks are exposed. Among his perquisites, was that of selling faggots to the guests. He is also said to be "secretary to the kitchen and tapsty," i. e. the tap. He also made the charge for the reckoning. The author concludes by saying,

But I forbear any farther description, since his picture is drawn to the life in every inn.

See Mr. Wharton's ed. of Milton's smaller poems, p. 323. A chamberlain was also a servant in private houses. See *Johnson*.

CHAMFER'D. Furrowed; channelled, like a fluted column, which was the original sense.

Comes the brim winter with *chamfer'd* brows,

Full of wrinkles and frosty furrows.

Spens. February, 43.

CHAMFRON. The frontlet of a barded war-horse; usually armed with a spike between the eyes. Howell thus defines it, among the *bardes* of a horse: "*Les bardes*, c'est-à-dire, toutes les pièces pour l'armer, comme le *chanfrain*, pièce de fer avec une longue pointe de fer au milieu, qui lui couvre et arme la face," &c. *Vocabulary*, § 44. See *Chanfrain*, in the *Manuel Lexique* of Prevot. See also *Ivanhoe*, vol. i. p. 26.

CHAMOMILE. It was formerly imagined that chamomile grew the more luxuriantly for being frequently trodden or pressed down; and this was a very favourite allusion with poets and other writers. Shakespeare ridicules an absurd use of it:

For though the *camomile* the more it is trodden on the faster it grows, yet youth, the more it is wasted, the sooner it wears.

i Hen. IV. ii. 4.

The above is evidently written in ridicule of the following passage, in a book then very fashionable, *Lyl's Euphuys*, of which it is a parody:

Though the *camomill* the more it is trodden and pressed downe, the more it sprendeth; yet the violet the oftener it is handled and touched the sooner it withereth and decayeth.

Euphuys, Sign. D. bl. let.

Shakespeare showed his taste in ridiculing an affected style, which was then very generally admired:

That ev'ry beast that can but pay his tole

May travel o'er, and like to *camomile*,

Flourish the better being trodden on.

Miseries of Inf. M. O. P. v. 36.

CHAMPER. Of uncertain meaning. I have found it only in the following passage. Perhaps *caters*.

I keep *champer*s in my house can shew your lordship some pleasure.

Mud World, O. P. v. 332.

TO CHANGE. To wear changes or variety of any dress or ornament.

O that I knew this husband, which, as you say, must *change* his horns with garlands. [i. e. must wear a variety of garlands on his horns].

Ant. & Cl. i. 2.

CHANGELING. The fairies were supposed to steal the most beautiful and witty children, and leave in their places such as were ugly and stupid. These were usually called *changelings*: but sometimes the child taken was so termed:

So, let's see; it was told me I should be rich by the fairies: this is some *changeling*.

Wint. T. iii. 3.

As the child found was a beautiful one, *changeling* must there mean the child stolen by the fairies, especially as the gold left with it is conjectured to be fairy gold. It certainly means so in the following passage:

Because that she, as her attendant, hath

A lovely boy stol'n from an Indian king,

She never had so sweet a *changeling*.

Mids. N. Dr. ii. 1.

The usual sense of the word is thus marked by *Spenser*:

From thence a faery thee unwetted reft,

There as thou slepst in tender swadling band,

And her base elfin brood there for thee left:

Such men do *changelings* call, so chaung'd by faeries theft.

F. Q. i. l. 65.

CHANSON, PIOUS. What is meant by it, in the following wild speech, of Hamlet's feigned madness, has been more disputed than it is worth.

Why as by lot, God wot, and then you know, it came to pass, as most like it was,—the first row of the *pious chanson* will shew you more.

Hamlet, ii. 2.

The *pious chanson* might mean a sacred song on Jephtha, which appears to be quoted. But the reading is doubtful; *Pons chanson* and *Pans chansons* are in the folios, both of which are apparently nonsense. Hamlet was perhaps intended to mix French and English, but both seem to have been corrupted by the players, or the printers.

CHAPINEY, the same as *CHIOFFINE*.

CHAPMAN. Now used only for a purchaser, or one who bargains for purchase, but anciently signified a seller also, being properly *ceapman*, market man, or *cope man*, one who barter with another. See *COPEMAN*. Shakespeare has used it for a seller:

Beauty is bought by judgement of the eye,

Not utter'd by base sale of *chapmen's* tongues.

Love's L. L. ii. 1.

CHAPTER, or CHAPIER. The capital of a column.

The columns lie, the *chapters* guilt with gold,

The cornishes enrich with things of cost.

Spens.

In the translation of the Bible, *chapter* is frequently used in the same sense, as in Exod. xxxvi. 38, &c.

There is no weight put upon the capitula or *chapters* of them, as upon the other pillar's head, for fear least they should be broken in pieces.

Coryat, i. p. 269. repr.

CHARACT. A distinctive mark, as in arms.

Even so may Angelo
In all his dressings, *characts*, titles, forms,
Be an arch-villain. *Meas. for Meas. v. 1.*

A statute of Edw. VI. directs the seals of office of every bishop to have certain *characts*, under the king's arms, for the knowledge of the diocese.
1 Ed. VI. c. 2.

CHARACTER. Writing; that which is characterized; expression. Accented on the second syllable.

Fairies use flow'rs for their *character*. *Mer. W. W. v. 5.*
All my engagements I will construe to thee,
All the *character* of my sad brows. *Jul. Cæs. ii. 1.*

CHARE, or CHAR-WORK. Task-work, or any labour. Of uncertain derivation. See *Todd*.

And when thou'st done this *chare* I'll give thee leave
To play till dooms-day. *Ant. & Cl. v. 2.*
Also iv. 13.

I have yet one *chare* to do. *Promos. & Cassandra, i. 6.*
His hands to wull, and arras worke, and women's *chares* hee
had. *Warner's Alb. Engl. ii. 11.*

You are a trim gossip, go give her the blue gown, set her to her
chare; work, huswife, for your bread, away!

3d Part Honest Wh. O. P. iii. 479.
Chare-woman is still used, for one hired to work by the day.

TO CHARE, or CHAR. To work, or do.

All's *char'd* when he is gone. *Two Noble Kinsm. iii. 2.*
All's char'd, means "all is done; it is all over."

"That *char* is *char'd*, as the good wife said when she had hang'd her husband." *Ray's Prov. p. 182.* who there conjectures *char* to be formed from *charge*, *κατ' ἀνάγκην*. See *CHEWER*.

CHARE THURSDAY. The Thursday in Passion week. Corrupted, according to the following ancient explanation, from *Shear Thursday*, being the day for *shearing*, or shaving, preparatory to Easter. Called also Maundy Thursday.

Upon *Chare Thursday* Christ brake bread upon his disciples, and had them eat it, saying it was his flesh and blood.

Shepherd's Calendar.
"Yf a man aske why *Shere Thursday* is called so, ye may say that in holy chirche it is called *Cena Domini*, our Lordes super day. It is also in Englyshe called *Shere Thursday*, for in olde faders dayes the people wolde that daye shere theyr hedes, and clippe theyr berdes, and poll theyr hedes, and so make them homest agest Ester day. For on Good Fryday theyr doo theyr boydes none ease, but suffre penance in mynde of him, that that day suffred his passion for all man kynde. On Ester even it is tyme to here theyr service, and after service make holy daye."—"Then as Johan Bellet sayth, on *Shere Thursday* a man sholde do poll his here, and clype his berde, and a prest sholde shawe his crosse, so that there shold nothinge be bytweene God and hym." *Festival, quoted by Dr. Wordsworth, in Eccles. Biog. vol. i. p. 297.*

CHARGE. To give a charge to the watchmen appears to have been a regular part of the duty of the constable of the night. Dogberry's charge is well known, which, curious as it is, appears to satisfy the watchmen, whose resolution is as useful as that is sagacious:

Well, masters, we hear our *charge*: let us go sit here upon the church bench 'till two, and then all to bed.

Much Ado, iii. 3.
My watch is set—*charge* given,—and all at peace.

New Trick to cheat the Devil, 1639.

CHARGE-HOUSE. Conjectured to mean a free-school, by Mr. Steevens; but more probably a common school, for at a free-school there is no charge. Used only, as far as I know, in the following question to

Holofernes the schoolmaster: evidently intended for affected language.

Do you not educate youth at the *charge-house* on the top of the mountain? *L. L. Last, v. 1.*

CHARINESS. Caution; scrupulousness. From *chary*, which, as well as this derivative, is growing obsolete. Nay, I will consent to act any villainy against him, that may not sully the *chariness* of our honesty. *Mer. W. W. ii. 1.*

CHARITY, ST. The allegorical personage Charity figured as a saint in the Romish calendar, and consequently was currently spoken of as such by our ancestors. Ophelia sings,

By Gis, and by Saint Charity. *Hamlet. iv. 3.*

Gammer Gurton says,
And helpe me to my neele, for God's sake, and St. Charitic.
Gammer G. O. P. ii. 54.

Spenser also speaks of her:

Ah! dear Lord! and sweet Saint Charity!
That some good body once would pity me. *Ecl. May, 247.*

CHARLES'S WAIN. The old name for the seven bright stars of the constellation *Ursa Major*. The constellation was so named in honour of Charlemagne. With the usual regard of our elder poets to chronological propriety, it is, in Fisher's *Fuinus Troes*, put into the mouth of Brennus the Gaul, who took Rome. Yet Fisher was an academic.

From the unbounded ocean, and cold climates
Where *Charles's wain* circles the northern pole.
Fuinus Troes, O. P. vii. 446.

The editor of the old plays, there, and in vol. v. 259. explains it as the constellation *Ursa Minor*, which is a mistake.

Charles Wane is used by Bp. Gavin Douglas.

TO CHARM. To utter musical sounds, whether by voice or instrument. From *charma*, Ital.

Here we our slender pipes may safely *charm*.
Spens. Shep. Kal. October, v. 118.

O what songs will I *charm* out, in praise of those valiantly strong-stinking breaths. *Decker, Gul's Hornk. Proam.*

Hence Milton's beautiful expression:
With *charm* of earliest birds. *Par. L. iv. 641.*

CHARMER. One who dealt in charms or spells; a magician.

—That handkerchief

Did an Egyptian to my mother give.
She was a *charmer*, and could almost read
The thoughts of people. *Oth. iii. 4.*

I fly mused as *charmers* in a mist. *Fuinus Troes, O. P. vii. 497.*

In the Psalms, we read of the *charmer* who *charms* wisely, with a design to quell the fury of the adder. *Ps. lvi. 5.*

CHARNICO, or CHARNECO. A sort of sweet wine. Supposed by Warburton to be derived from *charneca*, the Spanish name for a species of turpentine tree.

And here, neighbour, here's a cup of *charneco*. *2 Hen. VI. ii. 3.*
Come my inestimable bullies, we'll talk of your noble acts in sparkling *charneco*. *Puritan, Act 4. Suppl. to Sh. ii. 616.*

It was probably esteemed a fine wine, being introduced with sack in the first cited passage, and in the following mentioned with anchovies, which were then esteemed a great delicacy:

And 's soon I'd undertake to follow her,
L. Where no old *charneco* is, nor no anchovies.

B. & Fl. Wit without M. Act 2.
A pottle of Greek wine, a pottle of Peter sa meene, a pottle of *charneco*. *2d Part of Honest Wh. O. P. iii. 457.*

It was probably a Spanish wine, being mentioned with others as such, in a work called *Philocothomista*.

See the note on the above passage. Yet Mr. Steevens asserts that *Charneco* is the name of a village near Lisbon.

CHARTEL. A challenge, or letter of defiance. From *charta*, Lat. The word now in use, but in a different sense, is *cartel*, from *cartelle*, Ital. See Johnson.

Chief of domestic knights, and errant,
Either for *chartel*, or for warrant. *Hudibr.* l. i. 21.

You had better have been drunk, and set in the stocks for it, when you sent the post with a whole packet of *chartels* for me.
Lord Roost's Letter to Lord Dorchester, 1659. p. 5.

CHARY. Scrupulous; nicely cautious. See **CHARINESS** above.

The *chariest* maid is prodigal enough
If she unmask her beauty to the moon. *Haml.* i. 3.
Nor am I *chary* of my beauty's hue,
But that I am troubled with the tooth-ach sore.

George a Greene, O. P. iii. 30.

CHASBOW. The poppy, Scotch. Written also *chasbol*, *chesbol*, and *chesbowe*. See Jamieson.

The violet her fainting head declin'd
Beneath a sleepy *chasbow*. *Drummond*, p. 15. ed. 1791.

Gerard says, the plant was called in English poppy, or *cheese-bowles*, p. 400. A strange corruption!

CHASEMATE. See CASAMATE.

CHAUCER'S JESTS. Incontinence in act or language. Probably from the licentious turn of some of that poet's Tales.

In good faith, no: the wight that once hath tast the fruits of love,
Untill her dying daye will long Sir *Chaucer's jests* to prove.
Promos. & Cassand. i. 3.

So Harrington, on the licentious use of the word occupies:

Lesbia doth laugh to heare sellers and buyers
Call'd by this name, *substantive occupiers*;
Lesbia, the word was good while good folk us'd it,
You mar'd it that with *Chaucer's jest* abus'd it.

Epigr. B. i. Ep. 8.

Yet would he not play Cupid's ape,
In *Chaucer's jest* lest he should shape
A pignony like himselfe. *Verses prefixed to Coryat*, Copy 11.

CHAUDRON, or CHAUDRON. Part of the entrails of an animal.

Add thereto a tyger's *chaudron*,
For the ingredients of our *chaudron*. *Macb.* iv. 1.

How fare I? troth, for sixpence a meal wench, as well as heart
can wish, with calves *chaldrons*, and clitterlings.

Honest Wh. O. P. iii. 300.

See Todd in CHAUDRON.

TO CHAUNE. To gape, or open. The word is Greek, however it got adopted here: *χαυνω*, laxo, aperio.

Oh, thou all bearing earth,
Which men do gape for, 'till thou cram'st thy mouths,
And chok'st thy throats with dust: O *chaune* thy breast,
And let me sink into thee. *Ant. & Mell. Anc. Dr.* ii. 144.

The editor of that work changed the word, because it was unknown to him. But Cotgrave has it, both in the French and English part, and Todd gives it as a substantive from Bp. Herbert Croft.

CHAW. An old form of the word jaw. It occurs in that form in the translations of the Bible, Ezekiel xxix. 4. and xxxviii. 4. but has been silently altered in the later editions. It was continued in the first part of the 18th century. Hence

CHAWL. The jaw, or jaw-bone.

Of an ass he caught the *chawle* bone. *Bochas.* 33.

Cited by a writer in the *Gent. Mag.* Feb. 1820, p. 116.

The editor adds, "Pigs' *chawls* are to be had at every

pork-shop." In Staffordshire, they are simply called *chawls*: which would be a better term than the compounds, *pigs'-faces*, or *pigs'-chops*, which are commonly used in London.

CHEAP, Market. See CHEPE.

CHEAPSIDE CROSS. The cross at Cheapside, being much revered by the Papists, was proportionally detested by the Puritans. It was therefore removed May 2d, 1643. In Randolph's *Muses' Looking Glass*, a Puritan calls it an idol;—or rather the statue of the Virgin which was on it.

She looketh like the idol of *Cheapside*.

CHEARE, or CHEERE. Look; air of countenance.

No sign of joy did in his looks appear,
Or ever mov'd his melancholy *cheare*.

Drayton's Owl, 8vo. p. 1292.

With *cheare* as though one should snuff out wheaten.

Where we have fought and chased off' with darts.

Ld. Surrey's Sonnet on Winds, Castle.

CHEAT-BREAD. Household bread; i. e. wheaten bread of the second sort. This is fully explained by Cotgrave, who, under PAIN, has *Pain* bourgeois, which he renders "crible bread, between white and brown, a bread that somewhat resembles our wheaten, or *cheat*." Todd derives it from *achet*, but that seems very doubtful. G. Mason, the censurer of Johnson, says, "the finest white bread."

No mancher can so well the courtly palate please,
As that made of the meal fetch'd from my fertile leaze.
Their finest of that kind, compar'd with my wheat,
For whiteness of the bread, doth look like common *cheat*.

Drayt. Polyolb. xvi. pag. 959.

See MANCHET.

The poor cattle yonder are passing away the time with a *cheat* loaf, and a bombard of broken beer.

B. Jonn. Mosque of Angurs, vol. vi. p. 123.

In the following it seems to indicate a fine sort, yet perhaps the speaker means that she shall be reduced even to the coarsest kind: she laments that she shall be,

Without French wires; or *cheat bread*, or quails; or a little dog; or a gentleman usher; or indeed any thing that's fit for a lady.

Eastward Hoe, O. P. iv. 281.

CHEATER, is said, in many modern notes, to have been synonymous with *gamerster*: but it meant always an unfair gamerster, one who played with false dice: though the name is said to have been originally assumed by those gentry themselves.

He's no swaggenger, hostess; a tame *cheater*, he. [The hostess immediately contrasts the expression with *honest man*.] *Cheater* call you him? I will bar no honest man my house, nor no *cheater*.

2 Hen. IV. ii. 4.

So, in Ben Jonson's epigram on *Captain Hazard* the *cheater*, his false play is immediately mentioned:

Touch'd with the sin of false-play in his punk,
Hazard a month forswore his, and grew drunk.

Epigr. 87.

In several old books, it is said that the term was borrowed from the lawyers, casual profits to a lord of a manor being called *escheats* or *cheats*, and the officer who exacted them *escheator* or *cheater*. An officer of the Exchequer, employed to exact such forfeitures, and therefore held in no good repute, was apparently so called, at least by the common people.

I will be *cheater* to them both, and they shall be *escheators* to me.

Mer. W. W. i. 3.

TO CHECK. A term in falconry. To pause in the

flight; to change the game while in pursuit, especially for an inferior kind.

And like the haggard *check* at ev'ry feather
That comes before his eye.

Twel. N. iii. 1.

CHECK, s. Base game itself was also called *check*; such as rooks, small birds, &c.

To take your falcon from going out to any *check*, thus you must do: If she hath kill'd a *check* and has fed thereon, before you come in, &c.

The free haggard.

(Which is that woman that luth wing, and knows it,
Spirit and plume) will make a hundred *checks*
To shew her freedom.

B. & Fl. Tamer tamed.

See *Todd, CHECK, No. 5.*

CHECK-LATON. Used by Spenser for a kind of gilt leather, as he has defined it in his *View of Ireland*, and probably means the same here.

But in a jacket, quilted richly rare,
Upon *checklaton*, he was strangely dight.

F. Q. VI. vii. 43.

Tyrwhitt, on Chaucer, seems rather to make it the form of a robe, from an old French word *ciclatoun*; and he considers Spenser as mistaken in his idea of it. Yet Chaucer's words are, "his robe was of *ciclatoun*," which surely implies that it was made of a substance so called.

CHEEKS AND EARS. A fantastic name for a kind of head-dress, of temporary fashion.

Fr. O then thou can't tell how to help me to *cheeks* and *ears*.
L. Yes, mistress, very well. *Fl. S. Cheeks and ears!* why, mistress Frances, want you *cheeks* and *ears*? methinks you have very fair ones. *Fr.* Thou art a fool indeed. Tom, thou knowest what I mean. *Cir. Ay, ay, Kester;* 'tis such as they wear at their heads.

London Prod. iv. 3. Suppl. to Sh. ii. 511.

CHEPE. Market, Saxon.

Nor can it nought our gallant prayres reape,
Unless it be done in [the] staring *chepe*. *Red. from Parv. Sc. 1.*

As good *chepe* is therefore exactly analogous to the French, aussi bon *marché*.

That if there were a thousand soules on a hepe,
I would bring them all to heaven, as good *chepe*
As ye have brought yourselfe on pilgrimage.

Four Ps., O. P. i. 60.

But the sack that thou hast drunk me would have bought me
lights as good *cheap*, at the dearest chandler's in Europe.

1 Hen. IV. iii. 3.

Perhaps thou may'st agree better *cheap* now.

Anonymous Play of Hen. V.

Hence *Cheapside, East Cheap, &c.*

CHERALLY. A liquor, but of what sort is uncertain.

By your leave, Sir, I'll tend my master, and instantly be with you for a cup of *cherally* this week.

B. & Fl. Fair M. of Inn, ii. 2.

Mr. Weber's conjecture is hardly worth notice.

CHERRY-PIT. A puerile game, which consisted of pitching cherry-stones into a small hole, as is still practised with leaden counters called *dumps*, or with money.

What man, 'tis not for gravity to play at *cherry-pit* with Satan.
Twel. N. iii. 4.

Nash, speaking of the disfigurement of ladies' faces by painting, says,

You may play at *cherry-pit* in their cheeks.

I have loved a witch ever since I play'd *cherry-pit*.

Witch of Edmonton.

His ill favoured visage was almost eaten through with pock-holes, so that half a parish of children might easily have played at *cherry-pit* in his face.

Fenner's Compteri Com. W. in Cens. Lit. 1. 301.

CHESSENER. A chess-player.

Yonder's my game, which, like a politic *chessemer*,
I must not seeme to see. *Middl. Game at Chess, Act iv.*

CHEST. For a coffin. In very common use.

But first, in Duden's place, now laid in *chest*,
Chuse you some other captain, stout and wise.

Fairf. Tasso, v. 5.

Sleep'st thou yet here, forgetful of this thing,

That yet thy friends lie slant, not laid in *chest*? *Id. x. 8.*

Chests is put also for the game of chess. *O. P. v. 168.*

CHEVERIL. A kid; more commonly, kid leather. *Chevreuil, Fr.*

A sentence is but a *cheveril* glove to a good wit; how quickly the wrong side may be turned outward! *Twel. N. iii. 1.*

This leather being of a very yielding nature, was often alluded to in comparisons:

Oh here's a wit of *cheveril*, that stretches from an inch narrow to an ell broad! *Rom. & Jul. ii. 4.*

Not *cheveril* stretching to such prophannation.
Two Maids of Moreclack, 1609.

Thus a very flexible conscience was proverbially compared to it:

He hath a conscience like a *cheveril's* skin. *Ray, 274.*

—Which gifts—the capacity

Of your soft *cheveril* conscience would receive

If you might please to stretch it. *Hen. VIII. ii. 3.*

He had a tongue for ev'ry language fit,

A *cheveril* conscience, and a searching wit.

Drayton's Owl, Works, 8vo. p. 1302.

CHEVISAANCE. Achievement; action.

But through this and other their misreance,
They taken many a wrong *chevisaance*. *Spens. Ecl. May, 91.*

CHEWET, certainly meant a sort of minced, or forced-meat pye; but as Prince Henry, when he calls Falstaff *Chewet*, is reproving him for unseasonable chattering, interrupting grave business,

Pence, *chewet*, peace, *1 Hen. IV. v. 1.*

It is more likely that he alluded to the chattering bird, called in French *chouette*, by us chough, or jack-daw. Common birds had always a variety of names.

As for the other *chevet*, Cotgrave uses it to explain the French word *chouellet*, thus, "a little round pie, resembling our *chuet*." Lord Bacon mentions *chets*, in his *Natural History*, and calls them minced meat. In the following proverbial line, bird or minced-pye may suit equally well:

Chatting to chiding is not worth a *chuet*.

Heywood's Poems, 4to. G. 4.

CHEWRE, only a corrupt form of **CHARE**. A task, or business. I have little doubt that it was pronounced *cheer*.

Here's two *chevres cheer'd*; when wisdom is employed
'Tis ever thus. *B. & Fl. Love's Cure, iii. 2.*

i. e. "Here's two *chares char'd*," two businesses done, two points gained. *Cheer* is very likely to be said for *chare*: as it frequently is, even now, for *chair*.

CHIAUS. An officer under the Turkish government.

Sandys writes it *chaus*, and thus defines it:

Of the other *Jenogians* some come to *chaus*; who go on embassies, execute commandements, and are as pursuivants, and under sheriffs attending the employment of the Emperor—and on the courts of justice, soliciting also the causes of their clients.

Sandys's Travels, p. 48.

In 1609, a *chiaus* was sent by Sir Robert Shirley from Constantinople, who, before his employer arrived, had *chiansed* (or choused) the Turkish and Persian merchants out of four thousand pounds, and

had decamped. The affair was quite recent when Jonson's Alchemist appeared, 1610, who thus alludes to it:

D. What do you think of me?

That I am a *chiaus*?

Face. What's that?

D. The Turk [who] was here.

As one would say, do you think I am a Turk? *Alch. i. 2.*

And afterwards,

This is the gentleman, and he's no *chiaus*.

Id.

"The Turk," says Mr. Gifford, "was probably little conscious that he had enriched the language with a word, the etymology of which would mislead Upton, and puzzle Dr. Johnson." He might have mentioned Skinner, and others also.

Hence therefore to *chouse*, which is the same sound in different letters; and which, while the fact was remembered, was written *chiause*. As by *Shirley*, quoted by Mr. Gifford; and by *Gayton, Festiv. Notes*, B. iv. chap. 16 and 18, *chiazue*. So capricious is often the origin of words, and so dangerous to etymologists. *Rycaut* writes it *chiause*.

CHIBBALS, or CHIBBOLS. Onions. From *ciboule*, Fr.

As at St. James's, Greenwich, Tibbals,

Where the nouns plump as *chibbals*

Soon shall, &c. *B. Jon. Gipsies Metam. a Masque*, vol. vi. p. 73.

To CHIDE. Sometimes merely to make a noise, without any reference to scolding. It means here the cry of hounds:

— Never did I hear

Such gallant *chiding*; for besides the groves,

The skies, the fountain, ev'ry region near

Seem'd all a mutual cry. *Mids. N. Dr. iv. 1.*

— I take great pride

To hear soft music, and thy shrill voice *chide*.

Humour out of breath, cited by Mr. Steevens.

In the following passage either sense may do:

— I can

With as much patience bear the mariners

Chide as a storm. *Musci Looking Gl. O. P. ix. 201.*

To CHIEVE. To succeed; to proceed: as in the phrase, "Faie chieve you," which Coles renders, *opus tuum fortunet Deus, spirit labori tuo*

You have us'd a doctor farre worse, and therefore look for ill *cheting*. *Ulysses upon Ajax*, D. 2. b.

CHILD. A youth trained to arms, whether squire or knight; derived by some from the Saxon *cilt*, a prince.

Child Rowland to the dark tower came.

Leur, iii. 4.

And yonder lives the child of Elle,

A young and comely knight. *Percy's Anc. Ballads*, i. 109.

See his annotation prefixed to *Child Waters*, vol. iii.

p. 54. Sir Tristram in Spenser is called *child Tristram*, immediately after his being dubbed a squire:

So he him dubbed, and his squire did call,

Full glad and joyous then young Tristram grew.

After which it is subjoined,

Child Tristram pray'd that he with him might go

On his adventure. *Spens. F. Q. VI. li. 35, 36.*

On this account, Mr. Todd inclines to think that the title belongs to a squire, and not to a knight; though he confesses that it may be found applied to the latter, in the old ballads and romances. But Prince Arthur, in his own Spenser, was a complete knight, and of him his author has said expressly,

The noble *childe*, preventing his desire,

Under his club with wary boldnesse went. *F. Q. VI. viii. 15.*

See also V. xi. 8.

Upton has asserted that *cnih* or knight, in Saxon, meant also child; but we see that a squire might be

so styled. Childe Harold has lately made the term very familiar.

To CHILD. To bear children. *Childing* women was a common expression for lying-in women.

— The spring, the summer,

The chiding autumn, angry winter, change

Their wonted liveries.

Mids. ii. 2.

In the above passage *childing* means fruitful. It is cited several times from Heywood, as

And at one instant she shall *child* two issues.

Silv. Age.

This Queen Gemma *childing* died. *Warner's Alb. Eng. iii. 18.*

Drayton uses it also, of Elfrida:

Who having in her youth of *childing* felt the woe,

Her lord's embraces vow'd she never more would know.

Polyol. Song xii. p. 893.

Childing plants were those now termed by the botanists prolificious, in which one flower rises within or around another, and sometimes several.

Furthermore there is another pretty double daisy, which differs from the first described only in the flower, which at the sides thereof puts forth many footstalks carrying also little double flowers, being mostly of a red colour, so that each stalk carries as it were an old one, and the brood thereof: whence they have fitly termed it the *childing daisy*. *Gerarde Herb. p. 635.*

CHILD, for a young person. This, says Mr. Warton, was anciently restrained to the young of the male sex. Thus the *children* of the chapel signifies the boys of the chapel, &c.; and in Lord Surrey's translation of the second book of Virgil, for *pueri inunptaque puella sacra canunt*, we have

Children and maids that holy carols sung.

And for *puer Ascanius*,

The *childe* Julius.

Hist. of Poetr. iii. 23.

From a passage in the Winter's Tale, Mr. Steevens has maintained that the contrary was the usage, where it is said,

A very pretty bearme,

A boy, or a *child*, I wonder.

Act iii. sc. 3.

But this may perhaps be rather referred to the simplicity of the shepherd, reversing the common practice, than taken as an authority for it. As to a general reference to the usage of some counties, it cannot have much weight.

CHILDREMAS DAY. It was a popular superstition, which in the remote parts of the island is not yet extinct, that no undertaking could prosper which was begun on that day of the week on which *Childermas*, or Innocents' Day, last fell.

Friday, quoth-a, a dismal day! *Childermas-day* this year was Friday. *Sir John Oldcastle, Part I. Suppl. to Sh. ii. 297.*

Bourne thus speaks of it:

According to them it is very unlucky to begin any work upon *Childermas day*; and what day soever that falls on, whether on a Monday, Tuesday, or any other, nothing must be begun on that day through the year. *Obs. on Popular Antiq. ch. 18.*

CHILDNESS. Used once by Shakespeare, for childishness.

And, with his varying *childness*, cures in me

Thoughts that would thicke my blood.

Wint. Tale, i. 2.

CHIN-CLOUT. The muffler formerly worn by females.

If I mistook not at my entrance there hangs the lower part of a gentlemans gown, with a mask and a *chin-clout*.

Mad World, O. Pl. v. 362.

It is afterwards said of the lady,

She wears a *linen cloth* about her jaw.

Id. p. 370.

CHINESES. Formerly used for the Chinese, and even later than the times of Shakespeare. Thus Milton,

But in his way lights on the barren plains

Of Sericana, where *Chinees* drive

With sails and wind their cany waggons light.

Par. Lost, iii. 438.

And the account of the *Chineses* is not hard to be reconciled with that of the Septuagint. *Tillotson, Sermon. 1.*

But for this let them consult the king of France's late envoy thither, who gives no better account of the *Chineses* themselves. *Locke, l. 4. § 8. Essay on H. Und.*

And the *Chineses* now, who account the world 3,269,000 years old, or more. *Id. li. 14. § 30.*

Something of this I have seen in some places, but heard more of it from others who have lived much among the *Chineses*; a people whose way of thinking seems to lie as wide of ours in Europe as their country does.

Sir Wm. Temple on Gardening, vol. iii. p. 220.

CHIOPPINE. A sort of high shoe, formerly worn by ladies; or rather a clog or patten, as Coryat says, "They wear it under their shoes," *loc. infr. cit.*

By'r lady, your ladyship is nearer to heaven than when I saw you last, by the altitude of a *chioppine*. *Hamlet. ii. 2.*

The derivation is Spanish, (*chapin*.) The wear of them is found most frequently attributed to Italian ladies:

The Italian in her high *chopeene*.

Heyw. Challenge of Beauty, Act 5.

Venice was more famous for them than any other place, and they seem to have been carried there to the greatest excess, where walking was least required.

'Tis ridiculous to see how these ladies crawl in and out of their gondolas, by reason of their *chioppines*, and what dwarfs they appear, when taken down from their wooden scaffolds.—Courtiers or citizens may not wear *chioppines*.

Evelyn's Journal, 1645. vol. i. p. 190.

As for the women here, [at Venice] they would gladly get the same reputation that their husbands have, of being tall and handsome, but they overdo it with their horrible *chioppin*, or high shoes, which I have often seen to be a full half yard high.

Lassels's Italy, Part ii. p. 580.

See also his discussion on the inconvenience and use of them.

Massinger spells it *chapin*, according to the etymology:

—I am dull—some music—

Take my *chapins* off. So, a lusty strain. *Revenge, i. 2.*

Their Spanish origin is also alluded to by Ben Jonson:

—For that

He has the bravest device (you'll love him for't)

Th' say he wears *cioppinos*, and they do so

In Spain.

Devil's an Ass, iii. 4.

The person spoken of was to be disguised as a Spanish lady, in which dress he appears, Act iv. sc. 3. and talks of the fashion of *cioppinos* accordingly. The intimate connexion between Spain and some parts of Italy accounts sufficiently for the quick adoption of the fashion in the latter country. In Marston's *Dutch Courtezan*, their construction is partly explained. "Dost not wear high cork shoes: *choppines*?" D. 4. Coryat calls them *chapineys*, and describes them as made of wood covered with coloured leather, and sometimes even half a yard high, their altitude being proportioned to the rank of the lady; so that they could not walk without being supported: this was at Venice. *Cor. Crudities, vol. ii. p. 37. repr.*

And for a special prebeminence [the tragic actors] did walke upon those high corked shoes or pantofles, which they now call in Spain and Italy *shoppini*.

Puttenham, Art. of Poes. ch. xv. b. 1.

It is odd enough that no corresponding word is found in such Italian dictionaries as I have had an opportunity to consult: not even *cioppino*, which, on the authority of Jonson, added to the evidence of its

form, we might have supposed to be the word in that language.

Hall writes the word, *chippins*.

What an irregular height doth Venetian *chippins* mount them to! *Parad. iii. p. 67.*

CHIQUEINE. A sequine; an Italian coin. Coryat estimates its value at eight shillings and eight-penny halfpenny of the English coin of his time. vol. ii. p. 21. repr.

CHIRE, v. probably the same as *chirre*. To make an obscure noise.

What tho' he *chires* on purer manchet's crowne. *Hall, Sat. v. 9.*

To CHIRRE. To chirp. A word meant to express the indistinct noise made by some birds.

You do affect as timorously as swans,
(Cold as the brook they swim in) who do bill
With lardy modesty, and chirring plead
Their constant resolutions.

Glaphorne's Argalus and Parthenia, 4to. C. 4.

Said also of the murmur of turtles.

Also of grasshoppers:

But that there was in place to stir

His spleen, the chirring grasshopper.

Herrick, p. 136.

To chirp is now the word in use. See *Jumii Etym. in Chirre*.

CHRISOME, or CHRYSOM, or CHRISME. "The face-cloth, or piece of linen put upon the head of a child newly baptis'd." *Kersey.* Also, *chrisoms*, "Infants that die within the month of birth, or at the time of their wearing the *chrisom-cloth*." *Id.*

The best account is in Blount's *Glossography*, as it notices all the senses in due order:

Chrisome (à *xpm*) signifies properly the white cloth which is set by the minister of baptism upon the head of a child newly anointed with *chrisin* after his baptism: now it is vulgarly taken for the white cloth put about or upon a child newly christened, in token of his baptism; wherewith the women use to shroud the child, if dying within the month; otherwise it is usually brought to church at the day of purification. *Chrisoma*, in the bills of mortality, are such children as die within the month of birth, because during that time they use to wear the *chrisom-cloth*. And in some parts of England, a calf kill'd before it is a month old, is called a *chrisom-calf*.

Infants were so called in the registers and bills of mortality:

When the convulsions were but few, the number of *chrisoms* and infants was greater.

Graunt's Bills of Mortality, cited in Johns. Dict.

Hence it is plain that in the following passage we should read "*chrisom child*," unless Mrs. Quickly be supposed to disfigure the word.

'A nude a finer end, and went away, an it had been any *chrisom'd child*. *Hen. V. ii. 3.*

Chrysome child is used where no suspicion of misuse can apply:

Doe not confess you are a lieutenant, or you an
Antient, and no man will quarrel w'ee you
Shall be as secure as *chrysome* children.

Shirley's Doubtful Heir, ii. p. 16.

—And would'st not join thy halfpenny

To send for milk for the poor *chrysome*. *Witt, O. P. viii. 508.*

The original use of the *chrisme* cloth was to prevent the rubbing off the *chrisin* or holy unguent, a part of the old baptismal office.

It afterwards came to signify a white mantle thrown over the whole infant, which became in some places the perquisite of the clergyman.

Madam, the preacher

Is sent for to a churching, and doth ask

If you be ready: he shall lose, he says,

His *chrysme* else.

City Match, O. P. ix. 352.

In the liturgy compiled by Cranmer, Ridley, &c. in the second year of Edward VI., the following was part of the office of baptism: The child, if not weak, was to be dipped three times; first on the right side, then on the left, and lastly with the face towards the font. After which, the godfathers and godmothers were to take, and lay their hands on the child; and the minister was to put upon it the *white vesture*, or *chrisom*, saying,

Take this *white vesture*, for a token of the innocency, which, by God's grace, in this holy sacrament of baptism, is given unto thee; and for a sign whereby thou art admonished, so long as thou livest, to give thyself to innocency of living; that after this transitory life thou mayest be partaker of the life everlasting. Amen. *Lives of the Compilers of the Liturgy*, Appendix, p. clxv.

This, as well as other ceremonies, was struck out at the revival of the Liturgy in 1551, p. clxxxix. The French word for the baptismal oil was *creme* or *crime*; for the *chrisom* cloth, *cremeau*. See *Cotgrave* in both those words, who further illustrates what is here said.

CHRIST-CROSS. The alphabet was called the Christ-cross-row, some say because a cross was prefixed to the alphabet in the old primers; but as probably from a superstitious custom of writing the alphabet in the form of a cross, by way of charm. This was even solemnly practised by the bishop in the consecration of a church. See *Picart's Religious Ceremonies*, vol. i. p. 131. It was also termed in French *croix de par Dieu*. It was pronounced *cris-cros*. Shakespeare calls it the *cross-row*.

Aud from the *cross-row* plucks the letter G. *Rich. III.* i. 1.

The mark of noon on a dial is in the following passage jocularly called the *Christ-cross* of the dial, being the figure of a cross placed instead of xii.

Fall to your business roundly; the fescue of the dial is upon the *Christ-cross* of noon. *Puritan*, iv. 2. *Suppl.* to *Sh.* ii. 607.

CHRISTENDOM. Usually a general term for the Christian part of the world; also for baptism.

—Then looking to behold

People that had receiv'd their *christendome*,
As the false pilot promis'd him he should.

Fanshew's Lusid, i. 104.

This struck such fear that straight his *christendome*
The king receives, and many with the king.

Id. x. 116.

You must forsake your *christendom* and faith.

Fairf. Tasso, x. 69.

They all do come to him with friendly face,
When of his *christendome* they understand.

Harrington. Ariost. xliii. 189.

Hence used for the name given in baptism, and even for an appellation in general:

—With a world

Of pretty, fond, adoptious *christendoms*
That blinking Cupid gossips—

All's W. i. 1.

That is, "a number of pretty, fond, adopted appellations, or Christian names, to which blind Cupid stands godfather." The commentators appear not to have understood this passage.

See **ADOPTIOUS**.

Sometimes it means Christianity itself. Prince Arthur says,

—By my *christendome*

So I were out of prison, and kept sleep,
I should be merry as the day is long.

K. John, iv. 1.

CHRISTMAS. The celebration of this festival, at the inns of court, was anciently attended with much revelry. In Dugdale's *Origines Juridicales*, p. 150.

&c. is an account of a grand Christmas kept at the Temple in 1562, at which Lord Robert Dudley, afterwards Earl of Leicester, presided. An account of a similar feast at Gray's-inn, is inserted in Nichols's *Progresses of Elizabeth*, vol. i. under the title of *Gesta Grayorum*. Gaming was a good deal practised on those occasions, which is alluded to in the following passage:

Worth so much! I know my master will make dice of them; then 'tis but letting master Alexander carry them next *Christmas* to the Temple, he'll make a hundred marks a night of them.

Match at Mids. O. P. vii. 358.

I thought he [the devil] was a cheater, e'er since I heard two or three Templers swear at dice, the last *Christmas*, that the devil had got all.

Hog has lost, &c. O. P. vi. 445.

CHRISTMAS PRINCE. This high title was sometimes given, for the greater solemnity, to the Lord of *Misrule*, who presided at any distinguished festival of the kind. A most curious narrative of such a celebration has lately been published in a collection of tracts, called "*Miscellanea Antiqua Anglicana*," from an original MS. preserved at St. John's College, Oxford. It took place in the year 1607. The *Gesta Grayorum* above mentioned afford another remarkable instance of the same kind; and a third is mentioned as carried on in the *Middle Temple* in 1635. See Pref. to *Christmas Prince*, p. ix. See **BOY-BISHOP**.

CHUCK. Corrupted from chick, and used as a fondling expression. In the following passage, the immediate substitution of *biddy* illustrates its signification:

Why how now, my bawcock? how dost thou, *chuck*?

Mal. Sir! Sir! To. Ay, biddy, come with me. *Twel. N.* iii. 4.

—Immortal sex-egg *chuck* of Tyndarus's wife.

Albion's Engl. v. 97.

Meaning Helen: Shakespeare has ventured to use it in tragic style:

Be ignorant of the knowledge, dearest *chuck*,
'Till thou applaud the deed. *Macb.* iii. 2.

So in *Othello*:

—What promise, *chuck*? *iii.* 4.

One that does nothing without his *chuck*, that is his wife.

Earle, Microc. p. 184. Ed. Bliss.

CHUFF. A term of reproach, usually applied to avacious old citizens; of uncertain derivation. Some suppose it to be from *chough*, which is similarly esteemed a stupid one. See *Todd*.

Are ye undone? No ye fat *chuffs*, I would your store were here.

1 Hen. IV. ii. 2.

Troth, sister, I heard you were married to a very rich *chuff*.

Honest Wh. O. P. iii. 256.

—The *chuff's* crowns

Imprison'd in his trusty chest, methinks
I hear groan out, and long till they be thine.

Musca's Look. Glass, O. P. ix. 209.

Mr. Stevens quotes it "rusty chest," which is better.

CHURCH-ALE. A periodical festival, like the wakes of many parishes. See **ALE**.

For the *church-ale* two young men of the parish are verely chosen by their last foregoers, to be wardens; who, dividing the task, make collection among the parishioners of whatsoever provision it pleaseth them voluntarily to bestow. This they employ in brewing, baking, and other acates, against Whitson-tide, &c.

Carey's Surv. of Cornw. p. 68.

A piper it got at a *church-ale*.

B. Jones. Masque of Queens, vol. v. 328.

CINOPER. Supposed to be put for cinnabar.

I know you have arsenike,
Vitriol, sal-tartre, arguile, alkaly
Cinoper.

B. Jon. Alch. i. 3.

CINQUE-PACE. A kind of dance, (called also *galliard*) the steps of which were regulated by the number five.

Five was the number of the music's feet,
Which still the dance did with *five paces* meet.
Sir John Davies on Dance. St. 67.
And then comes repentance, and, with his bad legs, falls into the *cinque-pace* faster and faster, 'till he sink into his grave.
Much Ado, ii. 1.

Cinque-pace is there a quibble, alluding to *sink*, and *grave* is equally a pun; not alluding to the nature of the dance, which was not grave, (as Johnson says) but very lively. The poet loved to play on this word.

He seem'd the trimmest dancer that ever trode a *cinque-pace*
after sutch musicke. *Palace of Pleas. ii. Q. q. 6.*

See **GALLIARD**.

CIPRES. See **CYPRESS**.

A CIRCLING BOY. A species of *roarer*; one who in some way drew a man into a snare, to cheat or rob him. See *Mr. Gifford's* conjectures upon it. *Baith. Fair, iv. 3. p. 481.*

CIRCUIT, for CIRCLE. Applied to a crown.

Until the golden *circuit* on my head, &c. *2 Hen. VI. iii. 1.*
Also for a long compass of reasoning. See *Todd.*

CITIZEN, adj. Town bred; delicate. The use of this word as an adjective seems to have been only a license of Shakespeare's pen.

So sick I am not; yet I am not well:
But not so *citizen* a wanton as
To seem to die ere sick.

Cymb. iv. 2.

CITTERN. A musical instrument, like a guitar. See **BARBER**.

For grant the most barbers can play on the *cittern*.

B. Jon. Vision of Delight, vol. vi. p. 22.

B. Jonson makes Morose say of his wife, whom his barber had recommended,

I have married his *cittern* that's common to all men.

Silent Woman, iii. 5.

And, by the very same allusion, Matheo, in the Honest Whore, calls his wife

A barber's *cittern*, for every serving man to play upon.

O. Pl. iii. p. 471.

Dr. King says of the barbers in his time, that,

Turning themselves to perrwig making, they had forgot their *citterns* and their music. *Works, ii. 72.*

See Hawkins's note on *Walton's Angler*, Part I. ch. xvi. p. 286. ed. 1806.

The *cittern* had usually a head grotesquely carved at the extremity of the neck and finger-board. Hence these jests on the face of *Holofernes*:

H. I will not be put out of countenance.

B. Because thou hast no face.

H. What is this?—[pointing, doubtless, to his own face.]

B. A *cittern* head.

Du. The head of a bodkin.

Bi. A death's face in a ring.

L. L. Law, v. 2.

With several other fanciful allusions.

So in other old plays:

C. I hope the chronicles will rear me one day for a head-piece.

RA. Of woodcock, without brains in't; barbers shall wear thee on their *citterns*.

Ford's Love's Melancholy, ii. 1.

See also other passages cited by Mr. Steevens.

A similar allusion to the head of a rebec was

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current in France. In Gargantua's lamentation for his wife Badebec, we read,

Dead is the noble Badebec,
Who had a face like a rebec.

On which the note is,

A grotesque figure, or monstrous chimerical face, cut in the upper part of a rebec, which is a three stringed fiddle.
Motteux' Ed. vol. ii. p. 24.

So in the French:

Car elle avoit visage de rebec.

With a similar note, which Motteux translated.

CLADDER. Of uncertain derivation; probably no more than a temporary conversational term. The use and signification are only exemplified in this passage:

A. Two inns of court men.

B. Yes, what then?

A. Known *cladders*,

Through all the town.

B. *Cladders!*

From country madams to your glover's wife,
Or laundress. *City Match, O. P. ix. 998.*

To CLAM. See **CLEM**.

To CLAMMER, for CLAMBER. A colloquial pronunciation.

Methinks they might beware by other's harms,
And eke eschue to *clammer* up so hie.

Mirr. for Mag. Higgins's Ind. 1st ed.

Nor are these affections—so dull, but they can *clammer* over the Alps and Apennin to wait on you.

Howell's Letters, l. § 3. l. 2. 1st ed.

Where it is uniformly so spelt.

To CLANOUR. An expression taken from bell-ringing; it is now contracted to *clam*, and in that form is common among ringers. The bells are said to be *clamm'd*, when, after a course of rounds or changes, they are all pulled off at once, and give a general crash or *clam*, by which the peal is concluded. This is also called *firing*, and is frequently practised on rejoicing days. As this *clam* is succeeded by a silence, it exactly suits the sense of the following passage, in which the unabbreviated word occurs:

Is there not making-time, when you are going to bed, or kill-hole, to whistle off these secrets; but you must be title-tarting before all our guests?—'Tis well they are whispering:—*clamour* your tongues, and not a word more.

Wint. Tale, iv. 3.

Warburton conjectured rightly that the word had reference to bell-ringing, but mistook the application. In the ringing of bells, there is also an accidental *clam*, or *clamour*, as well as an intended one; which is, when bells are struck together unskillfully in ringing the changes, so as to produce discord. This kind of *clam* is mentioned in some old verses inscribed in the belfry of St. Peter's church at Shaftesbury, which were formerly communicated to me by a friend resident there, himself a great adept in ringing. The lines are curious altogether.

What music is there that compar'd may be,

With well-tun'd bells' enchanting melody?

Breaking with their sweet sound the wilding air,

They in the list'ning ear the soul ensnare.

When bells ring round and in their order be,

They do denote how neighbours should agree;

But when they *clam*, the harsh sound spoils the sport,

And 'tis like women keeping Dover-court.

A quotation produced by Mr. Todd shows that striking four bells at once, even so as to form a concord, was called *clammering*.

Mr. Gifford pronounces *clamour*, in the above passage of Shakespeare, to be a mere misprint, for

charm. (Note on Jonson's *Barth. Fair*, Act ii. sc. 1.) But such a mistake seems very improbable, both because the words are unlike, and because *charm* would occur more easily to a compositor than *clamour*.

CLAP-DISH; frequently written *clack-dish*. A wooden dish carried by beggars, with a moveable cover, which they clapped and clattered to show that it was empty. In this they received the alms. It was one mode, among others, of attracting attention.

And his use was to put a ducket in her *clack-dish*.

Meat. for *M*. iii. 2.

Can you think I get my living by a bell and a *clack-dish*? how's that?—Why, by begging, Sir.

Family of Love, cited by Mr. Stevens.

The bell seems to have been an additional improvement, when the noise of the *clap-dish* began to be disregarded.

Jocularly applied to a lady's mouth, from the noise it is supposed to make:

Widow, hold your *clap-dish*, fasten your tongue

Under your roof, and do not dare to call.

Green's Tu Quoque, O. P. vii. 103.

Two proverbs were founded on this custom.

1. He *claps his dish* at a wrong man's door. *Ray*, 186.

2. To know any thing, As well as a beggar *knows his dish*.

The former is used by Ben Jonson, in company with one of similar import:

He has the wrong sow by the ear *i. e.* faith, and *claps his dish* at the wrong man's door.

Every Man in his H. ii. 1.

See also O. P. iii. 442.

The *clap-dish* is still used on particular days by a society of widows, who subsist in almshouses, without the gate of York called *Mickle-gate Bar*. At those times they are allowed to beg from house to house, and enforce their supplications in the ancient manner, by clattering this wooden dish. Their dish has no cover, but the noise is made by a kind of button suspended by a string from the bottom, and occasionally shaken within it.

The *clap-dish* was also termed a *clicket*. See Cotgr. in *cliquette*. It was used, I believe, originally, by lepers and other paupers deemed infectious, that the sound might give warning not to approach too near, and alms be given without touching the object. In a curious account of an escape of Corn. Agrippa, taken from one of his epistles, a boy who is to personate a Lazar is "leprosorum *capello* adornatus," furnished with a *clap-dish* like a leper, which has such an effect, that the rustics fly from him as from a serpent, and throw their alms upon the ground. He afterwards returns to his employers "*capello præsentium suam denuncians*." Schellhorn *Aman.* ii. p. 580.

CLAPPER-DUDGEON. A cant term for a beggar. Probably derived from the custom above mentioned of clapping a dish.

See in their rags then, dancing for your sports,

Our *clapper-dudgeons*, and their walking mort.

Jovial Crew, O. P. x. 372.

It is but the part of a *clapper-dudgeon*

To strike a man in the street. *George a Greene*, O. P. iii. 44.

CLARISSIMO. A grandee or gentleman of Venice; called sometimes *MAGNIFICO*.

But your *Clarissimo*, old round-back, he

Will crump you like a hog-louse with the touch.

B. Jons. Far, v. 2.

By the *Clarissimo* he means Corbaccio, to whom he says afterwards in derision, speaking of Mosca,

There was still something in his look did promise

The bane of a *Clarissimo*!

Sc. 8.

Coryat gives us this account of them: "It is said there are of all the gentlemen of Venice, which are there called *Clarissimos*, no lesse than three thousand." vol. ii. p. 32.

CLAYER. The old, and Mr. Todd thinks, the proper word for *cloter*. See *Todd*.

To **CLAW**. To scratch or tickle; and thence to flatter.

Laugh when I am merry, and *claw* no man in his humour.

Much Ado, i. 3.

He is a gallant fit to serve my Lord,

Who *clawes* and soothes him up at everie word.

T. Lodge, Satyre 1.

CLAW-BACK. One who scratches another's back. Metaphorically, a flatterer.

And I had *claw-backs* even at court full rife,

Which sought by outrage golden gains to rife.

Mirror for Magist. page 73.

The Pope's flatterers are called, by Bishop Jewel, the Pope's *claw-backs*. See Johnson's Dict. *Claw-back*. Johnson has placed the above passage under the sense of to tickle, and left that of to flatter without an instance: only marking it as obsolete.

CLEAN, *adv.* Quite.

Five summers have I spent in farthest Greece,

Roaming *clean* through the bounds of Asia,

And coasting homeward came to Ephesus.

Com. E. i. 1.

Clean for the purpose of the things themselves.

Jul. Cas.

CLEAR, *s.* Clearness; brightness.

Blush daies eternal lamp to see thy lot,

Since that thy *cleere* with cloudy darks is scar'd.

Lodge, Disc. Sat. p. 38. repr.

CLEAR, *adj.* Pure; innocent. This sense is rather obsolete, but is noticed by Dr. Johnson as the 10th of that word.

Therefore, thou happy father,

Think that the *clearest* gods, who make them honours

Of men's impossibilities, have preserv'd thee.

Lear, iv. 6.

So Milton:

Fame is the spur that the *clear* spirit doth raise.

Lycidas, 70.

Nor can so *clear* and great a spirit as her's

Admit of falsehood.

B. & Fl. False One, v. 1.

Then Collatine again by Lucrece's side,

In his *clear* bed might have reposed still.

Shaks. Rape of Lucr. Suppl. i. 495.

CLEEVES. An old plural of cliffs.

She sang and wept, O yee sea-binding *cleeves*,

Yield tributary drops, for Vertus grieves.

Brown's Past. i. 4. pag. 110.

Also p. 123.

Those *cleeves* whose craggy sides are clad

With trees of sundry suits. *Drayt. Muses' Elys.* vol. iv. 1447.

To *Pirene cleeves*, twene Spaine and France the bound.

Mirror for Mag. p. 8.

Cleeve, in the singular, is used by Drayton:

Thus leaning back against the rising *cleeve*.

Moses, p. 1620.

Sometimes written *clives*:

The *cliver* are his, and all of chrystal shine.

Shippe of Safegarde, 1569.

To **CLEM**. To starve. As a neuter verb.

Hard is the choice, when the valiant must eat their arms, or

clém.

B. Jons. Every Man out of H. iii. 6.

As a verb active:

I cannot eat stones and turfs, say. What, will he *clém* me and his followers? Ask him an he will *clém* me; do, go.

Id. Poetaster, i. 2.

Now lions' *half-clém'd* entrails roar for food.

Antonio and Mellide.

Clam, in the following passage, seems to be the same word:

— And yet I
Sollicitous to increase it, when my intrails
Were *clam'd* with keeping a perpetual fast, &c.
Massing, Roman Actor, li. 2.

"I shall be *clam'm'd*," for starv'd, is still provincially used in Staffordshire.

To *CLEPE*. To call. Saxon.
They *clepe* us drunksards, and with swinish phrase
Tax our addition. *Hamlet*, i. 4.
To appeal:

— For to the gods I *clepe*
For true recorde of this my faithfull speche.
Ferrex and Porrex, O. P. i. 143.

The *præterite* is frequently written *clipped* and *yclept*, &c.

CLEVES. Claws. Minshew says, of crabs, scorpions, &c. and seems to derive it from *chela*, *χελαι*; so also Skinner. In the following passage it is applied to the talons of a bird of prey, and I believe was chiefly so used.

— To save her from the seize
Of vulture death, and those relentless *cleys*.
B. Jon. Underw. vol. vii. 29.

One editor doubted the existence of the word: his successor says it is common.

See *CLEES*, in Johnson.

CLIFF, in music, from *clef*, signifying a key; as it is a key to what is written: the lines and spaces referring to different notes, according to the cliff prefixed at the beginning. The principal *cliffs* are the bass, treble, and tenor; these are ascertained by the gamut. She will sing any man at first sight

— And any man
May sing her if he can take her *cliff*, she's noted.
Tro. and Cress. v. 2.

It is often equivocally used by our old comic writers.

CLIM, or *CLERM O'* THE *CLOUGH*. A noted archer. See *ADAM BELL*.

Though this rude *Cl'm* 't *th' Clough* presume,
In his desires more than his strength can justify.
Wits, O. P. viii. 436.

To *CLING*, v. a. Supposed to be used in the sense of to shrink or shrivel up, in the following passage:

— If thou speak false,
Upon the next tree thou shalt hang alive
'Till famine *cling* thee. *Mach.* v. 5.

Kersey has *clung* in the sense of shrunk or shrivelled. In the following it seems to mean embrace: Some fathers dread not (gone to bed in wine)
To slide from the mother, and *cling* the daughter-in-law.
Revenge's Tragic, O. P. iv. 322.

In the next it is used still less intelligibly:
Audrea slain! then weapon *cling* my breast.
1st Part of Jeronimo, O. P. iii. 91.

Dr. Johnson notices the first sense, and derives it from the Saxon. See Junius, Etym. in *cling* *marcere*.

CLINQUANT, *adj.* Shining. From the French word *cliquant*, meaning tinsel.

To-day the French
All *cliquant*, all in gold, like heathen gods,
Shone down the English. *K. Hen. VIII.* i. 1.
His buskins *cliquant*, as his other attire.

CLIP, v. To embrace. *Metaph.* to encompass.
That Neptune's arms, who *clippeth* thee about,
Would bear thee from the knowledge of thyself. *K. John*, v. 2.
Then again worries he his daughter, with *clipping* her.
Wint. Tale, v. 2.

While others *clip* the sun, they *clasp* the shades.
Rev. Trag. O. Pl. iv. 336.

See to *COLL*.

Johnson has not marked this sense as obsolete, which certainly it is.

CLIT. A word which I have seen only in the following passage, and cannot explain.

For them with us the days more darkish are,
More short, cold, moyste, and stormy cloudy *clit*,
For sadness more than mirths or pleasures fit.
Mirr. for Mag. Higgins's Ind.

CLOKE, *BLACK*. Anciently the appropriated dress of the speaker of a prologue. Black dress was long retained, when the cloke was disused, and is perhaps still.

Do you not know that I am the *Prologue*? Do you not see this long *black velvet cloak* upon my back? Nay, have I not all the signs of a *Prologue* about me? *Four Prentices*, O. Pl. vi. 454.

In the Induction to *Cynthia's Revels*, to settle the doubt who shall speak the prologue, one says, "I plead possession of the cloke," and directly begins, "Gentles, your suffrages I pray you." *B. Jons*.

CLOUGH. A valley between two hills; pronounced *cluff*, and sometimes so written. As by Gayton, "Clem of the *cluff*." *Festiv. Notes*, p. 21. And so rhymed by others, when that famous personage was mentioned.

The other *Clym* of the *Clough*,
An archer good enough.
Ballad of Adam Bell, &c. *Percy's Reliques*, i. p. 156.

Here also:

Each place for to search, in hill, dale and *clough*,
In thicke or in thin, in smooth or in rough.
Robinson's Rev. of Wicked.

Verstegan thus defines its meaning:

A *clough* or *clough* is a kind of brack or valley down a slope, from the side of a hill. *Restit.* ch. 9.

Cliff is probably from the same origin.

CLOUT. The mark, fixed in the centre of the butts, at which archers shot for practice. *Clouette*, Fr. Metaphorically, for an object sought, of any sort. Literally the nail, or pin.

Indeed he must shoot nearer, or he'll ne'er hit the *clout*.
Love's L. L. i. 1.
O well-flown bird! i' the *clout*, i' the *clout*. *Lear*, iv. 6.

Here *Lear* in imagination calls his arrow *bird*: like an ardent archer: bowlers speaks similarly to their bowls.

Wherein our hope
Is, though the *clout* we do not always hit,
It will not be imputed to his wit. *B. Jon. Staple of N. Epil.*

The best shot was that which *clove* or split the *clout* or pin itself.

CLOUTED; from *clout*, a nail. Fortified with nails.
Thus:

I thought he slept, and put
My *clouted* brogues from off my feet, whose rudeness
Answer'd my steps too loud. *Cymb.* iv. 2.
See *BROGUES*.

Clouted cream is a very different matter, being only a corruption of *clotted*, or thickened.

CLOWN. "The clown in Shakespeare," say the commentators, "is commonly taken for a licensed jester, or domestic fool." The fool was indeed the inmate of every opulent house, but the rural jester, or *clown*, seems to have been peculiar to the country families. There was in him a premeditated mixture of rusticity and bluntness, which heightened the poignancy of his jests. Shakespeare's clowns were

deservedly famous for their wit and entertaining qualities. Yet they did not escape a sarcasm from a later wit, Cartwright, who probably would have laboured in vain to imitate what he satirized :

Shakespeare to thee was dull, whose best jest lies
I' th' lady's questions and the fool's replies :
Old fashion'd wit, which walk'd from town to town
In trunk hose ;—which our fathers call'd the clown.

Verses prefixed to Beaumont and Fletcher.

In an old play, we have this stage direction : " En-treth Moros, counterfeiting a vaine gesture, and a foolish countenance ; synging the foote of many songs, as fools were wont." *The longer thou livest, &c.* pr. 1580.

Shakespeare's fools and clowns abundantly answer to this character, since the foot, or burden of many songs, and other fragments of them, are exclusively preserved by these personages. See particularly, *All's well that ends well, Twelfth Night, and Lear.*

His clowns have certainly more wit than fools in general, and sometimes appear to have a little consciousness of their talents.

Heaven give them wisdom that have it; and those that are fools, let them use their talents. *Twelf. N. l. 5.*

Which I would thus paraphrase : " Heaven give real wisdom to those that are called wise, and a discreet use of their talents to fools, or jesters." To play the fool well requires no small wit.

CLOY, *r. a.* To claw, or stroke with a claw; from a more antiquated word, *cley*, or *clee*, meaning a claw.

Prunes the immortal wing, and *clays* his beak
As when his god is pleas'd.

Cymb. v. 4.

CLOYER. A term in the slang, or conventional language, of the thieves of old time, for one who intruded on the profits of young sharpers, by claiming a share.

Then there's a *cloyer*, or snap, that dogs any new brother in that trade, and snaps,—will have half in any booty.

Roaring Girl, O. Pl. vi. 113.

CLUNS. In any public affray, the cry was *Clubs! Clubs!* by way of calling for persons with clubs to part the combatants.

They are in the very wrath of love, and they will together;
clubs cannot part them. *As you I. ii. v. 2.*

Go, y're a prating Jack,
Nor is't your hopes of crying out for *clubs*,
Caa save you from my chastisement.

Green's Tu Q. O. Pl. vii. 53.

From the following passage, it appears that shopkeepers generally kept *clubs* in readiness, for the very purpose of checking affairs.

Do not shew
A foolish valour in the streets, to make
Work for the shopkeepers and their *clubs*;—'tis scurvy!

Mass. City Mod. i. 2.

But *clubs* were sometimes used to make, as well as to appease a quarrel.

I miss'd the meteor once, and hit that woman, who cried out *clubs!* When I might see from far forty truncheoners draw to her succour, which were the hope of the strand, where she was quartered. *Hen. VIII. v. 3.*

In the *Puritan*, when *clubs* are cried, Simon puns upon it :

Ay, I knew, by their shuffling, *clubs* would be trumps. *Sh. Suppl. ii. 574.*

In *Clutus's Whimzies*, [by R. Brathwaite] 1631, a ruffian, or bully, is represented as submitting to a demand at a three-penny ordinary " for feare of clubbes." *Char. 17. p. 134.*

Clubs was also the popular cry to call forth the London 'prentices.

CLUTCH, *s.* A claw. This I conceive, and not the verb, to be the primitive word, as to claw is certainly made from the substantive claw. It is not yett disused in the plural, *clutches*; and does not much require illustration. Here it is in the singular:

Between that zone where Cancer bends his *clutch*,
To that bright sun a bound septentrional. *Funch. Lusid, iii. 6.*
The etymology unknown.

CLUTCH, *v.* To seize or grasp any thing, as with claws. This verb has not been much used since Shakespeare's time, who has it several times.

—Come, let me *clutch* thee. *Macb. ii. 1.*

Clutch is one of the words which Crispinus is made to disgorge, in Jonson's *Portaster* :

Clutch! it is well that's come up, it had but a narrow passage. *Act v. sc. 2.*

I see no reason to suppose that Jonson meant to satirize Shakespeare in this passage. Decker was his object; and as *clutch* is certainly a harsh sounding word, it was probably the use of it by that poet which he ridiculed.

COACH-FELLOW. A horse employed to draw in the same carriage with another.

Their charriot horse, as they *coachfellows* were,
Fed by them. *Chapman, Ilad, x.*

Metaphorically, a person intimately connected with another:

I have grated upon my good friends for three reprieves, for you and your *coach fellow* Nym. *Merry W. W. ii. 2.*

Some editions read *couch-fellow*, but without any necessity or authority for the change; and there is more humour in making them beasts that draw together. A similar allusion is expressed in the following:

Are you he, my page here makes choice of to be his *fellow coach-horse* ? *Mons. D'Olivet.*

Other similar expressions have been produced.

COAL-HARBOUR. A corruption of *Cold-harbour*. An ancient mansion in Dowgate, or Down-gate Ward, London, of which Stowe gives a minute history in his account of that Ward. In the reign of Henry VIII. it was the residence of Tunstall, Bishop of Durham, when probably it obtained the privileges of a sanctuary. These were still retained, when small tenements were afterwards built upon the spot, which let well, as being a protection to persons in debt. Hence Hall says,

Thy starved brother live and die
Within the cold *Coal-harbour* Sanctuary. *Sat. v. 1.*
Or its lightnoud shall do worse, take sanctuary, in *Cole-harbour*—sanctuary, and fast. *B. Jons. Silent Wom. ii. 3.*

Here is that ancient modell of *Cole-harbour*, bearing the name of the Prodigal's Promontorie, and being, as a sanctuary for baugue-rupt debtors. *Healy's Disc. of a New World, p. 182.*

Mr. Lodge says that " Richard III. granted it for ever to the College of Herald, who had lately received their charter from him; and Henry VII., willing to annul every public act of his predecessor, gave it to the then Earl of Shrewsbury." He adds, " It was pulled down by Earl Gilbert, about the year 1600." *Illustrations, I. p. 9.*

COALS, to carry. To put up insults; to submit to any degradation. The origin of the phrase is this; that in every family, the scullions, the turnspits, the carriers of wood and coals, were esteemed the very lowest of menials. The latter in particular were the

servi sertorum, the drudges of all the rest. See **BLACK GUARD**. Hence the valiant declaration of Sampson, in the opening of *Romeo and Juliet*:

Gregory, o' my word we'll not *carry coals*. *Rom. & Jul. i. 1.*
Nym and Bardolph are sworn brothers in filching, and in Calvis they stole a fire-shovel: I knew, by that piece of service, the men would *carry coals*. *Hen. V. iii. 2.*

He means to insinuate that they were base, cowardly rascals. Puntarvolo says,

See! here comes one that will *carry coals*, ereo, will hold my dog. *B. Jons. Ec. M. out of H. v. 1.*

This is said upon the approach of a servant with a basket, probably of *coals*.

In most of these cases *charcoal* is probably meant. See **COLLIEN**.

The phrase is too common in old authors to require further illustration. But abundance may be found in the notes upon the first example.

COAST, v. To approach. Nearly the same as to *acost*.

Who are these that *coast* us?
You told me the walk was private. *B. & Fl. Mind in Mill. i. 1.*

Also to pursue:
William Douglas still *coasted* the Englishmen, doing them what damage he might. *Holinsh. iii. p. 352.*

Warburton well conjectured that *coast* should be read in the following passage, instead of *cost*. But it is not a term of falconry.

That hateful duke,
Whose haughty spirit, winged with desire,
Will *coast* my crown. *3 Hen. VI. i. 1.*

The modern editions have adopted it. For further examples, see *Todd*.

A COASTING, s. An amorous approach, a courtship.

O these encounters, so glib of tongue,
That give a *coasting* welcome ere it comes. *Tro. & Cress. iv. 5.*

See **COTE**, which is only another form of the same word.

COAT-CARDS. The figured cards, now corruptly called *coat-cards*. Knives, we trust, are not confined to courts, though kings and queens belong to them. They were named from their dresses. The proofs of it are abundant. One says,

I am a *coat-card* indeed.
He is answered,
Then thou must needs be a knave, for thou art neither king nor queen. *Rowley, When you see me, &c.*

We call'd him a *coat-card*.
Of the last order. *B. Jons. Staple of News.*
She had in her hand the ace of hearts, with a *coat-card*.
Chapman's May-Day.

The same is alluded to by Massinger:
Here's a trick of discarded cards of us: we were ranked with *coats* as long as my old master lived. *Old Law, iii. 1.*

In *Robertson's Phrase Book* [1681], under *Card*, we find this: "The dealer shall have the turn-up card, if it be an ace, or a *cote-card*." But the usage being then become doubtful, (*coat-card*) is subjoined. It is thus Latinized: "Distributor sibi retinebit indicem chartam, si sit monas, aut *imago humana*." This was a help to playing cards in Latin!

COATE, for Cot, or Cottage. Written also *cote*.

She them diamist to their contented *coates*;
And every swaine a several passage floats
Upon his dolphin. *Brown, Brit. Past. ii. 4.*
My *cote*, snith he, nor yet my fold,
Shall neither sheep nor shepherd hold
Except thou favour me. *Drayt. Ecl. iv.*

COB, had many meanings; among others that of a *herring*. The dictionaries say that a *herring-cob* was a young herring, and so it appears in the following passage. Cob, the water-bearer, punning on his own name, says he was a descendant of a king; namely herring, currently called the *king of fish*. See *Nash's Lenten Stuff*. His ancestor, he says, was the first red-herring broiled in Adam and Eve's kitchen. He adds,

His *cob* [that is, his son] was my great, great, mighty great grandfather. *B. Jons. Every Man in his H. i. 3.*

He can come hither with four white herrings at his tail—but I may starve ere he give me so much as a *cob*.

Hon. Wh. Part 2. O. Pl. iii. 440.

Cob is said also to be an Irish coin, but I know no proof of that. I find *herring-cob* in the following:

Butchers — may, perchance,
Be glad and fayne, and *heryng cobs* to daunce.

1st Part *Promos. & Cass. iv. 6.*
Cob also meant sometimes a rich, covetous person.

And of them all *cobbing* country chuffes, which make their bellies and their bagges their gods, are called rich *cobbers*.

Nash's Lenten Stuff. Harl. Mus. iv. 174.

COB-LOAF. A large loaf. *Cob* is used in composition to express large, as *cob-mut*, *cob-mean*, &c. But if Ajax uses it to Therites, he must mean to imply awkwardness and deformity. *Tro. & Cress. ii. 1.* The passage stands thus, in the modern editions:

Ther. Thou grumblest, and rail'st every hour on Achilles; and art as full of envy at his greatness, as Cerberus is at Proserpina's beauty, ay, that thou bark'st at him.

Aj. Mistress Therites!

Ther. Thou shouldst strike him.

Aj. Cobloaf!

Ther. He would pun thee into shivers with his fist, as a sailer breaks a basket. *loc. cit.*

This is desperately corrupt. Of "Mistress Therites," I can make nothing: but the 4to. suggests the true reading of the rest, after transposing only one word, by giving the whole to Therites.

Ther. Shouldst thou strike him, Ajax, *cobloaf*!
He would pun thee into shivers, &c.

The commentators, to explain the other reading, say that *cob-loaf* means "a crusty uneven loaf" that it may suit Therites; and Mr. Steevens says it is so used in the midland counties; but Mr. Steevens finds an usage where he wants it. Whereas, if Therites calls Ajax *cob-loaf*, it then retains its analogous sense, of a "large, clumsy loaf," and the succeeding allusion to a biscuit is natural, and in its place. "Though you are like a large loaf, Achilles would pound you like a biscuit." The passage little deserves the labour of correcting, had not the correction been so obvious. Stealing of *cob-loaves* was a Christmas sport. *Popular Ant. i. 358.*

CORWEB-LAWN. A very fine transparent lawn.

Thin clouds, like scarfs of *cob-web lawn*,
Veil'd heav'n's most glorious eye. *Drayt. Nymf. 6. p. 1490.*

Shee [a sempstress] hath a pretty faculty in presenting herself to the view of passengers by her rolling eyes, glancing through the hangings of uffany, or *cobweb-lawne*. *London's Lais. Char. 23.*

COCK. A vulgar corruption, or purposed disguise of the name of God, in favour of pious ears, which in early times were not yet used to the profanation of it. Hence, by *cock*, by *cock and pie*, and such softened oaths. We find also *cocks-passion*, *cocks-body*, and other allusions to the Saviour, or his body, as sup-

posed to exist in the Host: and when that belief was discarded, the expression still remained in use.

W. By the mass I will boxe you.

J. By cocke I will foxe you.

Damon & Pith. O. Pl. i. 216.

By cocke they are to blame.

Haml. iv. 5.

By cock and pye, Justice Shallow's famous oath, adds the *pie*, or sacred book of offices, to the former name. But it is not peculiar to the Justice.

"By cock and pie and mousefoot," is quoted from the old play of *Soliman and Perseda. Orig. of Drama*, ii. p. 211.

Now by cock and pie you never spoke a truer word in your life.

Wily Beguiled.

See the notes on 2 *Hen. IV. v. 1.* See also *PIE*.

COCK, for Cock-boat. A small boat; whether attached to a ship or not. I do not find that it is now the sea-term for any boat there used.

You tall, anchoring bark

Diminished to her cock; her cock, a buoy

Almost too small for sight.

Leam, iv. 6.

Mr. Stevens and others have shown that this abbreviation is not peculiar to Shakespeare. He quotes,

I cased my Lord to leap into the cock, &c. *Trag. of Hoffman.*

and Mr. Todd this:

They take view of all-sized cocks, barges, and fisher-boats
boring on the coast. *Coren's Cornwall.*

COCKAL. The game played with sheep's bones, instead of dice, similar to the ancient *talus* or *astragalus. Ludus talaris*. Also the bone itself used in that game, called also corruptly, *huckle-bone*. It is the pastern bone of the animal.

The altar is not here four-square,

Nor in a form triangular;

Nor made of glasse, or wood, or stone,

But of a little transverse bone,

Which boyes and bruckel'd children call,

(Playing for points and pins) cockall. *Herrick, Hesper. p. 102.*

The ancients used to play at cockall, or casting of huckle-bones, which is done with sheep's bones.

Lavinus Lemn. Engl. Transl. p. 368.

The bone itself is thus mentioned:

Lastly chief comfort and hilarity, signified by the cockal-bone, [before mentioned as *talus*] which especially is competent to young age.

Optick Glass of Humors, Ep. Ded.

COCKARD, or **COCKADE**. *Cocarde* being the original word in French, it is rather strange that it should so long have lost its *r*, in our usage. Yet Pope has retained it, and seems to accent the word on the first syllable.

To that bright circle that commands our duties,

To you, superior eighteen-penny beauties,

To the lac'd hat and cockard of the pit,

To all, in one word, we our cause submit,

Who think good breeding is akin to wit.

Epil. to Three Hours after Marriage.

COCKATOO. The crested parrot. It is punned upon in the following passage:

My name is Cock-a-too, use me respectively, I will be cock of
thrice else. *B. & Fl. Little Fr. Lawyer, ii. 3.*

It has been supposed that game cocks were styled from the number of their victories, *cocks of two*, or more. Which the following passage seems to confirm.

Consider,

She may be cock-a-twenty; nay for ought

I know, she is immortal.

Shirley's Brothers, iii. p. 38.

COCKATRICE, or **BASILISK**. An imaginary creature, supposed to be produced from a cock's egg; a production long thought to be real. It was said to be in form like a serpent, with the head of a cock. Sir Tho. Brown, however, distinguishes it from the ancient basilisk, and in so doing describes it more particularly. For, says he,

This of ours is generally described with legs, wings, a serpentine and winding tail, and a crest or comb, somewhat like a cock. But the basilisk of elder times was a proper kind of serpent, not above three palms long, as some account; and different from other serpents by advancing his head and some white marks, or coronary spots upon the crown, as all authentic writers have delivered.

Eng. into Vulg. Errors, III. vii. p. 126.

Many fables were current respecting it. In the first place it was supposed to have so deadly an eye, as to kill by the very look.

This will so fright them that they will kill by the look, like cockatrices. *Twelfth N. iii. 4.*

Say thou but I,

And that bare vowel I shall poison more

Than the death-darting eye of cockatrice. *Rom. & Jul. iii. 2.*

But there was a still further refinement, that if the cockatrice first saw the person, he killed him by it; but if the animal was first seen, he died.

To no lords' cousins in the world, I hate 'em.

A lord's cousin to me is a kind of cockatrice,

If I see him first he dies.

B. & Fl. Little Fr. Lawyer, iv. 1.

Dryden has also alluded to this fancy:

Mischief's are like the cockatrice's eye,

If they see first they kill, if seen they die.

They were supposed to be able to penetrate steel by pecking it.

Yes, yes, Apelles, thou mayst swim against the stream with the crab, and feed against the wind with the deer, and peck against the steel with the cockatrice. *Lyly, Alex. & Camp. iii. 5.*

Cockatrice was also a current name for a loose woman; probably from the fascination of the eye.

And withal, calls me at his pleasure, I know not how many cockatrices and things. *B. Jons. Cynthia. Rec. iv. 4.*

No courtier but has his mistress, no captain but has his cockatrice. *Malcontent, O. P. iv. 93.*

COCKER, *v.* To train up in a fondling manner. This word has been explained in editions as obsolete, but Todd shows that it was used by Locke and Swift.

COCKEREL. A young cock.

Which of them—for a good wager, first begins to crow?

S. The old cock. A. The cockrel. S. Done. The wager? *Tempest, ii. 1.*

Yet shall the crowing of these cockerella

Afright a lion.

Edw. II. O. Pl. ii. 253.

Dryden has used the word. See Todd. Still later, Mr. Tucker, who called himself Search, has employed it.

If there were any free-thinking cockerelle in the hen-roost.

Light of Nature, v. p. 39.

There are other traces of antiquated language in that acute author.

COCKERS. A kind of rustic high shoes, or half-boots; probably from cocking up.

His cockers were of cordiwin,

His hood of miniver.

Drayt. Ecl. iv.

Now doth he only scorn his Kendall-greenie;

And his patch'd cockers now dispised beene.

Hall, Sat. IV. vi.

COCK-FEATHER, the, on an arrow, was the feather which stood up on the arrow when it was rightly placed upon the string; perpendicularly above the nock or notch.

The cock-feather is called that which standeth above in right

sockings, which if you do not observe, the other feathers must needs runne on the bowe, and so marre your shote.

Aschm. Topogr. p. 175.

COCKLE. The *agrostemma githago* of Linnaeus, a weed often troublesome in corn-fields. An old proverb, alluded to by Shakespeare, implied that he who sowed cockle could not expect to reap corn: equivalent to "As you sow, you must reap."

Sow'd cockle, reap'd no corn.

Love's L. L. iv. 3.

The metaphor of *cockle* in the following passage, where it makes so good an appearance, is merely borrowed from North's Plutarch.

In soothing them, we nourish 'gainst our seaute

The cockle of rebellion, insolence, sedition,

Which we ourselves have plough'd for, sow'd, and scatter'd.

Coriol. iii. 1.

Moreover he [Coriolanus] said that they nourished against themselves the naughty seed and *cockle* of insolvency and sedition, which had been sowed and scattered among the people.

Mr. Todd has shown that it was only in consequence of a false reading, that Dr. Johnson supposed *cockle* to be used by Spenser for cocklerel.

COCKLED is used by Shakespeare for, enclosed in a shell.

Love's feeling is more soft and sensible

Than are the tender horns of cockled mails. *Love's L. L. iv. 3.*

COCKLE-SHELL. The badge of a pilgrim, worn usually in the front of the hat. The habit being sacred, this served as a protection, and therefore was often assumed as a disguise. The *escalop* was sometimes used, and either of them implied a visit to the sea. Thus in Ophelia's ballad, the lover is to be known,

By his cockle-hat, and staff,

And by his sandal shoon.

Hamlet. iv. 3.

So a pilgrim is described:

A hat of straw, like to a swain,

Shelter for the sun and rain,

With a scallop shell before.

Green's Never too late.

COCK-LORREL. A famous thief in the time of Henry VIII. It is said, in a passage quoted by Mr. Beloe, that he ruled his gang almost two and twenty years, to the year 1533. *Anecd. of Lit. i. p. 396.* Ben Jonson introduces his name, and a humorous song, of his inviting the devil to dinner, in his masque of the *Gipsies Metamorphosed*, vol. vii. p. 408. ed. Gifford. This song was long popular, and the tune, if any one should desire to see it, is preserved in the 5th volume of *Hawkins's History of Music*, Appendix, No. xxx.

COCKMATE, probably a corruption of *copestmate*, q. v.

They must be courteous in their behaviour, lowlie in their speech, not disdaining their *cockmates*, or refraining their company.

Euphuus, Q. 4.

But the greatest thing is yet behind, whether that those are to be admitted, as *cockmates*, with children.

Euphuus, Q. 4.

COCKNEY. What this word means is well known. How it is derived there is much dispute. The etymology seems most probable, which derives it from *cookery*. *Le pais de cognie*, in French, means a country of good cheer; in old French, *coquaine*. *Cocagna*, in Italian, has the same meaning. Both might be derived from *Coquina*. This famous country, if it could be found, is described as a region "where the hills were made of sugar-candy, and the leaves ran down the hills, crying, *Come eat me.*" It is spoken of by Balthazar Bonifacius, who

says, "Regio quædam est, quam *Cucaniam* vocant, ex abundantia panis, qui *Cruca* Illyricè dicitur." In this place, he says, "Rorabit buccis, pluet pulitibus, ningerlaganis, et grandinabit placentis." *Lab. ix. Arg.* The *cockney* spoken of by Shakespeare seems to have been a cook, as she was making a pye.

Cry to it, nuncle, as the cockney did to the eels, when she put them into the paste alive.

Leary, ii. 4.

Yet it appears to denote mere simplicity, since the fool adds,

'Twas her brother that, in pure kindness to his horse, buttered his hay.

Ibid.

Some lines quoted in Camden's *Remains*, seem to make *cockeney* a name for London, as well as for its citizens.

COCK-ON-HOOP, or COCK-A-HOOP. The derivation of this familiar expression has been disputed. See *Todd*. I can add one example of its being used as if to mark profuse waste, by laying the *cock of the barrel on the hoop*.

The *cock-on-hoop* is set.

Hoping to drink their lordships out of debt. *Honest Ghost, p. 26.*

Ben Jonson also seems to show that he so understood it, and his authority is of weight. As an example of the preposition *of*, by which he there means *off*, he gives this: "Take the *cock of [off]* the hoop." *Engl. Gram. ch. vi.*

But it must be owned that the usage is not always consistent with that origin.

COCK-PIT. The original name of the pit in our theatres; which seems to imply that *cock fighting* had been their original destination.

Let but Beatrice

And Benedict be seen; lo! in a trice,

The *cock-pit*, galleries, boxes, all are full.

Leon. Digges. Sh. Suppl. i. 71.

One of the theatres, at that period, was called the *Cockpit*. This was the Phoenix, in Drury-lane.

On God's name, may the Bull, or *Cock-pit* have

Your lame blank verse, to keep you from the grave.

Leon. Digges. loc. cit.

See also O. Pl. xii. 341. et seqq.

COCK-SHUT, s. A large net, stretched across a glade, and so suspended upon poles as to be easily drawn together. Evidently from *cock* and *shut*, being employed to catch, or shut in, woodcocks. It is hardly necessary, I presume, to add, that those birds were, and still are, usually called *cocks*, by sportsmen. These nets were chiefly used in the twilight of the evening, when woodcocks go out to feed. Hence *cockshut* time, and *cockshut* light, were used to express the evening twilight.

Thomas the Earl of Surry, and himself,

Much about *cockshut* time, went thro' the army. *Rick. III. v. 3.*

Mistress, this is only spite;

For you would not yesternight

Kiss him in the *cockshut* light.

B. Jons. Masq. of Satyrs.

Juliana Barnes has been quoted, as mentioning a *cockshut cord*, which means, says Mr. Gifford, "the twine of which the *cockshut* was made." With deference to such an opinion, it meant rather the *cord* by which the net was pulled together; which kind of cord was used also for other purposes.

Sometimes erroneously written *cock-shoot*:

Come, come away then, a fine *cockshut* evening.

Widow, iii. 1. O. Pl. xii. 270.

B. and Fl. in the *Two Noble Kinsmen* have "cock-light."

COCOLOCN. Probably the insect called a *cock-roach*, one original name for which, *kakkerlac*, is not very different.

Than clutch thee,
Poor fly! within these enlet claws of mine,
Or draw my sword of fate upon a peasant,
A besogio, a *cocoloch*, as thou art. *B. & Fl. Four Plays in 1.*

The speech is intentional jargon, but, one insect having been mentioned, another might naturally be introduced.

CODGER. A familiar expression for a mean old person; from *cadger*, a huckster, or low trafficker.

CODPIECE. A part of male dress, formerly made very conspicuous, and put to various uses.

Shark, when he goes to any publick feast,
Eats, to one's thinking, of all there the least.
What saves the master of the house thereby?
When, if the servants search they may decry,
In his wide *cod-piece*, dinner being done,
Two napkins cram'd up, and a silver spoon. *Herrick, p. 136.*

COFFEE-HOUSE. The first was opened in London in 1652. Sandys, not long before, thus curiously describes them, as existing in Turkey.

Although they [the Turks] be destitute of taverns, yet they have their *coffee-houses*, which something resemble them. There they sit chatting most of the day; and sippe of a drinke called *coffa*, (of the berry that it is made of) in little China dishes, as hot as they can suffer it: blacke as soote, and tasting not much unlike it, (why not the black-broth, which was in use amongst the Lacedæmonians,) which helpeth, as they say, digestion, and procureth alacrity. *Travels, p. 66.*

COFFIN, s. The raised crust of a pie, or any other article of pastry. The word was derived from the Latin and Greek, and originally meant a basket. In which sense it is used in Wickliffe's version of the Testament. See Todd.

Why thou say'st true; it is a paltry cap:
A custard-coffin, a bauble, a silken pie. *Tam. Shr. iv. 3.*

Therefore if you spend
The red-deer pies i' your house, or sell them forth, Sir,
Cast so that I may have their *coffins* all
Return'd here, and pi'd up. *B. Jons. Staple of N. ii. 3.*

The term *coffin* was also extended to those cones of paper, which are twisted up to hold sugar, spices, &c. which the French call *cornets*.

To Cog. To lie or cheat. Hence to cog the dice. Hence,

COGGERIE. Falsehood, cheating.

But whom should the children of lies, *coggeries*, and impostures believe, if they should not believe their father, the grandfather of lies. *Decl. of Popish. Impost. Sign. Y. 2.*

COIGNE, s. A corner stone; the finish of a building at the angle. *Coing*, old French.

See you you *coigne* of 'th' capitol? yon corner stone? *Coriol. v. 4.*

Written also *coin*, and *quoin*.

CORL, s. Noise, tumult, difficulty. Of very uncertain derivation.

Who was so firm, so constant, that this *coil*
Would not infect his reason. *Temp. i. 2.*
You will not believe what a *coil* I had t'other day, to compound
a business between a kattern-poor woman and him, about swatching. *B. Jons. Bart. Fair, i. 4.*

Here it seems to mean impediment, obstruction:
For in that sleep of death, what dreams may come,
When we have shuffled off this mortal *coil*,
Must give us pause. *Hamlet. iii. 1.*

COINTREE. A familiar abbreviation of *Coventry*.

His tar-box on his broad belt hung,
His breech of *Cointree* blue. *Dryden. Ecl. iv. p. 1403.*

It should be remarked that the name of that city is not derived from *Covent*, for *Convent*, like *Covent-Garden*, but from *Cune* or *Coven*, the stream on which it is built. So the same author,

With *Cune*, a great while miss'd,
Though *Coventry* from thence her name at first did raise.
Dryden. Polyol. xii. p. 922.

The note says, "Otherwise *Cune-tree*: that is the town upon *Cune*." Skinner also says, "Vel à *Coven fluvio*, nam in diplomate prioratús dicitur *Cuentford*."

COISTERED. An uncommon word, known only in the following example, where it seems to mean coiled up into a small compass. The attempts to find a derivation for it have not been very successful.

I could have carried a lady up and down, at arm's end, in a platter; and I can tell you there were those at that time, who, to try the strength of a man's back and his arm, would be *coister'd*.

Malcontent, v. 1. O. Pl. iv. p. 86.

COISTREL, or COYSTREL. A young fellow. [Kersey and Bailey.] Properly, an inferior groom, or a lad employed by the esquire, to carry the knight's arms, and other necessities. Probably from *coustiller*, old French, of the same signification. See Cotgrave.

It is surely not a corruption of *kestrel*, as Mr. Todd and others have supposed. Among the unwelcome attendants on an army are enumerated,

Women, lackies, and *coistrels*. *Holinsh. iii. 372.*

The same author speaks of them, as "the bearers of the armies of barons or knights." i. 162.

He's a coward and a *coistrel*, that will not nicie to my niece.

Twelfth N. i. 3.

You whoreson bragging *coistrel*! *B. Jons. Ec. M. in his H. iv. 1.*
Thou art the damned doorkeeper to every *coistrel* that comes
enquiring for his tib. *Pericles, Sh. Suppl. i. 129.*

Both hee of whom thou spakest, and all the rable of you, are a company of coggng *coistrels*. *Art of Flattery, 4to. Sign. E. 1.*

Mr. Malone, on the passage of *Pericles*, gives an erroneous derivation of the word, without any authority.

COKE, s. A fool. Skinner's attempts towards a derivation of this word are very unsatisfactory. But from it is unquestionably derived to *coar*, meaning to make a fool of a person, the usual object of coaxing. Mr. Todd reverses the etymology, with much less probability, in my opinion. *Coles*, in his Latin dictionary, seems to make the substantive the primary word. He has "Cokes, *stultus*," and after that, "To *coke*s, adblandior." Puttenham spells the verb accordingly.

Princes may give a good poet such convenient countenance and also benefice, as are due to an excellent artificer, though they neither know nor *cokes* them. *Art of Poetrie, i. viii. p. 15.*

Why we will make a *cokes* of this wise master,
We will, my mistress, an absolute fine *cokes*:
And mock to air all the deep diligences

Of such a solemn and effectual ass. *B. Jon. Devil an Ass, ii. 2.*

In his *Barthol. Fair*, the character named *Cokes* perfectly illustrates the meaning of the word.

In the old play of *Gammer Gurton*, it is written *coxe*.

He sheweth himself herin, ye see, so very a *coxe*,
The cat was not so madly alured by the foxe. *O. Pl. ii. 72.*

The conjecture of the editor that it is put for *cozcomb*, is ridiculous. In some editions of Beaumont and Fletcher, the same word is spelt *coar*.

Go, you're a brainless *coar*, a toy, a fop. *Wit at sev. Wace. iii. 1.*

COLD-HARBOUR. The proper name of a place in London, frequently corrupted into *COAL-HARBOUR*, which see. In a grant of Henry the Fourth, it is

called, "quoddam hospicium, sive placeam, vocatum *le Cold herbergh*." Pennant.

Sometimes it seems to be used as a kind of metaphorical term for the grave:

I sweat; I would I lay in *Cold-Harbour*.

Roar. G. O. P. vi. 93.

COLEN, COLLEIN, COLOYN, or KULLAINE. Old names for the city of Cologne. The three *Kings of Colen* were very famous personages in legendary history, distinguished by the names of Melchior, Balthazar, and Gaspar. They were originally Arabians, and supposed to be the wise men who made offerings to our Saviour. Their bodies travelled first to Constantinople, thence to Milan, and lastly to Cologne, by various removals. See a sketch of their history in *Brown's Vulg. Errors*, VII. viii. p. 379. They are there called *Kings of Collein*. Their legend was the subject of a popular pageant or dramatic representation, which was exhibited on certain festivals. In the churchwardens' accounts of St. Laurence, Reading, A. 1499, is this entry:

Payed for horsete for the horsys of the *kings of Colen*, on May-day, xjd. *Cotes's H. of Reading*, p. 214.

The *King-game*, or *Kingham*, spoken of in the churchwardens' accounts at Kingston upon Thames, is supposed to have been a similar pageant. *Lyson's Ent. of L. vol. i.*

We have *Culen*, used for *Cologne*, as late as in 1699, by Theoph. Dorrington, *Travels*, p. 301. Also by Dr. Ed. Browne, son of Sir Thomas, in his travels. See KING-GAME.

COL-PROPHET, or COL-PROPHET; sometimes written *colde-prophet*, but I believe corruptly. The origin of the term is very obscure, but it seems, from the instances produced by Tyrwhitt, (*Chaucer*, iii. p. 292.) that *col* in composition signified *false*. So indeed it seems to do in this line:

Cole-prophet and cole-poyson, thou art both.

Heyne. Ep. 89. Cent. vi.

Chaucer also has *coll tragetour* for false traitor. Here also *coll* seems singly to mean deceit:

Coll under canstyk she can plaie on both handis,
Disimulation well she understands. *Heyne. Prov. Dial. I. x.*
Our *coleprophets* have prophesied, that, "in exaltatione Lunæ,
Leo jugetur Leona." *Harrington. Nuga. ii. 37. ed. Park.*
Whereby I found, I was the hartles hare,
And not the beast *colprophet* did declare.

Mirr. for Mag. Owen Gl. ed. 1587.

In the edition of 1610, it is changed to *false-prophet*. The following are examples of *colde-prophet*:

As hee was most vainly persuaded by the *colde prophets*, to whom he gave no small credit. *Knolles, Hist. of Turks*, 1014. L.
Phavorinus saith, that if these *colde-prophets*, or oracles, tell thee prosperitie and deceive thee, thou art made a miser through vaine expectation. *Scot's Dic. of Wicr. Sign. M. 8.*

Dr. Jamieson suggests *kall*, cunning, in Celtic and Cornish, as the origin of our *coll*, and he may possibly be right.

COLESTAFF. A strong pole on which men carried a burden between them; originally, perhaps, of coals.

I heard since 'twas seen whole o' th' other side the downs, upon a *cole-staff*, between two huntsmen. *Widow's Tears*, O. Pl. vi. 225.

Sometimes written *coll-staff*.

I and my company have taken the constable from his watch, and carried him about the fields on a *coll-staff*.

Arden of Feversham.

The name is sometimes given to the staff on which a pedlar carried his pack. Some will have it to be

coll-staff, from a brewer's *cowl*, in which the wort was carried to the cooler. See *Skinner*.

Burton speaks of *witches*

Riding in the ayre upon a *collstaffe*, out of a chimney top.

Anal. of Mel. p. 60.

COLEWORTS. Cabbages. See the various sorts described by Gerard in his *Herbal*, 311—317. ed. *Johnst.*

It is worthy of notice that this old botanist forms cauliflower from *cole-florie*, or *flowering cole*, not from the Latin *caulis*. He says, "Cofl-flore, or after some, *cole-flore*." *Cole* or *cole-wort* was the general name for cabbages, till some improved sorts were introduced from the continent.

To COLL, *v. a.* To embrace, or clasp round the neck. Probably from *collée*, Fr. signifying such an embrace. See *Cotgrave*.

He viewed them—*colled* with straighter bands than reason or honesty did permit. *Pal. of Pleas. ii. 8. 8.*

Kissing and *colling* are often spoken of together, as might be expected.

Found her among a crew of satyrs wild,
Kissing and *colling* all the live-long night.

Grim the Collier, O. Pl. xi. 101.

For els, what is it in young babes, that we do kysse so, do *coll* so. *Erasm. Pr. of Fol. 1549. Sign. B. 2.*

See COLLINGLY.

Sometimes written *cull*.

She smil'd, he kist, and kissing *cull'd* her too. *Herrick*, p. 371.

The flower sweet-william was called, among other names, *colme-near*, i. e. hug me close: from the flowers being formed in so compact a cluster. *Lyte's Dodona*, p. 175.

COLLECTION. A conclusion, or consequence.

When I wak't, I found

This label on my bosom, whose containing

Is so from sense in hardness, that I can

Make no collection of it.

Cymb. v. 5.

That is, draw no conclusion from it.

What light collections has your searching eye

Caught from my loose behaviour? *B. & Pl. Faithf. Fr. ii. 2.*

This sense has been noticed by Johnson. But it is surely now obsolete.

COLLET. The setting which surrounds the stone of a ring.

Thou hadst been next, set in the dukedom's ring,

When his worst self, like age's easy slave,

Had dropt out of the *collet* into th' grave.

Revenge's Trag. O. Pl. iv. 318.

How full the *collet* with his jewel is.

Cowley, Tr. of Verses on the Y.

Collet is properly read for *coller*, in *B. and Fl. Wit at sev. Weapons*, iv. p. 302.

Collet meant also a small collar or band, worn as part of the dress of the inferior clergy in the Romish church, whence they are still called in French *petits-collets*. Fox makes it part of the ceremony of degrading bishops, to take from them "the lowest vesture which they had, in taking *bennet* and *collet*." *Martyrdom of Hooper, Fox's Eccl. Hist. vol. iii. p. 152. Ann. 1555.*

Bennet I do not find in French nor elsewhere explained, except that Fox also says, they were the lowest offices in the church. *Wordsw. Eccl. Biog. ii. 464.*

COLLIER. A seller of coals, or charcoal. Persons of this profession were formerly in bad repute, from the blackness of their appearance, and on that account often compared to or assorted with the devil.

What man I 'tis not for gravity to play at cherry-pit with Satan!
Hlang him, foul *collier*. *Twelfth N. iii. 4.*

Hence the proverb, "Like will to like, as the devil with the *collier*." *Ray's Prov. p. 130.*

We hear in this case, no conscience-cases holier,
But like will to like, the devil with the *collier*.

Sydo. Tobacco butt. p. 88.

COLLI-MOLLY. A jocular corruption of the word melancholy.

The devil was a little *colli-mollie* and would not come off.

Decl. of Pop. Imp. Sign. Q. S.

COLLINGLY. Closely; embracing at the same time.

And hung about his neck,
And *collinglic* him kist. *Glascoigne, Works, A. 2.*

TO COLLOGUE. To talk closely together, as if plotting something. From *colloquor*, Lat. The word is still retained by the lower classes.

Pray go in; and sister, solve the matter,
Collogue with her again, and all shall be well.

Green's Tu Quoc. O. Pl. vii. 86.

Why, look ye, we must *collogue* sometimes, forswear sometimes.
Malcont. O. Pl. iv. 94.

Collogued has been proposed for *colleagued* in *Hamlet*. i. 2. "Colleagued with this dream," &c. but unsuccessfully; *colleagued* is preferable on several accounts.

COLLOP. A slice or small portion of meat; and still used in that sense. But the metaphorical use of it by a father to his child, as being part of his flesh, seems at present rather harsh and coarse.

Sweet villain!

Most dear'st,—my *collop*, &c. *Wint. Tale, i. 2.*
God knows thou art a *collop* of my flesh. *1 Hen. VI. v. 5.*

Yet it is used also by *Lyly*, when he certainly intended to be pathetic.

And then fud them curse thee with their hearts, when they should ask blessing on their knees; and the *collops* of thine own bowels to be the torture of thine own soul. *Moth. Bomie, i. 3.*

TO COLLOWE. Corruptly used for *colly* or blacken, q. v.

Fy, fy, Club, goe a t'other side the way, thou *collowest* me and my ruffe; thou wilt make me an unclean member i' the congregation. *Family of Lov. 1601. D. 4.*

COLLY, s. The black or smut from coal: called in the northern counties *collow* or *killow*. *Wallis's Hist. of North. p. 46.* Dr. Johnson exemplifies it from *Burton*, "Besmeared with *colly*," &c.

TO COLLY. To blacken, or make dark; from the substantive.

Brief as the lightning in the *colly'd* night,
That in a spleeu unfolds the heav'n and earth. *Muds. N. Dr. i. 1.*

And passion, having my best judgment *collied*,
Assays to lead the way. *Othello, ii. 3.*
Nor hast thou *collied* thy face enough, stinkard!

E. Joss. Poetast. iv. 5.

To see her stroking with her ivory hand his [Vulcan's] *collied* cheeks, and with her snowy fingers combing his sooty beard. *Celum Briton. B. 4. 1634.*

COLMES-KILL, for Icolmkill, a small island at the south-western point of Mull, in the Hebrides; celebrated for having been the metropolitan seat of a bishop at the first establishment of Christianity. See *Johnson's Tour*.

Where is Duacan's body?

M. Carried to *Colmes-kill*;
The sacred storehouse of his predecessors,
And guardian of their bones. *Mach. ii. 4. sub fin.*

Shakespeare had this from *Holinshed*.

COLOURS; to fear no colours. Probably at first a military expression, to fear no enemy. So *Shakespeare* derives it, and though the passage is comic, it is likely to be right.

Cl. He that is well hanged in this world, needs *fear no colours*.
M. Make that good. *Cl.* He shall see none to fear. *M.* I can tell thee where that saying was born of, *I fear no colours*. *Cl.* Where, good mistress Mary? *M.* In the wars; and that you may be bold to say in your foolery. *Twelfth N. i. 5.*

Accordingly it is said of a horse which is to be taken to the wars:

Go saddle my fore-horse, put on his feathers too,
He'll praise it bravely, friend, he *fears no colours*.

B. & Fl. Wom. pleased, iv. 1.

The phrase is often applied in different senses. As of fair ladies, whose colour is natural:

For those that are, [fair] their beauties *fear no colours*.
B. Jons. Sejanus, Act i.

We find the expression as late as in *Swift*:

He was a person that *feared no colours*, but mortally hated all.
Tale of a Tub, § 11.

TO COLPHEG. A corrupt form of to colaphize, or box. *Away, jacksnappes, els I wyll colpheg you by and by.*

Damon & Pith. O. Pl. i. 209.

TO COLT. Perhaps from the wild tricks of a *colt*, to trick, befool, or deceive.

What a plague mean ye, to *colt* me thus? *1 Hen. IV. ii. 2.*
I'll meet you and bring clothes, and clean shirts after,
And all things shall be well.

(Then aside) I'll *colt* you once more,

And teach you to bring copper. *B. & Fl. Rule a W. iv. 1.*
Also in common language:

Whereby he was in good time preserved, and they *colted*, like knives, very prettily. *Disc. of Span. Inquis.*

Shakespeare has once used it in a coarser sense, *Cymb. ii. 4.*

COLUMBINE. A common flower. *Aquilegia vulgaris*, Linn. Anciently termed by some, "a thankless flower." Why is not clear, for it is not so destitute of attributed virtues, among the old botanists, as Mr. *Stevens* chose to assert.

What's that? A *columbine*?

No; that *thankless flower* grows not in my garden. *Chapm. All Fools.*

Ophelia seems to have the same allusion, when she joins it with fennel, in her emblematical gifts:

There's fennel for you; and *columbine*. *Hamlet. iv. 5.*

COMBAT. A word hitherto found only in the old 4to. ed. of *Hamlet*, but restored by Warburton, as better suiting the sense than covenant, which had been substituted. It may, very analogically, mean *bargain* or covenant between two. *Shakespeare* also uses to *mart*, for to traffic.

As by the same *comart*,

And carriage of the articles designed,
His fell to *Hamlet*. *Hamlet. i. 1.*

It might even mean single combat, for *mart* is also war, or battle. See *MART*.

TO COME ALOFT. To vault, or play the tricks of a tumbler: which apes also were taught to do.

But if this hold, I'll teach you

To *come aloft*, and do tricks like an ape. *Mass. Bondm. iii. 3.*
Which he could do with as much ease as an ape-carrier with his eye makes the vaulting creature *come aloft*. *Gayton, Festiv. Notes, p. 113.*

To *come from Tripoli* was another phrase for the same thing; probably because apes often came from those parts.

To COME OFF. To come down, as we now say, with a sum of money; to produce it as a gift or payment.

I have turned away my other guests; they must *come off*: I'll sauce them. *Merry W. W. iv. 5.*

Wherefore if ye be wyllynge to bye,
Lay down money, *come off* quickly. *Four Pt. O. Pl. i. 65.*

Do not your gallants *come off* roundly then? *Decker.*

To come off was used also as a term in painting; to describe figures that *came out*, or apparently projected from the canvass:

P. 'Tis a good piece.

Poet. So 'tis: this *comes off* well, and excellent.

Timon of Ath. i. 1.

Or perhaps more as a general term of applause, being well executed, or performed. So we find it applied to a tale:

Put a good tale in his ear; so it *comes off* cleanly.

Trick to catch the O. One.

So we say that a thing well done goes *off* well.

COMEDY, for play in general; as *comédie*, Fr.

For if the king like not the *comedy*,

Why then, belike, he likes it not perdy. *Hamlet. iii. 2.*

COMIC, s. A comedian, or actor.

My chief business here this evening was to speak to my friends in behalf of honest Care Underhill, who has been a *comic* for three generations. *Steele, Tatler, No. 22.*

COMMANDEMENT, in four syllables. I think I have heard it so spoken by old persons.

The wretched woman, whom unhappy hour

Has now made thrall to your *commandement*.

Spens. F. Q. I. ii. 22.

From her fayne eyes he took *commandement*.

Ib. iii. 9.

COMMENDS. Commendations, regards, compliments.

With all the gracious utterance thou hast,

Speak to his gentle hearing kind *commends*. *Rich. II. iii. 3.*

Mr. Todd exemplifies it also from Howell. It is a mistake to say that Shakespeare often uses it.

To COMMIT, v. n. To be guilty of incontinence.

Commit not with man's sworn spouse.

Learn, iii. 4.

She *commits* with her ears, for certain; after that she may go for a maid, but she has been lain with in her understanding.

Overb. Char. a very Wom.

Though she accus'd.

Me even in dream, where thoughts *commit* by chance.

Wits, O. Pl. viii. 425.

Massinger uses it; but in a passage which it is not desirable to quote.

COMMITTER. A person guilty of incontinence.

— If all *committers* stood in a rank,

They'd make a lane, in which your shame might dwell.

Decker. Hon. Wb.

COMMODITY. Interest, advantage. This sense of the word is clearly obsolete, though not marked as such by *Johnson* or *Todd*, who quote the beginning of the speech of Falconbridge, in which it occurs five times in the same sense, concluding thus:

Since kings break faith upon *commodity*,

Gain, be my lord; for I will worship thee.

K. John, ii. 2.

Whereof if men were careful, for virtue's sake only

They would honour friendship, and not for *commodity*.

Dam. & Pith. O. Pl. i. 184.

And often in the same play.

In the phrase *Commodity of brown paper*, &c. often occurring in the old dramas, it means merchandise or article of traffic, as it still does, but with a peculiar reference to the practice of young prodigals in that age, who nominally bought *brown paper*, or any trumpery, which, with a certain loss, they could turn into ready money.

First here's young master Rash; he's in for a *commodity* of *brown paper* and old ginger; nine score and seventeen pounds.

Meas. for Meas. iv. 5.

That is, he stood charged with a debt of £197. for that which produced him perhaps not half the sum. The advantage is exactly stated by Greene:

So that if he borrow an hundred pounds, he shall have forty in silver, and three score in wares, as lutestrings, hobly horses, or *brown paper*, &c. *Quip for an Upt. Court.*

A pretty list is given by Diego, in his mock testament:

I do bequeath you

Commodities of pins, *brown papers*, packthreads,

Roast pork and puddings, gingerbread, and *Jews-trumps*,

Of penny pipes, and mouldy pepper. *Span. Cur. iv. 5.*

The passages alluding to this custom are numerous beyond imagination, which plainly shows how common it was. Hence Gascoigne calls the encouraging of such extravagance,

To teach young men the trade to sell *brown paper*,

Yea morrice bells, and lyllets too sometimes,

To make their coyns a net to catch young frye.

Steele, Glasse, 795.

One editor of B. and Fl. with much simplicity, wonders for what precise use the *brown paper* was intended. The above passage might have told him. Like the pedlar's edgeless razors, in the tale—to sell. The manner of conducting these dishonest practices forms the subject of a chapter in *Decker's English Fillanies*. See it also well explained in *D'Israeli's Curiosities of Literature*, vol. iii. p. 78. Such schemes have been heard of in later times.

COMMORSE. Compassion, pity. *Commorsus*, Lat.

And this is sure, though his offense be such,

Yet doth calamitie attract *commorse*. *Daniel, Cir. Wars, l. 46.*

Yet must we think that some which saw the course,

(The better few, whom passion made not blinde)

Stood careful lookers-on, with sad *commorse*. *Id. ib. II. 103.*

Neither the old nor the new dictionaries acknowledge the word, which I presume is peculiar to this author.

COMPANION, said in contempt. A fellow, generally implying a scurvy fellow. This usage hardly subsists at present.

Has the porter no eyes in his head, that he gives entrance to such *companions*.

Coriol. iv. 5.

What should the wars do with these jiggling fools?

Companion, hence!

Jul. Cas. iv. 3.

And better 'tis that base *companions* die,

Than by their life to hazard our good haps.

Spanish Trag.

It is exemplified by Johnson, but not cited as disused.

COMPARATIVE, s. Rival; one who compares himself with another.

And gave his countenance against his name,

To laugh at gybing boys, and stand the push

Of ev'ry beardless, vain *comparative*.

1 Hen. IV. iii. 2.

Gerard ever was

His full *comparative*.

B. & Fl. Four Pl. in One.

COMPARATIVE. The double comparative, made both by the form of the adjective and the adjunct *more*, was formerly used by the best authors.

Nought knowing

Of whence I am; nor that I am more better

Than Prospero, master of a full poor cell,

And thy no greater father.

Temp. i. 2.

If he do not bring

His benediction back, he must to me

Be much more *crueller* than I to you.

B. & Fl. Laws of Candy, iv. 1.

Gentle Asper,
Contain your spirit in more stricter bounds.

B. Jon. Induct. to Ev. M. out of H.
There is nothing more swifter than time, nothing more sweeter.

Euphu. R. 4.

In Shakespeare, *Rich. II.* we have "less happier," a very incongruous phrase, but certainly originating in the practice of saying more happier, Act ii. 1.

Shakespeare, therefore, who often uses this form, is fully justified by the best authorities of his time.

COMPASSED. Drawn with a compass, as being the segment of a circle. Thus a *compassed window* is what we now call a *bow-window*. A *bay-window* had rectangular corners.

Nay I am sure she does. She came to him the other day in the *compassed window*. Tro. & Cress. i. 2.

COMPASSIONATE, in the sense of complaining. Exciting compassion.

It boots not thee to be *compassionate*,
After our sentence, 'plaining comes too late. Rich. II. i. 3.
I know no other instance.

COMPETITOR. One who seeks the same object. Commonly used for a rival, but by Shakespeare for one who unites in the same design, an associate.

It is not Caesar's natural vice, to hate
One great competitor. Ant. & Cleop. i. 4.

Alluding to Lepidus, his associate in the triumvirate. So also he uses it in *Two Gent. Veron.* and in *Rich. III.* The following passage is more remarkable, as being joined with other words, which fully explain the author's meaning:

That thou, my brother, my competitor
In top of all design, my mate in empire,
Friend and companion in the front of war, &c. Ant. & Cleop. v. 1.

COMPLEMENT. That which renders any thing complete. Hence used for ornament or accomplishment.

Constant in spirit, not swerving with the blood,
Garnished and decked in modest complement. Hen. V. ii. 2.

Expressing what habiliments do best attire her; what ornaments do best adorn her; what complements do best accomplish her. Brathw. Engl. Gentlew. title p.

See more instances in Todd's Johnson.

COMPLEXION; singularly used in *As you like it*. It seems to me that Rosalind means to swear by her complexion, by an exclamation similar to "Good heavens!" but I would not be too positive of it.

Good, thy complexion! Dost thou think, though I am a carion-son'd like a man, I have a doublet and hose in my disposition? Act iii. Sc. 2.

COMROGUE. A jocular perversion of the word comrade, by way of calling a man rogue.

When you and the rest of your comrogues shall sit disguised in the stocks. B. Jon. Masq. of Augurs

Here are none of your comrogues. Mass. City M. iv. 1.

Comrague occurs in Webster's *Appius and Virginia*, (Anc. Dr. v. 428.) but clearly not with the same intention. Probably a misprint.

TO CON THANKS. To study expressions of gratitude.

Yet thanks! I must you con,
That you are thieves profest; that you work not,
In holier shapes. Timon of Ath. iv. 3.

But many other mo, when they shall knowe of it— for your kindness will con you very much thancke. Auck. Topoph. p. 11.
I con thee thanke to whom thy dogges be deare. Pemb. Arc. p. 224.

CONCEITED. Inclined to jest, or be playful.

Your lordship is *conceited*. B. Jon. Sej. Act i.
Black-snout's *conceited* too. B. & Fl. Faithful Fr. ii. 3.

CONCLUSION. An experiment; something from which a conclusion may be drawn. Noticed by Johnson, (4) but not as disused, which it certainly is.

Having thus far proceeded,
(Unless you think me devilish) is't not meet
That I did amplify my judgment in
Other conclusions? Cymb. i. 6.

And, like the famous ape,
To try conclusions, in the basket creep,
And break your neck down. Hamlet. iii. 4.

This 'tis, for a puiſe
In policy's Protean school, to try conclusions
With one that hath commenced, and gone out doctor.

Mass. Dr. of Milan, iv. 1.

We are not, therefore, to suspect Lancelot Gobbo of incorrect language when he proposes to *try conclusions* upon his old purblind father. Mer. Ven. ii. 2.

Conclusion is once used by Shakespeare rather obscurely. From the character and state of mind of the speaker, Cleopatra, I should think she meant "deep but secret censure, looking denure all the while."

Your wife Octavia, with her modest eyes,
And still conclusion, shall acquire no honour
Denurring upon me. Ant. & Cleop. iv. 13.

Johnson's note on the passage is, "Sedate determination; silent coolness of resolution;" but these would not be called for by the occasion, nor would they be particularly galling to Cleopatra.

TO CONCREW. To grow together; *concreso*.

And his faire lockes, that wont with ointment sweet
To be embaul'd, and sweat out daintily dew,
He let to grow, and gristly to *concrew*. Spens. F. Q. IV. vii. 40.

CONCURRY. An abbreviation or corruption of the word concupiscence, put into the mouth of the railer Therites:

He'll tickle it for thy *concurry*. Tro. & Cress. v. 2.

TO CONCUR. To run together. In the sense of the etymology, *con-curro*.

Anone they fierce encountering both *concur'd*
With grisly looks, and faces like their fates.

Hughes's Arthur, F. 3. b.

CONCUSSION. In the Latin sense, extortion; getting money by means of terror.

And then *concuſſion*, rapine, pilleries,
Their catalogue of accusations fill. Dan. Cir. Wars, iv. 75.

CONDEEL, HENRY. A player contemporary with Shakespeare, and, in conjunction with Hemming, the editor of the first folio edition of his plays. He is introduced with Burbage and Lowin in the induction to Marston's *Malcontent*, O. Pl. iv. 11. He was chiefly celebrated as a comic actor.

CONDESCENT, subs. for condescension. Exemplified by Todd. Used also by Cudworth.

CONDOG. A whimsical corruption of the word *concur*, substituting *dog* for *cur*, as equivalent. A story is told of its arising from a mistake between Dr. Littleton and his amanuensis. It is certain, however, that it appears, prior to Littleton, in all the early editions of *Cockeram's* small dictionary, as a synonyme for the word agree. Thus, "Agree; *concurrere*, cohere, *condog*, *condescend*." How it originated therefore does not appear. We find it in *Lyly's Galathea*, as if it was merely a burlesque of the right word:

So is it, and often doth it happen, that the just proportion of the fire and all things *concurrere*. R. *Concurrere*, *condogge*. I will away. Act iii. sc. 3.

CONDUCT. Conductor.

And there is in this business more than nature
Was ever conduct of.
Come, gentlemen, I will be your conduct.

Temp. v. 1.

Ben Jon. Ev. M. out of H.

TO CONEY-CATCH. See CONY-CATCH.

CONFECT. A sweet-meat. The word is now corrupted into *confit*, by which the trace of the etymology (*confectus*, Lat.) is lost. *Confectioner* still retains its original form. *Confit* was, however, already written in Shakespeare's time. See the folio of 1623.

Count-confect, in *Much Ado ab. N.* iv. 1. is well illustrated by

Affording me—no better word,
Than of a carpet, civet, *confit-lord*.

Hon. Gh. 181.

TO CONFECT. To prepare as sweet-meats. In this, and many other cases, I think it more probable that the verb was formed from the substantive than the contrary. In this I differ from Mr. Todd, but the point is hardly worth disputing.

Not roses' oile from Naples, Capua,
Saffron *confected* in Cilicia.

Browne, Br. Post. I. ii.

CONFECTIO. A sweet-meat. This was probably the original word, then shortened into *confect*, and lastly changed to *confit*. *Confection* is French of the same date; and *confectio* meant the same in low Latin. But it was extended to various compounds, so that *confectionarius* meant an apothecary, or compounder of drugs. See *Du Cange*.

Hast thou not learn'd me to preserve? Yea, so
That our great king himself doth woo me oit
For my *confections*.

Cymb. i. 6.

In the sense of a drug:

If Plautio

Have, said she, given his mistress the *confection*
Which I gave him for a conial, she is serv'd
As I would serve a rat.

Cymb. v. 5.

TO CONFEDER. To confederate; the same word abbreviated.

The king, espying me apart from those
With whom I *confedered* in band before.

Merr. for Mag. p. 286.

The soldiers, having *confedered* together, dyd flocke about
Galba.

North's Plut. Lives, 280 D.

CONFINER. A borderer; one who lives on the confines of another country. Not now in use. *To confine*, in this sense, is also nearly disused; the substantive is used, but with its accent changed, being now on the first syllable, *confine*. See Todd. *Confiner* was generally accented on the second syllable, but not always.

The senate hath stirr'd up the *confiners*
And gentlemen of Italy.

Cymb. iv. 2.

Happie *confiners* you of other lands,
That shift your soyle, and oit 'scape tyrants' hands.

Dun. Civ. W. i. 69.

Shakespeare has *confineless*, for boundless. *Mach.* iv. 3.

TO CONFOUND. Applied by Shakespeare to the spending of time.

He did *confound* the best part of an hour
In changing harldom with great Glendower. 1 Hen. IV. i. 3.
How could'st thou in a mile *confound* an hour? Coriol. i. 6.

So also in two other instances, *Jul. Cas.* i. 1. and *Ant. & Cleop.* i. 4.

TO CONGEE. To agree together.

Doth keep in one consent,
Congreeing in a full and natural close.

Hen. V. i. 2.

Modern editors have arbitrarily changed the word to *congruing*.

TO CONJECT. To conjecture. The old quarto of *Othello* reads thus:

From one that so imperfectly *conjects*. *Othell.* iii. 3.

In the first folio it is changed to *conceits*: so that *conject* was probably beginning to be disused. It is found in other authors.

Now reason I *conject* with myself. *Acolastus*, 1540.

Cited by Steevens.

Madam, the reason of these vehement tearmes,
Cyrus doth neither know, nor can *conject*.

Wars of Cyrus, 4to. E. 1. b. 1594.

TO CONJURE. To agree. Accented on the first.

Thou maist not coldly set

Our sovereigne processe, which imports at full,
By letters *conjuring* to that effect,
The present death of Hamlet.

Hamlet. iv. 3.

To *conjure*, obtestor, or to bind by asseveration, and to *conjure*, to use magical arts, were not then always distinguished from each other, or from this; all were accented *conjure*. Instances are found in Shakespeare both ways: and Hall has *conjurd*, for raised by conjuration:

But who *conjurd* this bawdie Poggies ghost? *Sat. B. 2. S. 1.*

So fluctuating was accent as yet.

CONSENT, for Concent. Musical accord.

For government, though high, and low, and lower,
Put into parts, doth keep in one *consent*,
Congreeing in a full and natural close,
Like music.

Hen. V. i. 2.

Why the modern editors, who changed the spelling of Shakespeare, to suit modern readers, did not change this to *consent*, it is not easy to say.

TO CONSKITE, or CONSKITT. Merdis aspergere.

By the means of which, they gripe all, devour all, *conskite* all, burn all, &c. *Rabelais*, Oz. B. 5. ch. 11.

The company began to stop their nose; for he had *conskited* himself with mere anguish and perplexity. *Id.* B. 2. ch. 19.

CONSUMMATE, verbal adjective, for the participle consummated, or being consummated.

Do you the office, Friar, which *consummate*,
Return him here again.

Meas. for Meas. v. last sc.

The accent here is doubtful; but Shakespeare and his contemporaries generally accent the first syllable.

The fulness of his fortunes winged them

To *consummate* this match.

Lady Alimony, D. 4.

CONTECK, for Contest; in Chaucer *contecke*. Retained by Spenser. See Todd. Mr. Tyrwhitt marks it as Saxon, but no such word is found in that language. Skinner supposed it only a corruption of *contest*. Gascoigne also has it:

But, for I found some *contecke* and debate,
In regiment where I was wont to rule.

Works, 4to, 1587. Sign. h. 4.

CONTENTATION. Very commonly used for contentment, or satisfaction, and even so late as by *Arbuthnot*. See Todd. I suspect it ought to be substituted for *contention* in the following passage, unless the speaker be intended to express himself incorrectly, which does not seem probable.

Content? I was never in better *contentation* in my life.

B. & Fl. Wit at sev. Weap. v. 1.

The first folio, however, as well as the modern editions, gives *contention*.

CONTINENT. That in which any thing is contained. The original sense of the word, by its etymology.

It is frequently so used by Shakespeare, and the usage was long thought peculiar to him, but Mr. Todd has shown other authorities for it. More might easily be adduced.

Great vessels into lesse are emptied never,
There's a redoundance past their content ever.

Ruay d'Ambois, Act. Sign. D 2. b.

To CONTRARY. To oppose, or counteract. Accented on the second.

You must *contrary* me! Marry, 'tis time! *Rom. & Jul. i. 5.*
I will not *contrary* your majesty; for time must wear out that love hath wrought. *Lyly, Alex. & Comp. iii. 4.*

Exemplified by Todd, but not noticed as obsolete.

To CONTRIVE. To wear out, to pass away. From *contrivis*, the præf. of *contro*. One of the diavised Latinisms. See CONTINENT, and CONFINER.

Please you we may *contrive* this afternoon,
And quaff carouses to our mistress's health. *Tam. Shr. i. 2.*

In travelling countries, we three have *contrived*
Full many a year. *Dum. & Pirh. O. Pl. i. 181.*

After much counsyle, and great tyme *contrived* in their several
examinations. *Pol. of Pleas. D d 2.*

See also Todd's Johnson.

CONVERTITE. A convert; one who has changed his notions.

Out of these *convertites* there is much matter to be heard and
learn'd. *As you l. ii, v. 4.*

You must now prepare,

In all your grace's pomp, to entertain

Your cousin who is now a *convertite*.

B. & Fl. Noble Gent. iii. sub fin.

To CONVEY. A more decent term for to steal; as Ancient Pistol learnedly distinguishes.

Convey, the wise it call. Steal!—fish, a fico for the phrase!

Merry W. W. i. 3.

But, as I am Crack, I will *convey*, crossbait, and cheat upon
Simplexius. *Morston's What you will, Anc. Dr. i. 260.*

Hence also *conveyance* is used for dishonesty, and
a *conveyer* for a robber.

Since Henry's death, I fear there is *conveyance*. *1 Hen. VI. i. 3.*

Oh good, *convey*! *Conveyers* are you all,

That rise thus nimbly by a true king's fall. *Rich. II. iv. sub fin.*

A *conveyancer* is different. See Todd.

To CONVINC. To overcome. A Latinism.

His two chamberlains

I will, with wine and wassell so *convince*,

That memory, the warder of the brain,

Shall be a fume.

Macb. i. 7.

Now you look finely indeed, Win! this cap does *convince*.

B. Jon. Bert. F. i. 1.

Also for to *convirt*. See Todd.

To CONVIVE. To feast together, to be convivial.

Go to my tent,

There in the full *convive* we.

Tro. & Cres. iv. 5.

To CONY-CATCH. To deceive a simple person; to cheat, or impose; a cony, or rabbit, being considered as a very simple animal. It has been shown, from Decker's *English Villanies*, that the system of cheating, or, as it is now called, swindling, was carried to a great length early in the 17th century: that a collective society of sharpers was called a *warren*, and their dupes *rabbit-suckers*, (that is, young rabbits) or conies. One of their chief decoys was the selling goods or trash, to be resold at a loss, as explained under COMMODITY. They had several other terms of their art, all derived from the warren. See this well stated in Mr. D'Israeli's *Curios. of Lit.* vol. iii. p. 78. et seq. At other times the gang were *bird-catchers*, and their prey a *gull*, &c. *ibid.*

Take heed, Signor Baptista, lest you be *cony-catched* in this business. *Tam. Shr. v. 1.*
Whoreson *coney-catching* rascal! I could eat the very bits for anger. *B. Jon. Fr. M. in H. iii. 1.*

Shakespeare has once used it to express harmless roguery, playing jocular tricks, and no more. When Grumio will not answer his fellow-servants, except in a jesting way, Curtis says to him,

Come, you are so full of *coney-catching*.

Tam. Shr. iv. 1.

CONY-CATCHER. A sharper, or cheat. Minshew has well expressed the origin of the term:

A *conie-catcher*, a name given to deceivers, by a metaphor, taken from those that rob warrens, and conie-grounds, using all means, sleights, and cunning to deceive them, as pitching of baies before their holes, fetching them in by tumbler, &c. *Dict.*

See! See! impostors! *cony-catchers*!

Marst. What y. will, Anc. Dr. ii. 253.

A COOLING CARD. A phrase probably borrowed from primero, or some other game in which money was staked upon a card. A card so decisive as to cool the courage of the adversary. *Met.* Something to damp or overwhelm the hopes of an expectant.

There all is marr'd; there lies a *cooling card*. *1 Hen. VI. v. 4.*

Those hot youths

I fear, will find a *cooling card*.

B. & Fl. Island Pr. i. 3.

Euphuus, to the intent that he might bridle the overvaluing affections of Philautus, conveyed into his studie a certaine pamphlet, which he termed a *cooling card* for Philautus; yet generally to be applyed to all lovers.

Euphuus, p. 39.

We have no instance of it in the original sense.

COP, or COPPE. The top of any thing. The head. It is pure Saxon. It is abundantly illustrated in Todd's Johnson.

Marry she's not in fashion yet; she wears a hood; but 't stands a-cop. *B. Jon. Alch. ii. 6.*

Wherefore, as some suppose, of copper-mines in me I Copper-head was call'd; but some will have 't to be From the old Britains brought, for *cop* they use to call The tops of many hills, which I am stor'd withal.

Drayton, Polyolb. So. p. 1225.

He should have said Saxons, rather than Britons.

COPATAIN. A word hitherto found only in the following passage, but supposed to be made from *cop*, and to mean high-crowned.

Oh fine villain! A silken doublet! a velvet hose! a scarlet cloak! and a *copatain* hat. *Tam. Shr. v. 1.*

COPEMAN. The same as chapman, or merchant. From to *cope*, which meant to exchange: both from *coop*, a market.

He would have sold his part of Paradise

For ready money, had he met a *copeman*.

B. Jon. For. iii. 5.

Verstegan gives the derivation thus:

Copeman, for this we now say *chapman*, which is as much to say as a merchant, or *copeman*. *Redit. of D. Int. p. 166.*

COPEMATE. The same word *cope*, compounded with *mate* instead of *man*; meaning therefore evidently a partner or companion in merchandise.

Mishapen Time, *cope-mate* of ugly night.

Sr. Raps of Lucr. Suppl. i. 526.

No better *copec* mates!

I'll go seek them out with this light in my hand.

All Fools, O. Pl. iv. 146.

See it further exemplified in Todd's Johnson.

COPHETUA. An imaginary African king, of whom the legendary ballads told, that he fell in love with the daughter of a beggar, and married her. The song is extant in *Percy's Reliques*, vol. i. p. 198. and is several times alluded to by Shakespeare and others. The name of the fair beggar-maid, according to that

authority, was *Zenelophon*; but Dr. Percy considered that as a corruption of *Penelophon*, which is the name in the ballad.

The magnanimous and most illustrious king *Cophetua* set eye upon the pernicious and indubitate beggar *Zenelophon*.

Loe's L. L. iv. 1.

The following lines of the ballad are alluded to in *Romeo and Juliet*:

The blinded boy that shootes so trim,
From heaven down did he;
He drew a dart and shot at him,
In place where he did lye.

See *Rom. and Jul. ii. 1.* According to B. Jonson this king was remarkable for his riches.

I have not the heart to devour you, an I might be made as rich as king *Cophetua*. *Ex. Man in his H. iii. 4.*

It has been conjectured that there was some old drama on this subject, in which these riches might be mentioned. From this play probably the bombastic lines spoken by Ancient Pistol were quoted:

O base Assyrian knight, what is thy news?
Let kine *Cophetua* know the truth thereof. *2 Hen. IV. v. 3.*

And perhaps this:

Spoke like the bold *Cophetua's* son! *Wits, O. Pl. viii. 429.*

The worthy monarch seems to have been a favourite hero for a rant.

COPPED. Having a high and prominent top; from *cop*.

These they call first *Jemogians*, who have their faces shaven, in token of servitude, wearing long coats and *copped* caps, not unlike to our idlers. *Sandy's Travels, p. 47.*

With high-*copped* hats, and feathers flaunt a flout.

Gascogne, Herbes, p. 216.

Were they as *copped* and high-crested as marsh whoops.

Rabelais, Ozell, B. II. ch. xii.

COPPLE-CROWNS are the same thing; high-topped crowns.

And what's their feather?

Like the *copple crown*

The lapwing lins.

Randolph, Amynt. ii. 3.

Soon after follows:

O sweet lady-birds!

With *copple* crowns, and wings but on one side.

Ibid.

COPPLE-TANKT, COPPINTANK, and COTTANKT, are all of similar formation.

Upon their heads they ware felt hats, *copple-tankted*, a quarter of an ell high, or more. *Comines, by Danet. B. 5. b.*

Then should come in the doctors of Loven, [Louvain] with their great *coppin-tanktes*, and doctors whoops.

Be-hire of Rom. Ch. 17. b.

A *coppintankt* hat, made on a Flemish block.

Gasc. Worker, N. 8. b.

COPY. Plenty; from *copia*. It is several times used by B. Jonson, but is not peculiar to him; Mr. Todd has quoted it from the preface to the English Bible, and Mr. Gifford says that it is found in Chaucer.

She was blest with no more *copy* of wit, but to serve his humour thus. *Ex. Man out of H. i. 1.*

To gain the opinion of *copy*, utter all they can, however unfitly.

Address pref. to the Alchemist.

Cicero said Roscius contended with him, by variety of lively gestures to surmount the *copy* of his speech [i. e. copiousness].

Puttenham, B. i. ch. 14.

CORANTO. A swift and lively dance. *Courant, Fr.; from correre, Ital. to run:* written also *coranto*.

And teach lavoltas high, and swift *corantos*. *Hen. V. iii. 5.*

They are thus described by Sir John Davies, in his poem on dancing:

What shall I name those *current* traverses,

That on a triple dactyl foot do run,
Close by the ground, with sliding passages,

Wherein that dancer greatest praise hath won

Which with best order can all order shun:

For every where he wantonly must range,

And turn and wind with unexpected change. *Stanza 69.*

Hence we find a *coranto* pace used for a very swift pace:

But away rid I, Sir; put my horse to a *coranto* pace, and left my fiddle behind me. *Middleton, More Dis. Anc. Dr. iv. 411.*

CORDEVAN. Spanish leather, from *Corдона*. Corrupted also into *cordwayn*, or *cordewayne*. Whence a shoemaker is still technically called a *cordwainer*.

Puts on his lusty green, with gaudy hook,

And hanging scrip of finest *cordevan*. *Fletcher, Faithful, Sh. i. 1.*

So Spenser:

Buskins he wore of costliest *cordwayne*. *Spenser, F. Q. VI. ii. 6.*

CORIANDER SEED. A familiar and jocular term for money. The seeds of *coriander* being hemispheres, flattened on one side, may perhaps have given some rude idea of pieces of money.

Which they told us was neither for the sake of her pity, parts, or person, but for the fourth comprehensive *pe*, portion; the spankers, spur-royals, rose-nobles, and other *coriander seed* with which she was quilted all over.

Ozell's Rabelais, B. IV. ch. ix. p. 123.

A CORINTHIAN. A wench, a debauched man. The fame of Corinth as a place of resort for loose women was not yet extinct. It had flourished from the times of ancient Greece.

And tell me flaily I am no proud Jack, like Falstaff; but a *Corinthian*, a lad of mettle, a good boy. *1 Hen. IV. i. 4.*

And raps up, without pity, the sage and rheumatic old prelates, with all her young *Corinthian* laity. *Milton, Apol. for Smect.*

Corinth was even a current name for a house of ill repute.

Would we could see you at *Corinth*! *Tim. of Ath. ii. 2.*

CORNEUSE, or CORNAMUTE. A bagpipe. The French *Manuel Lericque*, by the Abbé Prévost, defines it exactly as a bagpipe: "Instrument de musique champêtre, à vent et à anche. Il est composé de trois chalumeaux, et d'une peau remplie de vent, qui se serre sous le bras pour en jouer, en remuant les doigts sur les trous des chalumeaux." Drayton rather inaccurately speaks of it as distinct from the bagpipe, in reciting country instruments:

Even from the shrillest shawn, unto the *cornamute*.

Some blow the bagpipe up, that plays the country round.

Polyolt. iv. p. 736.

COROLLARY. Something added, or even superfluous. No great deviation from the original sense.

Bring a *corollary*

Rather than want.

Temp. iv. 1.

CORONAL. A crown, or garland.

Now no more shall these smooth brows be girt

With youthful *coronals*, and lead the dance.

Fl. Faithful, Sheph. i. 1.

So Spenser in his pastorals.

CORONEL. The original Spanish word for *colonel*. This fully accounts for the modern pronunciation of the latter word, *cornel*.

Afterwards their *coronell*, named Don Sebastian, came forth to intreat that they might part with their arms like soldiers.

Spenser, State of Ireland.

He brought the name of *coronel* to town, as some did formerly to the suburbs that of lieutenant or captain.

Fleeknoe's Enigm. Characters.

That is, as a good travelling name, for disguise.

Our early dictionaries also give *coronel* for *colonel*.

CORPUS CHRISTI DAY. A high festival of the church of Rome, held annually on the Thursday after Trinity Sunday, in memory, as was supposed, of the miraculous confirmation of the doctrine of Transubstantiation, under Pope Urban IV.

This was the usual time for performing the mysteries, or sacred dramas, of which, in England, those of Coventry were particularly famous, as is related in *Dugdale's Warwickshire*, p. 116. They are thus alluded to in an old drama:

This devyll and I were of olde acqneytance,
For oft in the play of *Corpus Christi*
He hath play'd the devyll at Coventry.

Four Ps. O. P. i. 85.

The Chester Mysteries were also famous, and were performed at the same feast, and sometimes at Whitsuntide. A few copies of the latter have been printed for the members of the *Roxburghe Club*, by *James Heywood Markland*, Esq. from an Harleian MS. with an excellent preliminary discourse. This was in 1818.

CORRIGIBLE, for corrective. Having the power of correction. This sense is clearly improper, yet Mr. Todd has shown that it was used by Jonson as well as Shakespeare.

The power and corrigible authority of this, lies in our will.

Othello, i. 3.

Do I not bear a reasonable corrigible hand over him, Crispinus?

Postaster, ii. 1.

Yet Shakespeare has also used it rightly:

Bending down his corrigible neck.

Ant. & Cleop. iv. 12.

CORSEY, COR'SIVE, and CORZIE. All, I believe, corruptions of *corrosive*; meaning therefore, as a substantive, any thing that *corrodes*. *Corrosive* itself was used as a substantive, and spoken as two syllables, even when written without contraction.

Whereas he meant his *corrosive* to apply,

And with straight diet tane his stubborn malady.

Spens. F. Q. I. x. 25.

Elsewhere Spenser writes it so:

And that same bitter cor'sive which did eat

Her tender heart, and made refraine from meat.

Id. ib. IV. ix. 15.

And more than all the rest this grev'd him cheefe,

And to his heart a cor'sive was eternell.

Harringt. Arist. xliii. 83.

For ev'ry cordill that my thoughts apply

Turns to a cor'sive, and doth eat it fardet.

B. Jous. *Er. Men* out of H. I.

This was a cor'sive to old Edward's days,

And without ceasing fed upon his bones.

Drayt. *Leg. of P. Gav.* p. 371.

We find it written *corzie*:

He feels a corzie cold his heart to know.

Harr. Arist. xx. 97.

I thought once this might be put for *coryza*, or rheum; but the similarity of the two passages from this author shows plainly what he meant.

In one place it seems to mean distress or inconvenience.

His perplexed mother was driven to make him by force be tended, with extreme corsey to herselfe, and annoyance to him.

Pembr. Arcad. L. 3. p. 297.

Here also it is much the same:

The discontent

You seem to entertain, is merely causeless;—

—And therefore, good my lord, discover it,

That we may take the spleen and corsey from it.

Chapman's Mons. D'Olive, Anc. Dr. iii. 348.

The editor's note is quite erroneous.

CORTINE, for curtain. *Cortina*, Lat. Only an antiquated spelling.

Talk of the affairs
The cloudes, the *cortines*, and the mysteries,
That are about. *B. Jons. Masq. of Neptune's Triumph.*
Cortina striata, a pleated or folded cortine, or a cortine that hath long stakes in it. *Fleming's Nomencl.* p. 247. h.

COSIER. See **COZIER**.

COSSET. A lamb, or other young animal, brought up by hand. Being a rustic word, I cannot believe that it had an Italian derivation.

I shall give thee yon cosset for thy payne. *Spens. Shep. Kal. Sept.*
A pet of any kind.

And I am for the cosset, his charge; did you ever see a fellow's face more accuse him for an ass? *B. Jons. Barth. F.* i. 1.

COST. A rib. From the Latin *costa*.

It is an automa, [automaton] runs under water,

With a snug nose, and has a nimble tail

Made like an auger, with which tail she wriggles

Betwixt the costs of a ship, and sinks it straight.

B. Jons. Staple of News, iii. 1.

This is like some modern progress.

COSTARD. A man's head; or a large kind of apple. Which is the original sense, is not yet settled. Mr. Gifford positively says the *apple*; (Note on the *Alchemist*, Act v. sc. 1.): and certainly we do not find it used for a head, except in ludicrous or contemptuous language. It occurs five times in Shakespeare, and always in that way. Yet Skinner tells us that *coster* meant a head, and derives that from *coppe*: quasi, *copster*. His authority has been generally followed.

Use try whether your costard or my bat be the harder.

Lear, iv. 6.

Well, knave, as I had thee alone, I would surely rap thy costard.

Gamm. Gurf. O. Pl. ii. 66.

That I may hear and answer what you say,

With my school-dagger 'bout your costard, Sir.

B. Jons. Tale of Tub, ii. 2.

Once we find it used for the covering of the head, the cap:

Take an ounce from mine arm, and, doctor Deuzace,

I'll make a close-stool of your velvet costard.

B. & Fl. Woman's Prize, iii. 4.

The modern editors of these plays have made foolish work, in changing *custard* to *costard*, where the former was right. *Loyal Subj.* ii. 5. To "crown with a custard," means to clap a custard on his head, the effect of which must of course be ludicrous.

As a species of apple, it is enumerated with others, but it must have been a very common sort, as it gave a name to the dealers in apples:

Apples be so divers of form and substance, that it were infinite to describe them all; some consist more of aire then water, as your pufft cald maln pulmonea; others more of water than wind, as your costards and pownewaters, called hydrotica.

Muffet's Health's Improvement, p. 196.

The wilding, costard, then the well-known pownewater.

Drayt. Polyph. 8.

COSTARD-MONGER, or COSTERMONGER. A seller of apples; one, generally, who kept a stall. They seem to have been frequently Irish.

Her father was an Irish costar-monger. *B. Jons. Alch.* iv. 1.

In England, Sir, troth I ever laugh when I think on't;

— Why, Sir, there all the coster-mongers are Irish.

2 P. Hon. Wh. O. Pl. iii. p. 375.

Costermongers were usually noisy, whence old Morose in *Episcane* is said to swoon at the voice of one. Their bawling was proverbial:

And then he'll rail, like a rude costermonger,

That school-boys had couzened of his apples,

As loud and senseless. *B. & Fl. Scarf. Lady*, iv. 1.

They were general fruit-sellers. The *costard-monger* in Jonson's *Barth. Fair* cries only pears.

COSTER-MONHER, jocularly used as an adjective. Any thing meanly mercenary, like a petty dealer in apples, whose character was bad in various ways. See **APPLE-SQUIRE**.

Virtue is of so little regard in these *coster-monger* times, that true valour is turned bear-herd. *2 Hen. IV. i. 2.*

Where note, that times is not in the two folios, but is supplied from the quarto, and that *bear-herd* should probably be *bear-ward*, the quarto having *herd*. *Bear-herd* occurs, however, in other passages.

COSTMARY. The herb *balsamita vulgaris*, called also *alecost*, as it was frequently put into ale, being an aromatic bitter.

Costmarie is put into ale to steep; as also into the barrels and stands, amongst those herbs wherewith they do make sage ale.

Johns. Gerrard, B. ii. ch. 208.

The purple hyacinth, and fresh *costmarie*. *Spens. Gnat.*

TO COTE. To pass by, to pass the side of another. *Cotroyer*, old French, in which the *s* was soon dropped, and is now not written. The same as to **COAST**.

We *coted* them on the way, and hither they are coming.

Ham. ii. 2.

Her amber hair for foul hath amber *coted*. *Love's L. L. iv. 3.* That is, hath so far passed amber, as to make it seem foul.

The buck broke gallantly; my great swift being disadvantaged in his slip was at first behind; marry, presently *coted* and outstripped them.

Ret. from Parn. Orig. of Dr. iii. p. 238.

This is exact, first *coted*, i. e. went by the side, then outstripped them.

Chapman is also quoted by *Johnson*.

It was, however, a common sporting term, and by that probably made familiar to Shakespeare. Drayton has it, where he particularly professes to give the account of coursing in its true terms:

Which in the proper terms the muse doth thus report.

Cotes is thus introduced in that place:

When each man run his horse with fixed eyes, and notes

Which dog first turns the hare, which first the other *cotes*.

Polyb. xxiii. p. 1115.

The passage from the *Return from Parnassus*, above cited, seems to prove that it was used also in buck-hunting.

COTE, or **COAT**, *s.* in similar usage. A pass, a go-by, as we sometimes say.

But when he cannot reach her,

This, giving him a *coat*, about again doth fetch her.

Drayton, ibid.

A **COT-QUEAN**, probably *cock-quean*; that is, a male *quean*, a man who troubles himself with female affairs; which old Capulet is doing when the Nurse tells him,

Go, you *cot-quean*, go,

Get you to bed.

Rom. & Jul. iv. 4.

In the following passage, it means *masculine hussey*, it is spoken by Ovid, as Jupiter, to Julia, as Juno:

We tell thee, thou angerest us, *cot-quean*; and we will thunder thee in pieces for thy *cot-quean*ity. *B. Jon. Postaster, iv. 3.*

It continued long in use in the former sense, and is quoted even from Addison, who compares a woman meddling with state affairs to a man interfering in female business, a *cot-quean*, adding, "each of the sexes should keep within its bounds." See **QUEAN**.

It seems to have meant also a hen-pecked husband, which suits the same derivation.

COTSALE. A corruption of *Cotswold*, open downs in Gloucestershire, very favourable for coursing.

How does your fallow greyhound, Sir? I heard say he was out-run on *Cotale*. *Merry W. W. i. 1.*

This might refer to common coursing, and therefore does not at all affect the date of the play, which Warton endeavoured to fix from the establishment of *Dover's Games* on Cotswold. They were not founded till the reign of James I. See **DOVER**.

A sheep was jocularly called a *Cotswold* or *Cotswold lion*, from the extensive pastures in that part. It is among Ray's Proverbs, under Gloucestershire, p. 242. So Harrington:

Lo then the mystery from whence the name

Of *Cotswold* Lyons first to England came. *Epigr. B. iii. Ep. 18.*

TO COTTON. To succeed, to go on prosperously: a metaphor, probably, from the finishing of cloth, which when it *cottons*, or rises to a regular nap, is nearly or quite complete. It is often joined with *geer*, which is also a technical and manufacturing term.

Still mistress Dorothy! This *geer* will *cotton*.

B. & Fl. Mons. Tho. iv. 8.

Now, Hephestion, doth not this matter *cotton* as I would.

Lyly's Alex. & Comp. iii. 4. O. Pl. ii. 122.

It *cottons* well, it cannot choose but *bears*

A pretty nap.

Family of Love, D 3. b.

This is exact to the presumed origin of the phrase. Sometimes, by a still further extension of the metaphor, it meant to agree:

Styles and I cannot *cotton*.

Hist. of Capt. Stukely, B 2. b.

Eise the munter would *cotton* but ill favourably with our loving mother, the holy church.

Beehive of Rom. Ch. R. r. 7.

Swift seems to be the latest authority for the word.

COTTER. A cottager. *Cottier* in old French law was the same as *roturier*. See *Colgrave*.

Himself goes *jaich'd* like some bare *cotter*,

Lest he might ought the future stock *apcye*.

Hall, Sat. IV. ii. 9.

Cotie also meant a cottage. See *Lacombe's Dict. du vieux Langage*, tom. 2.

COVENT. Old French, as well as English, for convent.

Hence the name of *Covent-Garden*. Mr. Todd has abundantly exemplified the word. I shall only add the authority of the venerable *Latimer*:

Neither do I now speake of my selfe and my *covent*, as the begging fryers were wont to doe. I have enough, I thanke God, and I neede not to begge.

Sermons, fol. 92. b.

Coventry is not supposed to be derived from this, but from *Cune*, a small river on which it stands.

COVENTRY BLUE. The dyeing of blue thread was formerly a material part of the trade of Coventry. This thread was much used for working or embroidering upon white linen.

I have lost my thimble, and a skein of *Coventry blue*, I had to work Gregory Lichfield a handkerchief. *B. Jons. Gipsies Metam.*

And she gave me a shirt collar, wrought over with no counterfeit stuff. G. What, was it gold? I. Nay, 'twas better than gold. G. What was it? I. Right *Coventry blue*.

Geo. a Greene, O. Pl. iii. p. 22.

I have heard that the chief trade of *Coventry* was heretofore in making *blew thread*, and that the towne was rich ever upon that trade.

W. Stafford.

COVENTRY CROSS. This splendid and ornamental structure, now removed to the grounds of Stourhead, was once, in great part, covered with gilding. Speaking of Coventry, Drayton says,

Her walls in good repair, her ports so bravely built,

Her halls in good estate, her *cross* so richly gilt.

Polyb. xiii. p. 922.

COVETISE. Covetousness, Fr.

But you think, Curius,
 'Tis covetise hath wrought me : if you love me
 Change that unkind conceit. *B. Jons. Catil. ii. 3.*

Thy mortal covetice perverts our laws,
 And tears our freedom from our franchis'd hearts.
Cornelia, O. Pl. ii. 240.

Used also by Spenser.

COVIN. An act of conspiracy between two or more persons to defraud others, from an old French word of the same meaning. Still in use as a law term. Fraud in general.

Where purchase comes by covin and deceit.
Gasc. Steele Glas. l. 996.
Ibid. 1111.

COULD. The old præterite of *can* or *con*, to know : now used chiefly as an auxiliary sign of a mood. Often written without the *l*. See COUTH.

That he had found out one, their sovereign lord to be,
 Com'n of the race of kings, and in their country born,
 Could not one English word ; of which he durst be sworn.
Drayt. Polyolb. ix. p. 835.

It written was there in th' Arabian tongue,
 Which toong Orlando perfect understood ;
 But at this time it him so deeply stoonng,
 It had bin well that he it never couod. *Harr. Ariosto, xliii. 85.*

COUNTERFEIT. A portrait, a likeness.

What find I here,
 Fair Portin's counterfeit ? What demigod
 Hath gone so near creation ? *Merch. of Ven. iii. 2.*
 Thou draw'st a counterfeit best in all Athens. *Timon of A. v. 1.*
 A certain painter brought Apelles the counterfeit of a face in
 a table. *Lyly's Euphuus, p. 55.*

Next after her was borne the counterfeit of the princess of
 Elis. *Pembr. Arcad. p. 58.*

COUNTERGATE. Some known place in Windsor. Probably, a gate which went out by the *countergate* of the Castle, consequently by the fosse, or ditch.

Thou might'st as well say, I love to walk by the *countergate* ;
 which is as hateful to me as the reek of a lime-kiln.
Merry W. W. iii. 3.

COUNTERPANE. The corresponding copy of a deed, now called the counter-part. Noticed by our old dictionaries. "Schedule antigraphum." *Coles.*
 Read, scribe ; give me the counterpane.
B. Jons. Induct. to Barth. Fair.

COUNTERPOINT, now changed to *counterpene*. A covering for a bed, formed in regular divisions. From the same word in French. Latined by *Coles*, "Cadurcum contrapunctum." The change of the last syllable to *pene*, probably arose from the idea of *pans*, or square openings, applied also to some parts of dress.

In ivory coffers I have stuff'd my crowns ;
 In cyress chests my arras, counterpoints,
 Costly apparel, &c. *Tam. of Shr. ii. 1.*
 Then I will have rich counterpoints, and musk.

Knack to know a Kn. cited by Steevens.

COUNTESS, ENGLISH. The English dame alluded to in the following passage, was probably the Countess of Essex, afterwards of Somerset, whose infamous amours and plots ended in the poisoning of Sir Thomas Overbury.

He will not brook an empress, though thrice fairer
 Than ever Maud was ; or higher spirited
 Than Cleopatra, or your English Countess.

B. & Fl. Nice Valour, i. 1.

She is much more severely attacked, as she well deserved, by *Rich. Braithwaite*, if he was, as is sup-

posed, the author of the *Honest Ghost*. Near the end of the first part he has an epitaph, entitled, "Upon our Age's Messalina, insatiate Madona, the matchless English *Corombona*." p. 99. In this poem the chief features of her delinquency are touched with a strong hand. She was tried with her husband, and condemned, in 1616 ; but both were pardoned afterwards, to the everlasting disgrace of James.

COUNTY, for Count ; or a nobleman in general.

A ring the county wears,
 That downward hath succeeded in his house,
 From son to son, some four or five descents. *All's Well, iii. 7.*
 Gismund, who loves the countess Palatine.

Arg. to Tancr. & Gism. O. Pl. ii. p. 165.

Applied to Orsino, Duke of Illyria :
 Run after that same peevish messenger,
 The county's man, he left this ring behind him. *Twelfth N. i. 5.*

TO COURB. To bend, or stoop. *Se courber, Fr.*
 Virtue itself of vice must pardon beg,
 Yea crouch and woo, for leave to do it good. *Hamlet, iii. 4.*

The word is found in the older writers. The modern editors of Shakespeare have absurdly printed it *curb*.

TO COURE. Usually written to *cover* or *cower*, to stoop or bend over any thing. *Courer, Fr.*

They coure so over the coles, they eyes be bleard with smooke.
Gamm. Gurt. O. Pl. ii. p. 9.

It is so spelt by Spenser also.

COURT-CHIMNEY. Probably a chimney built in the corner of a room.

They use no roost, but for themselves and their household ; nor no fire, but a little court chimney in their owne chamber.

Green's Quip, &c. Harl. Mus. v. 414. repr.

Or else it was something of a stove.

COURT-CUPBOARD. Apparently a kind of moveable closet or buffet, in which plate and other articles of luxury were displayed.

Away with the joint-stools, remove the court-cupboard, look to the plate. *Ken. & Jul. i. 5.*

Place that [a watch] o' the court-cupboard, let it lie
 Full in the view of her thief-whorish eye.

Roaring G. O. Pl. vi. 77.

Here shall stand my court-cupboard, with its furniture of plate
Mons. D'Olive, Anc. Dr. iii. 394.

Elsewhere it is called a cupboard of plate :

Is the cupboard of plate set out ?

A Trick to catch, &c. Anc. Dr. v. 217.

It was therefore evidently moveable, and only brought out on certain occasions. It was sometimes adorned with carved figures :

With a lean viango, like a carved face
 On a court-cupboard. *Corbet, Iter Boracale, p. 2.*

It is evidently the same as is called in *Comenius's Janua*, ed. 1659, a "livery cupboard."

Golden and gilded beakers, cruizes, great cups, crystal glasses, cans, tankards, and two-ear'd pots, are brought forth out of the cup-board, and glass case, and being rinsed and rub'd with a pot-brush, are set on the livery-cupboard. *No. 562.*

COURT HOLY-WATER. A proverbial phrase for flattery, and fine words without deeds ; borrowed from the French, who have their *eau bénite de la cour*, in the same sense. Ray has it in his Proverbs, p. 184.

O nuncle, court holy-water in a dry house is better than this rain-water out o' door. *Leary, iii. 2.*

Coles renders it in Latin, "Promissa rei expertia, fumi alicuius."

The Diction. Comique of Le Roux thus defines the French phrase : "On dit d'un homme qui fait

beaucoup de compliments, ou de promesses sur lesquelles il ne faut pas faire grand fondement, que c'est de l'eau bénite de la cour, parcequ'on n'est point chiche de belles promesses à la cour, non plus que d'eau bénite à l'église."

The phrase is still current in France. In 1812 appeared a comedy by M. Picard, the title of which was "Les Prometteurs, ou l'Eau bénite de la Cour," of which an account is given in the *Esprit des Journaux* for October 1812. p. 59. *Eau bénite de la cave*, is now jocularly used for strong liquors.

COURTLAX, or CURTLAX. A short crooked sword; one of the various forms which have been given in English to the French word *couteas*, as *cuttle-axe*, &c. many of them implying some reference to an axe, though *couteas* is made only from *cultellus*.

His *curtax* by his thigh, short, hooked, fine. *Fairf. Tasso*, ix. 82.

A COURTNOIL. Some appendage to a court, but what does not appear.

Now every lowt must have his son a courtnoil.

Green's Quip, &c.

In the *Harl. Misc.* vol. v. p. 403, ed. 1810, it is explained, "with a head dressed like that of a courtier;" but the son is said to be, not to wear or have, a courtnoil, which seems to preclude that interpretation.

COUTH. The old præterite of *caw*, to know; the same as *coud* or *could*. See the latter.

Well *couth* hee tune his pipe, and frame his still.

Spens. Shep. Kal. Jan. v. 10.

E. K., who probably was Spenser himself, thus comments upon it: "*Couth* cometh of the verb *come*, to know, or to have skill. As well interpreteth the same, the worthy Sir Tho. Smith, in his booke of government."

As I my little flocks on Ister banke,

A little flocks, but well my pipe they *couth*,

Did piping lend.

Sidn. Arcad. p. 397.

Cow, for Coward.

Did't thou not say even now,

That Carisophus, my master, was no man, but a cow,

In taking so many blowes, and give never a blow again.

Dam. & Pith. O. Pl. i. 215.

The derivation of *coward* is doubted. It certainly might come from *couard*, French. But Menage says that *cou-hart* is German for it, and is made from *cou* and *hart*, which is the same as the English, *cow-heart*. It may therefore be either derived from the German, or originally English. A *cow* is notoriously a timid animal, considering her strength and formidable appearance. We find here *cowe* used alone, in the sense of coward, and shall see *cowish* also, for timid. I would not go further for a derivation.

Codardo, in Italian, is clearly made from *coda*, one that drops his tail in fear, or remains in the tail or rear of the army; the French word may be made from it, and the English from that; or the resemblance may be casual. See *Todd*, who has much on the subject.

COWISH. Dastardly, timid.

It is the *cowish* tenor of his spirit

That dares not undertake.

Lear, iv. 2.

We have also to *cow* in common use, for to overcome with terror. I have not met with any dictionary which gives *cow-hearted*, yet I am convinced that the word may be found.

Cox, Captain. A Warwickshire gentleman, who, by his knowledge of old legends and customs, contributed to the entertainment of Queen Elizabeth at Kenilworth Castle. From Laneham's Letter describing those entertainments, it appears that he had a collection of old books, curious at that time, but which now would be nearly inestimable. He is introduced by Ben Jonson, in his *Masque of Oaks*, and with allusion to the sports above mentioned:

This captain Cox, by St. Mary,
Was at Bullen with king Henry;
And (if some do not vary)
Had a goodly library;
By which he was discerned
To be one of the learned.

Vol. viii. p. 56. ed. Giff.

COXCOMB, that is, *cock's comb*. The cap of the licensed fool was often terminated at the top with a *cock's* head and *comb*, and some of the feathers. Hence it was often used for the cap itself. The fool in *Lear*, therefore, alluding to his cap, says,

There, take my *coxcorn*; why this fellow has banished two of his daughters, and did the third a blessing against his will: if thou follow him thou must needs wear my *coxcorn*. *Lear*, i. 4.

Therefore it was often jocularly used to signify a head:

He has broken my head across, and given Sir Toby a bloody *coxcorn* too. *Twelfth N.* v. 1.

As many *coxcorns* as you threw caps up, will he tussle down.

Coriol. iv. 6.

It is clearly an error to put this as the first sense. Afterwards, indeed, it came to mean a foolish conceited fellow, as it still does. Minshew exactly illustrates the primitive sense.

TO COY. To decoy, allure, or flatter. This word is abundantly and judiciously illustrated by Mr. Todd, who shows clearly that it was currently used as an original word. *Decoy* is probably made from it. Also to stroke, or sooth with the hand, which is a species of allurements.

Come, sit thee down upon this flowery bed,

While I thy amiable cheeks do coy.

Mids. N. Dr. iv. 1.

And while she coys his sooty cheeks, and curls his sweaty top.

Warner, Alb. Engl. B. 6. p. 148.

COY, adj. seems to be used by Drayton for rare or curious; which is very analogous to its other senses.

Shepherd, these things been all too coy for me,

Whose youth is spent in jollity and mirth,

Like hidden arts been better fitting thee. *Eclogue* 7. p. 1418.

COY, s. is also clearly used for a decoy, in the following passage:

To try a conclusion, I have most fortunately made their pages our *coyes*, by the influence of a white powder.

Lady Alimony, Act 3. sub fin.

COYSTREL. See **COISTREL**. *Coystrel* has been erroneously used sometimes for *kestrel*, a bad species of hawk. See also **CASTREL**.

COZIER. One who sows; probably from *coser*, Span. to sow; or *cousa*, Fr. Dr. Johnson interprets it a taylor, but Minshew, Phillips, Kersey, and Coles, say a botcher or cobbler. Minshew gives the derivation from Spanish.

Do you make an alehouse of my lady's house, that ye squeak out your *coziere's* catches, without any mitigation or remorse of voice?

Twelfth N. ii. 3.

Mr. Steevens, not with his usual sagacity, fancied *cotter*, used by Hall, to be the same word; which certainly means cottager.

CRAB, ROASTED. This wild English apple, roasted before the fire and put into ale, was a very favourite indulgence in early times. So Robin Goodfellow says,

And sometimes lark I in a gossip's bowl,
In very likeness of a roasted crab. *Mids. N. Dr.* ii. 1.

So the oldest English ballad :

I love no roast, but a nut-browne tote,
And a crab layd in the fire. *Gamm. Gurton.* ii. 1.

And sit downe in my chayre, by my wife faire Alison,
And tounre a crabbe in the fire, as merry as Pope Jone. *Dam. & Pith.* O. Pl. i. 223.

Now a crab in the fire were worth a good grote,
That I might quaffe with captain Tom Tox-pot. *Like will to like,* c. 21.

CRABAT, for Cravat, in some editions of *Hudibras*; probably from a mistaken notion of its etymology. But Skinner was certainly right in deriving it from the *Croat* soldiers, who were called in French *Cravates*. Menage is very clear upon the subject: "On l'appelle de la sorte, à cause que nous avons emprunté cette sorte d'ornement des *Croates*, qu'on appelle ordinairement *Cravates*." He then specifies the exact time when the fashion was assumed: "Ce fut en 1636 que nous prîmes cette sorte de collet des *cravates*, par le commerce que nous eumes en ce tems-là en Allemagne, au sujet de la guerre que nous avions avec l'empereur." *Origines de la L. Fr.* The same origin is given by Prevost, in the *Manuel Lexique*. Coles has it *crabbat*, and translates it "Sudarium lineum complicatum."

The handkerchief about the neck,
Caonical *crabat* of Since. *Hudib.* I. iii. v. 1165.
It is *crabat* also in Townley's edition, vol. i. p. 292.

In his poem of *Du Val*, Butler seems to have written *cravat* :

To understand *cravats* and plumes,
And the most modish from the old perfumes. *Stanza 3.*
This latter form is still in use.

CRACK. A boy; generally a pert, lively boy: one that cracks or boasts. There is no occasion for referring to the Icelandic for its derivation.

I saw him break Skogan's head at the court gate, when he was
but a crack, not thus high. *2 Hen. IV.* iii. 2.

Since we are turn'd cracks, let us study to be like cracks;
practise their language and behaviours, and not with a dead
imitation; act freely, carelessly, and enviously, as if our veins
ran with quicksilver. *B. Jon. Cynth. Rev.* ii. 1.

It is a rogue, a wag, his name is Jack,
A notable dissembling lad, a crack. *Four Prentices.* O. Pl. vi. 554.

TO CRAKE. To boast. *Kraecken*, Dutch. I make this the primitive, rather than the substantive, on account of the etymology. To *crack*, in the same sense, is of rather more recent usage, and is probably only a corruption of this.

As little do I esteeme those that boast of their ancestors, and
have themselves no vertue, as I doe those that *crack* of their
love, and have no modestie. *Euph. & his Engl. K.* 2.

She was bred and nurst
On Cynthus hill, whence she her name did take;
Then is she mortal borne, howso ye *crake*. *Sp. F. Q.* VII. vii. 50.

CRAKE, s. A brag or boast.

Great *crakes* hath bene made that all should be well, but,
when all came to all, little or nothing was done. *Latimer, Sermon.* fol. 28. b.

Leasings, back-lytings, and vain-glorious *crakes*. *Sp. F. Q.* II. xi. 10.

CRAKER. A boaster.

These barking blowers were never good biters;
Ne yet great *crakers* were ever great fighters.

Dam. & Pith. O. Pl. i. p. 215.

CRAMP-RINGS. We find these rings mentioned in several old authors, both in verse and prose. Their form probably was not material, but their supposed virtue in preventing the *cramp* was conferred by solemn consecration on Good Friday, among the ceremonies of that great day. Our kings of the Plantagenet line were used to give such rings. See *Braud's Pop. Antiq.* 4to. ed. vol. i. p. 128.

I Robert Mott, this tenth of our king,
Gave to thee, Joan Polluck, my biggest *cramp ring*. *Ordinary.* O. Pl. x. 250.

Because Goshawk goes in a slag-ruff band, with a face
sticking up in't, which shows like an agget set in a *cramp ring*,
he thinks I'm in love with him. *Roaring G.* O. Pl. vi. p. 86.

They were even recommended by physicians:

The kinge's majestie hath a great helpe in this matter, in
hallowing *crampe rings*, and so given without money or petition.
Borde's Breviary of Health, ch. 327. ed. 1598.

Lord Berners wrote from Spain to have some
cramp-rings sent to him by "my Lorde Cardinal, his
grace." *Brand, ut sup.*

CRANES IN THE VINTRY, THE THREE. The Vintry in Thames-street, which still gives its name to a ward of the city of London, was early a royal wharf, for landing foreign wines. The *three cranes* were originally three of the machines, still so called, for lifting the vessels of wine out of the ships; but there was also a tavern with that sign. Vintners' Hall is still in that part.

Then the *three Cranes* lane, so called not only of a signe of
three cranes at a tavern dore, but rather of three strong *cranes*
of timber, placed on the Vintrie wharfe by the Thames side, to
crane up wines there. *Stowe,* p. 191.

In whom is as much vertue, truth, and honestie,
As there are true fathers in the *three cranes* of the *Vintree*. *Dam. & Pith.* O. Pl. i. 233.

From thence shoot the bridge, child, to the *cranes* of the *Vintree*,
And see there the gimblots how they make their entry. *B. Jons. Dec.* is an *As.* i. 1.

The wits of those days did not despise the city. The *three cranes* is mentioned among their places of resort:

A pox o' these pretenders to wit! your *three cranes*, mitre, and
mermaid men! *B. Jons. Barth. Fair, Induction.*

Stowe will enable us to account for this. There was
good eating and drinking to be had there:

Betweene the wine in shippes, and the wine to be sold in
tavernes, was a common cookerie, or cooke's row.

There, at a still earlier period, he says,
The cookes dressed meate, and sold no wine, and the taverner
sold wine, and dressed no meat for sale. *London,* p. 190.

CRANK, s. A cheat, an impostor. Mr. Todd has produced two examples of this word from Burton, and I know of no other; but they are decisive. I insert them here:

A lawyer of Bruges hath some notable examples of such
counterfeit *cranks*. *Anat. of Mel.* p. 159.

Thou art a counterfeit *crank*, a cheater. *Id.* p. 436.

CRANK, adj. Brisk, lively, full of spirit. Ray gives it as an Essex word; but quotes a Mr. Brokesby as saying that it was also used in Yorkshire. Grose says it is Kentish. Spenser has usually been quoted for it, but other examples have since been found, even that of Dr. South. See *Todd*. I add one more:

You knew I was not ready for you, and that made you so *cranke*. *Middleton, Trick to catch, &c. B. 3.*

The derivation is very uncertain; in Dutch and German it means just the contrary, sick; and so in Scotch. Skinner conjectures that it was once *onkrack*, that is, *un-crank*, not sick, and that it afterwards lost the negative particle; but this seems very improbable.

CRANTS. Garlands. It seems sufficiently proved that this is the right reading in *Hamlet*, and such the meaning of it, being a German word; and probably also Danish, as *Rosen-crantz*, Rosy-garland, is the name of a character in the same play. It is certainly Icelandic. But how Shakespeare came to introduce a word so very unusual in our language, has not yet been accounted for: probably he found it in some legend of *Hamlet*.

Yet here she is allow'd her virgin *crants*,
Her maiden streaments, and the bringing home
Of bell and burial.

Hamlet v. 1.

No other example has been found.

CRAPLE. A claw.

And still he thought he felt their *craples* tare
Him by the heels, back to his ugly den.

G. Fletcher, Chr. Victory, B. 2.

Used also by Spenser.

CRARE, or CRAYER, sometimes changed to **CRAY**. A small vessel. *Cratera*, low Latin, *cratier*, old French. The word occurs in our old statutes.

O melancholy!

Who ever yet could sound thy bottom? find
The oze, to shew what coast thy sluggish *crare*
Might easiliest harbour in?

Cymb. iv. 2.

Let him venture

In some decay'd *crare* of his own; he shall not
Rig me out, that's the short on't.

B. & Fl. Captain, i. 2.

The reading there differs, but this is clearly right: Sending them come from *Catana*, in little fisher botes, and small *crayers*.

North's Plut. 295. B.

Adieu desire, the source of all my care:

Despair tells me my weale will neare renew

Till thou my soul doth posse in *Charon's crare*.

Tho. Watson, in Engl. Helicon, p. 140. repr.

See **CRAY**.

CRATCH. A manger; particularly that in which our Saviour was laid. *Crèche*, Fr. The word is still used in Roman Catholic countries, in that particular sense. The Abbe Prévost says, "Nom qu'on donne à la mangeoire des bœufs, et qui est consacré par la naissance de Jésus Christ." *Manuel Lexique*.

The sun reduced the solemnized day

On which, a King laid in a *cratch* to find,

Three kings did come conducted from the east.

Fanshawe's Lusid, v. 68.

Who that had seene him sprawling and wringing in the *cratch*—
could say other than, Hee hath no forme nor beauty.

Bishop Hall, Works, p. 453.

When our Lord lay in the *cratch*, the oze and the asse fell down on their knees and worshipp'd Him, and eat no more of the hay.

Patrick, Dev. of Rom. Ch. p. 16.

This opens to us the meaning of a childish game, corruptly called *scratch-cradle*, which consists in winding packthread double round the hands, into a rude representation of a manger, which is taken off by the other player on his hands, so as to assume a new form, and thus alternately for several times, always changing the appearance. The art consists in making the right changes. But it clearly meant originally the *crutch-cradle*; the manger that held the Holy Infant as a cradle.

Coles has, "A *cratch* for horses, *præsepe*."

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CRAVEN. Recreant, beaten, cowardly. In the old appeal or wager of battle, in our common law, we are told, on the high authority of Lord Coke, that the party who confessed himself wrong, or refused to fight, he was to pronounce the word *craven*, and judgment was immediately given against him. When battle had been joined, if the appellant cried *craven* he lost *liberam legem*, that is, the right of such appeal in future; but if the appellee, he was to be hanged. See Jacobs, and other Law Dictionaries. Mr. Todd has given the various opinions of the origin of this word; but this is clearly the right. Its remoter etymology is the same as that of to *crave*; i. e. *craftan*, Sax.

He is a *craven* and a villain else.

Hen. F. iv. 7.

Very naturally transferred to a beaten cock:

No cock of mine, you crow too like a *craven*. *Tam. of Shr. ii. 1.*

The verb to *craven* is also used by Shakespeare and others.

CRAY. A corruption of *crare* or *crayer*, a sort of small vessel.

A miracle it was to see them grown

To ships, and barks, with gallees, bulks and *crayes*.

Harr. Arist. xxxii. St. 28.

After a long chase, took this little *cray*,

Which he suppos'd him safely should convey.

Drayt. Miserie of Q. Marg.

The same author has even changed it to *crea*:

Some shell or little *crea*,

Hard labouring for the land, on the high-working sea. *Polyolt. xiii.*

See **CRARE**.

CREEPING TO THE CROSS. See **CROSS**.

CREEPLE; written by some authors for *cripple*, from a notion of its being derived from *creep*, which is not improbable, though other etymologies have been suggested. See *Todd*.

She, she is dead; she's dead! When thou know'st this,

Thou know'st how lame a *creepie* this world is.

Donne, Anal. of World, v. 238.

CRESSET, or CRESSET-LIGHT. An open lamp, exhibited on a beacon, carried upon a pole, or otherwise suspended. The etymology is probably *croisset*, a crucible, or open pot, which always contained the light; not *croisette*, its connection with a small cross being very forced and dubious. Cotgrave, under *Falot*, best describes it: "A *cresset* light (such as they use in play-houses) made of ropes wreathed, pitched, and put into small and open cages of iron." If he had added, in *open pots or pans*, the description would have been complete.

A burning *cresset* was shewed out of the steeple, which suddenly was put out and quenched.

Holinshead, vol. ii. F. f. 3 b.

Which would immediately make his doings shine through the world, as a *cresset-light* upon the toppe of a kepe, or watch-tower.

North's Plut. Lives, 944. C.

The heavenly luminaries, being seen on high, are often compared by the poets to *cressets*:

Which from the mountain, with a radiant eye,

Bru'd the bright *crescit* of the glorious sky.

Drayton, Owl, p. 1290.

The word is preserved from total disuse by being found in Shakespeare and Milton. The form of a portable *cresset* may be seen in many old prints of night scenes.

CREWEL was, and is, a kind of fine worsted, chiefly used for working and embroidering. Hence Ben

Jonson joins it with worsted, as nearly synonymous. The lexicographers in general have not understood this word, which is still not uncommon in trade.

And may Don Provost ride a fensing long,
Ere we contribute a new *crwel* garter,
To his most worsted worship.

Alch. i. 1.

Did you not walk the town
In a long cloak, half compass'd? and old hat
Lin'd with vellure, and on it, for a band,
A skein of crimson *crwel*?

B. & Fl. Noble Gent. v. 1.

Theobald unfortunately interpreted it "ends of coarse worsted." *Scornif. Lady, ii. 1.*

The word, of course, often occasioned puns, from its resemblance to the adjective *cruel*. See the note on "*cruel* garters." *Lear, ii. 4.* One of the examples introduces a lady working a bed with *crwel*, which is the kind of use still made of it.

CRIPPIN, or CREPINE. A part of a French hood, formerly worn; probably the fringe, as *crépine* still means in French. It is enumerated among the endless appurtenances of female dress:

Earings, borders, *crispins*, shadows, spots, and so many other trifles, as I want the words of arte to name them, time to utter them, and wit to remember them. *Lyly's Mydas, v. 2.*

Crépine is thus learnedly described by Menage, from Nicot: "C'est une façon de frange, entrelacée en losanges, ou autre façon, dont le fil pendait à icelle entrelacure est ondoyant. Il semble venir de *κρηπίδα*, Grec. dont St. Matthieu, ou le traducteur d'icelui, (ch. 14. et S. Marc. ch. 6.) ont usé pour la *crépine*, ou frange, dont les peuples Orientaux usoient pour les bordures de leurs robes."

CRISP, from *crispus*, Lat. Curled, as applied to hair. In modern usage it always implies something of brittle hardness, as in food that easily cracks under the teeth. Hence the application of it by our early writers, to water and clouds, seems to us the more extraordinary. Thus it is said that when Mortimer and Glendower fought, the river Severn

— Hid his *crisp* head in the hollow bank. *1 Hen. IV. i. 3.*

By this epithet, when thus applied, was meant to be expressed the curl raised by a breeze on the surface of the water; whence *curled* is also used by some writers:

Your curls to *curled* waves, which plainly still appear
The same in water now, that once in lakes they were.

Drayton, Polyglot. Song 6.

It is also applied to the twisted form of the clouds: With all th' abhorred births below *crisp* heav'n,
Whereon Hyperion's quickening fire doth shine. *Tam. Ath. iv. 3.*

To which *curled* is also applied:

— Be't to fly,

To swim, to dive into the fire, to ride
On the *cur'd* clouds.

Temp. i. 2.

CRISP, v. To curl. Milton probably had Shakespeare's expression in his mind when he employed this epithet:

How from that sapphire fount the *crisp'd* brooks,
Rolling on orient pearl, and sands of gold, &c.

Par. Lost, iv. 437.

He has applied it also to express the twisted form of trees and bowers:

Along the *crisp'd* shades and bowers.

Comus, 984.

See Warton's note. Ben Jonson also has used it to express the effect of Zephyr upon water:

The rivers run as smoothed by his hand,
Only their heads are *crisp'd* by his stroke.

Vision of Delight, vol. vi. p. 26.

Here it is properly applied to hair:

So are those *crisp'd*, snaky, golden locks,
Which make such wanton gambols with the wind.

Mer. Ven. iii. 2.

CRISPY. The same. The use of this word in the following passage further illustrates the application of the two former to water:

O beauteous Tiber, with thine easy streams
That glide as smoothly as a Partian shawl,
Turn not thy *crispy* tides, like silver curl,
Back to thy grass-green banks to welcome us?

Cornelia, O. Pl. ii. 281.

Crispy is quoted as in the *Merchant of Venice*, Act iii. sc. 2. but there it is *crisp'd*.

CRITICK. A piece of criticism, now called a *critique*. Also the art of criticism itself. The alteration of this word took place very lately. Dryden wrote it *critick*: Pope adopted the new orthography, but preserved the old accent, which I believe was the practice of his time. See *Elements of Orthoepey*, p. 341.

But you with pleasure own your errors past,
And make each day a *critique* on the last.

Essay on Crit. v. 570.

And perhaps, if they were distinctly weighed, and duly considered, they would afford us another sort of logic and *critick*, than what we have hitherto been acquainted with.

Locke on Hum. Und. iv. 21.

CROCHETEUR. An adopted French word, meaning a common porter. Why Mr. Seward says a *pig-driver*, I know not, unless from his whim.

Rescued? 'Slight I would

Have hired a *crocheteur* for two cardeues,
To have done so much with his whip.

B. & Fl. Hon. Man's T. iii. 1.

The old editions have *crochieture* and *acrochieture*, evidently from not understanding the French term. Why he has a whip does not appear, but Cotgrave gives him, "*Le crochet d'un crocheteur, the forke or crooked staffe, used by a burthen-bearing porter.*"

CROFT. A small home-close, in a farm. Some derive it from *crypta*, but it is pure Saxon.

Tending my flocks hard by 't th' hilly *crofts*

That brow this bottom glade.

Comus, 550.

CRONE, or CROAN. Most commonly used for an old woman; some assert that it originally meant an old toothless sheep. There is strong temptation to derive it from *κρονος* or *κρονος*. See the etymologists.

— Take up the bastard,

Take 't up, I say; give 't to thy *crone*.

Wint. T. ii. 3.

There is an old *crone* in the court, her name is Maquerelle.

Malcontent, O. Pl. i. 21.

— Marry, let him alone

With temper'd poison to remove the *crone*.

B. Jon. Poetaster, iii. 5.

CROSSBITE, s. A swindler. See to **CROSS-BITE**.

Some cowardly knaves, that for fear of the galloves leave nipping and foysting, become *crabbits*; knowing there is no danger therein but a little punishment, at most the pillorie, and that is saved with a little unguentum *aurum*.

R. Greene's Theeves falling out, &c. in Harl. Misc. viii. 589.

CROSS, s. Any piece of money, many coins being marked with a cross on one side. A cross meant also a misfortune or disappointment; hence many quibbles. The common people still talk of "crossing the hand with a piece of money."

For my part, I had rather bear with you than bear you; yet I should bear no *cross*, if I did bear you; for, I think you have no money in your purse.

As you like it, ii. 4.

When Falstaff asks the Chief Justice for money, his lordship replies in the same punning style,

Not a penny, not a penny; you are too impatient to bear crosses.

So the Steward also in *Timon*:

There is no crossing him in his humour.
Else I should tell him—well—I' faith I should,
When all's spent he'd be cross'd then, an he could.

Timon of A. i. 2.

i. e. he'd be furnished with crosses, or money, if he could.

I will make a cross upon his pate; ye cross on,
Thy crosses be on gates all, in thy purse none.

Heywood's Epigram.

Tom's Fortune.

Tom tells he's robb'd, and counting all his losses,
Concludes all's gone, the world is full of crosses.
If all be gone, Tom, take this comfort then,
Thou'rt certain never to have cross again.

Wit's Recreation, Epigr. 419.

Hence the saying, that it is necessary to have some piece of money in the pocket, however small, to keep the devil out: this was originally in allusion to the cross upon it, which was supposed to prevent his approach.

What would you have? The devil sleeps in my pocket, *I have no cross to drive him from it.* *Massing. Bashf. Lover, iii. 1.*

So long put he his hand into his purse, that at last the empty bottom returned him a writ of *non est inventus*; for well might the devil dance there, *for ever a cross* there was to keep him backe. *R. Greene's Nether too late, in Cens. Lit. viii. p. 16.*

CROSS, CREEPING TO. The creeping to the cross was a popish ceremony of penance. It is particularly described in an ancient book of the ceremonial of the kings of England, purchased by the late Duchess of Northumberland, and cited by Dr. Percy in a note on the *Northumberland Household Book*, p. 436.

You must read the morning mass,
You must creep unto the cross,
Put cold ashes on your head,
Have a hair-cloth for your bed.

Merry Devil of Edm. O. Pl. v. 277.

We kiss the pix, we creep the cross, our beads we overunne,
The convent has a legacy, who so is left undone.

Warner, Albion's Engl. p. 115.

As there was a doctor that preached, the king's majesty hath his holy-water, he creepeth to the cross. *Latimer, Sermon. vol. 43.*

Though the custom was then disused, it seems not to have been forgotten. Like many other ceremonies of the Romish church, it exactly resembled the practices of the heathens. So Tibullus,

Nou ego, si merui, dubitem promungere templis,
Et dare sacris oscula liminibus;
Non ego tellurem genibus perrepere supplex,
Et miserum sancto tundere poste caput.

L. i. El. 2. v. 83.

CROSS, THE SIGN OF, placed upon a house, was one of the marks which denoted a family infected with the plague. See **LORD HAVE MERCY.**

To declare the infection for his sin

A cross is set without, there's none within.

Epigrams, by R. S. (Roger Sharpe) 1610.

To CROSS-BITE. To cheat. Kersey in his dictionary has *cross-bite*, a disappointment, and N. Bailey has followed him. It is evidently compounded of *cross* and *bite*, in the same manner as *cross-blow*, which Cotgrave has in the sense of an untoward accident, or traverse. They therefore *cross-bite* others who bring disappointments and losses upon them, i. e. they who cheat. It is equivalent to what is now called swindling. Afterwards contracted to *bite*. See **CROSSBITE.**

Who, when he speaks, grunts like a hog, and looks

Like one that is employ'd in catzerie

And crossbiting.

O. Pl. viii. 374.

Crossbiters are mentioned, in suitable company, in a pamphlet of Robert Greene's, entitled, "The Blacke Booke's Messenger, laying open the Life and Death of Ned Browne, one of the most notable Cutpurses, *Crossbiters*, and Coneycatchers, that ever lived in England."

In *Whetstone's Rock of Regard* it is thus defined in the margin, p. 50: "Crossbiting, a kind of cousining, under the couler of friendship;" and in his epistle to the readers, "The chetier will fume to see his *crossbiting* and cunning shifts decyphered."

Playing a jocular trick to a friend was also called *crossbiting* him. Thus Aubrey relates how Sir John Suckling and Sir W. Davenant prevented Jack Young (an intimate of theirs) from going to an assignation, by having him detained as a madman. "The next day," says he, "his comrades told him all the plot, and how they *cross-bitt* him." *Letters from Bodl. Vol. II. P. ii. page 549.*

Prior has used the word:

As Nature slyly had thought fit
For some by ends to cross-bite wit.

Alma, Canto 3.

CROSS-GARTER. A fashion once prevailed, for some time, of wearing the garters crossed on the leg. With respect to this, as well as other fashions, we must distinguish the opinions held of it in different times. While modes are new, they are confined to the gay or affected; when obsolete, they are yet retained by the grave and the old. In Shakespeare's time this fashion was yet in credit, and Olivia's detestation of it arose, we may suppose, from thinking it coxcombical.

He will come to her in yellow stockings, and 'tis a colour she abhors; and cross-garter'd, a fashion she detests. *Twelfth N. ii. 5.*

Malvolio's puritanism had probably nothing to do with this. Yellow stockings were then high fashion, and so, doubtless, were cross-garters. The following passage proves it:

Ev'n all the valiant stomachs of the court,
All short-cloak'd knights, and all cross-garter'd gentlemen,
All pump and pantrôle, all foot-cloth riders, &c.

B. & Fl. Woman Hater, i. 2.

But when Barton Holyday wrote of the ill success of his *Technogamia*, the fashion was exploded, and was retained only by puritans and old men: Had there appear'd some sharp cross-garter'd man Whom their loud laugh might nick-name puritan.

So also in the *Lover's Melancholy*, printed in 1639:

As rare an old youth as ever walk'd cross-garter'd. *cit. St.*

CROSS-ROW. By abbreviation from **CHRIST-CROSS ROW**, which see.

A CROWD. A fiddle. Certainly from the Welch *crwth*, though some who are fond of Greek derivations deduce it from *σπυρ*, pulso, though it is not struck or beaten.

A lacquey that—can warble upon a crowd a little, &c.

B. Jons. Cynthia Revels, i. 1.

O sweet consent between a crowd and a Jew's harp.

Alex. & Campaspe, O. Pl. ii. 103.

Violins strike up aloud,

Fly the gittern, scow the crowd.

Drayt. Nymph. 8. p. 1512.

His fiddle is your proper purchase

Won in the service of the churches;

And by your down to be allow'd

To be, or be no more a crowd.

Hudib. I. ii. 1000.

In *Gammer Gurton's Needle*, crowded seems to be

used for *crowed*: "Her cock with the yellow legs that nightly *crowed* so just." O. Pl. ii. 31. This however is probably only a false print for *crowed*.

CROW-KEEPER. A person employed to drive the crows from the fields. At present, in all the midland counties, a boy set to drive the birds away is said to keep birds. Hence a stuffed figure, now called, more properly, a *scare-crow*, was also called a *crow-keeper*.

That fellow handles his bow like a *crow-keeper*. *Lear*, iv. 6.

Drayton, in an angry address to Cupid, tells him to turn *crow-keeper*:

Or, if thou'lt not thy archery forbear,
To some base rustick do thyself prefer,
And when *crowe's* sown, or grown into the ear,
Practise thy quiver, and turn *crow-keeper*. *Idea* 48.

This is one of Tusser's directions for September:

No sooner a sowing, but out by and hy,
With mother or boy that alrum can cry:
And let them be armed with a sling or a bow,
To scare away pigeon, the rook, or the *crow*.

So among his harvest tools he reckons

A sling for a mother, a bow for a boy.

And in his abstract for the same month,

With sling or bow

Keep *crowe* from *crow*.

A *scare-crow* is clearly meant in the following lines:

Bearing a Tartar's painted bow of lath,
Scaring the ladies like a *crow-keeper*. *Rom. & Jul.* i. 4.

CROWN, IRON. The putting on a crown of iron, heated red hot, was occasionally the punishment of rebels or regicides. In the tragedy of Hoffman, 1631, this torture is supposed to be practised, the offender being adjudged to have his head seared with a *burning crown*.

In *Richard III.* the princess Anne alludes to the practice, in the following passionate expressions:

O, would to God, that the inclusive verge
Of golden metal that must round my brow,
Were red-hot steel, to sear me to the brain. *Activ. Sc. 1.*

Goldsmith alludes to a similar fact, in the *History of Hungary*, in a line which long puzzled the majority of readers:

Luke's iron crown, and Damien's bed of steel. *Traveller.*

Now the history is known, it would surely be allowable to correct it to "Zeck's iron crown," since it was in fact not Luke, but George Zeck, his brother, who suffered this torture, for a desperate rebellion in which they were both engaged in 1514. *Respub. Hung.* The same punishment was inflicted in Scotland, on the Earl of Athol, one of the murderers of King James I. See *Boswell's Life of Johnson*, and Steevens's note on the passage of *Richard III.* above cited.

A CROWNED CUP. A bumper; a cup so full of liquor that the contents rise above the brim like a crown.

True, and to welcome Dario's luteness,
He shall, unpledg'd, carouse one *crowned cup*
To all these ladies health. *All Fools*, O. Pl. iv. 186.

We'll drink her health in a *crowned cup*, my lads.
Old Couple, O. Pl. x. 481.

This illustrates, and is illustrated mutually by, the Homeric expression, which is perfectly equivalent:

καὶ μὴ κρατὶς ἑκαστοῦ ἀνδρὸς. *Il.* i. 470.

The youths with wine the capacious goblets crown'd.

On which Athenæus says, Ἐπιτίθεται δὲ ποταίοι οἱ κρατῆρες, ἥτοι, ὑπερχυλῆς οἱ κρατῆρες ποιοῦνται, ὥστε

διὰ τοῦ ποταίου ἐπιστρωθῆσαι. lib. i. c. 11. That is, "The cups were made to stand above the brim, so as to be crowned with the liquor in them." See *Il.* 8. 232. It was also a custom with the ancients literally to crown their cups with garlands, which has caused some little obscurity in Virgil's imitations of these passages. See *Heyne* on *Æn.* i. 724. Once, however, that poet has clearly alluded to the latter circumstance:

Tum Pater Anchises magnum cratera coronâ
Induit, impletque mero. *Æn.* iii. 525.

CROWNER'S QUEST. A familiar corruption, among the vulgar, for *coroner's inquest*.

2d *Cl.* But is this law? 1st *Cl.* Ay, marry is't; *crowner's quest* law. *Hamlet* v. 1.

The coroner, I believe, is still the *crowner*, in that class of society.

CROWNET. Diminutive of crown, as coronet. Both this and crown are used occasionally as the chief end, or ultimate reward and result of an undertaking; because, as Dr. Johnson observes, the end *crowns* the design. *Finis coronat opus*.

Whose eye beck'd forth my wars, and call'd them home,
Whose bosom was my *crownet*, my chief end. *Ant. & Cl.* iv. 10.

Thus in *Cymbeline* he says,

My supreme crown of grief.

CROWSE. A north country word, meaning sprightly, merry, or alert.

Spr. How chear, my hearts?
1st *Beggar.* Most *crowse*, most capringly.
Jovial Crew, O. Pl. x. 340.

See also p. 442.

Such one thou art, as is the little fly,
Who is so *crowse* and gamesome with the flame.

As *crowse* as a new washen louse. *Ray's Prov.* p. 220.

It is also among his north country words. Kelly has the proverb more metrically, *Scottish Proverbs*:

Nothing so *crowse*
As a new-washen louse. P. 263.

CROYDON-SANGINE. Supposed to be a kind of fallow colour.

By'r ladie, you are of a good complexion,
A right *croyden-sanguine* beshrew me.

Damon & Pith. O. Pl. i. 226.
Both of a complexion inclining to the Oriental colour of a *croydon-sanguine*.

Anatom. of the Metam. of Ajax, by Harr. Sign. L. 7.

CRUMENAL. A purse.

The fat ox that wont to lig in the stall,
Is now fast stalled in her *crumenal*.

Spens. Shep. Kal. Sept. v. 118.

To CRUSH A POT, or CUP. A cant phrase for to finish a pot; as it is now said to crack a bottle.

My master is the great rich Capulet, and if you be not of the house of Montagues, I pray come and *crush a cup off* wine. *Rom. & Jul.* i. 2.

Come, George, we'll *crush a pot* before we part.
George a *Greene*, O. Pl. iii. 51.

Fill the pot, hostess,—and we'll *crush* it.
Two Angry Women of Abington.

CRUZADO. A Portuguese coin, worth, according to Guthrie's table, 2s. 3d. if a crusade of exchange, and 2s. 8½d. if a new crusade. E. Coles makes it worth 10s. Kersey 4s. Dr. Grey 3s. The editor of *Doddsley's Old Plays* above 2s. 10d. It is named from a cross which it bears on one side, the arms of

Portugal being on the other. It doubtless varied in value at different periods.

Believe me, I had rather have lost my purse
Full of *crusados*.

Oth. iii. 4.

— The fine impost'd

For an ungownd senator is about

Forty *crusados*. *Honest Wh.* O. Pl. iii. 309.

— I have houses,

Jewels, and a poor remnant of *crusados*.

White Devil, O. Pl. vi. 293.

CRY, OUT OF. Out of all estimation. A quaint, familiar phrase, of which it is not easy to trace the origin.

Sirrah serjeant, and yeoman, I should love these maps out o' cry now, if we could see men peep out of door in 'em.

Puritan, iii. 5. Suppl. Sh. ii. 588.

And then I am so stout, and take it upon me, and stand upon my pantofles to them, out of all cry.

Old Taming of Shr. 6 pl. i. 174.

Again p. 185.

Very similar, and probably made from this, is the phrase "Out of all whooping," as used by Shakespeare:

O wonderful, wonderful, and most wonderful wonderful, and yet again wonderful, and after that out of all whooping.

As you i. ii. iii. 2.

See also **OUT OF ALL HO.**

CRYSTALS. A common expression for eyes.

Therefore *caveto* be thy counsellor.

Go, clear thy crystals.

Hen. V. ii. 3.

That is, dry thine eyes. Pistol says it to his wife, Mrs. Quickly, who may be supposed to weep at their parting. The old quartos read "clear up thy crystals."

Tut! tut! you saw her fair, none else being by,

Herself prisd with herself in either eye:

But in those crystal scales let there be weigh'd

Your lady's love against some other maid, &c. *Rom. & Jul.* i. 2.

— Oh how your talking eyes,

Those active, sparkling, sweet, discoursing twins,

In their strong captivating motion told me

The story of your heart! A thousand Cupids

Methought sat playing in that pair of crystals.

Match at Mids. O. Pl. vii. 593.

— Sleep, you sweet glasses,

As everlasting slumber close those crystals.

B. & Fl. Double Marriage.

CRY YOU MERCY. A phrase equivalent to "I beg your pardon," at present.

What Hal! how now, mad wag? what a devil dost thou in Warwickshire?—My good Lord of Westmoreland, I cry you mercy; I thought your honour had already been at Shrewsbury.

1 Hen. IV. iv. 2.

Are you the gentleman? cry you mercy, Sir.

B. Jon. Every M. in his H. i. 2.

A ridiculous proverb, once common, included this phrase also:

Cry you mercy, I took you for a joint-stool.

Ray.

Used apparently in mere sport, as an awkward apology for some blunder or inattention; possibly, founded upon some anecdote of such an apology being offered.

TO CUB. To confine in a narrow space. Perhaps a familiar corruption of to coop.

To be cubbed up on a sudden, how shall he be perplexed.

Burt. Anat. Med. p. 153.

Art thou of Bethlem's noble college free,

Stark staring mad, that thou wouldst tempt the sea?

Cubb'd in a cabin, on a mattress laid,

On a brown-George, with lousy swabbers fed. *Dryd. Pers.* Sat. 5.

Johnson has inadvertently put the second example as an instance of *to cub*, for to bring forth cubs, but it is evidently used in this sense; and my friend Todd has not perceived the mistake. That sense of *to cub*, therefore, still wants an example.

CUCKOLD, perhaps, quasi *cuckoo'd*; i. e. one served

As that ungentle gull the cuckow bird

Useth the sparrow.

1 Hen. IV. v. 1.

i. e. forced to bring up a brood that is not his own. I do not recollect having seen the etymology thus considered, which is my only reason for giving the word a place in this Glossary.

CUCKOW. A cuckold being called so from the *cuckow*, the note of that bird was supposed to prognosticate that destiny, which strengthens the probability of the above derivation. Thus Shakespeare,

Cuckow, cuckow, O word of fear,

Unpleasant to a married ear.

Love L. L. v. 2.

And Drayton:

No nation names the cuckow but in scorn,

And no man hears him but he fears the horn.

Works, 8ro. p. 1316.

In the same passage, the popular account of the cuckow and hedge-sparrow, alluded to by Shakespeare, *1 Hen. IV.* v. 1. and *Lear*, i. 4. is told at large.

CUCKOW-FLOWERS. Certainly used in the above passage of *Lear*, if the reading be right, for cowslips; which is supported by the knowledge that *coeu*, or *herbe coeu*, had that meaning in French. See Cotgrave in those words.

CUCK-QUEAN. A familiar word, fabricated by taking the first syllable of cuckold, and adding *quean* to it, thus making a *she-cuckold*, or a woman whose husband is unfaithful to her. *Femme cocue*, Cotgrave. So also Minshew, very fully: "Cuckqueane, apud Anglos est illa quæ juncta est impudico viro," &c.

He loves variety, and delights in change,

And I heard him say, should be married,

He'd make his wife a *cuck-quean*.

Four Prentices of Lond. O. Pl. vi. 512.

And now her hourly her own *cuckquean* makes.

B. Jon. Epigr. 25.

Diana wears them [horns] on her head, after the manner of a crescent: is she a *cuck-quean* for that? how the devil can she be cuckolded who was never yet married?

Ocell's Rabelais, B. iii. ch. 14.

COT-QUEAN (which see) is quite a different word, though they have sometimes been confounded.

Queene Juno not a little wroth against her husband's crime,

By whom she was a *cot-quean* made, &c.

Warner's Alb. Eng. i. 4.

Where read *cuck* for *cock*. Warner has ventured to make a verb of it:

Came I from France Queene Dowager, quoth she, to pry so deere

For bringing him so great a wealth, as to be *cuckquean'd* here.

Alb. Eng. viii. 41. p. 199.

CUE. A small portion of bread or beer; a term formerly current in both the English universities, the letter *q* being the mark in the buttery books to denote such a piece. *Q* should seem to stand for *quadrans*, a farthing; but Minshew, who finished his first edition in Oxford, says it was only half that sum, and thus particularly explains it: "Because they set down in the battling or butterie bookes in Oxford and Cambridge, the letter *q* for half a farthing; and in Oxford when they make that *cue* or *q* a farthing, they say, *cap my q*, and make it a farthing, thus *q*. But in Cambridge they use this letter, a little *i*; thus *f*, or thus *s*, for a farthing." He translates it in Latin *calculus panis*. Coles has "A *cue* [half a farthing] minutum."

Cues and *cees* are generally mentioned together, the *cee* meaning a small measure of beer; but why, is not equally explained.

Hast thou worn

Gowns in the university, tost logic,
Suckt philosophy, eat *cues*, drank *cees*, and cannot give
A letter the right courtier's dress?

1st Part Jeronimo, O. Pl. iii. 81.

That he, poor thing, hath no acquaintance with above a muse
and a half; and that he never drank above size *q* of Helicon.

Richard Concept of Cl. p. 26.

Bishop Earle also has *cues* and *cees*:

Hee [the college butler] domineers over fresh men, when they
first come to the hatch, and puzzles them with strange language
of *cues* and *cees*, and some broken Latin, which he has learnt at
his bin.

Earle's Micro-cosmographie, (1628), Char. 17.

— That you're fan

To size your belly out with shoulder fees,
With kidneys, rumps, and *cues* of single beer.

B. & Fl. Wit at sec. W. Act ii. p. 278.

Cues there stand for *cees*, which proves that the
terms were not well defined.

CUE-FELLOW. From *cue*, the final or catch-word of a
speech; a technical term among players: whence
cue-fellows means players who act together.

You have formerly heard of the names of the priests, ground
rectors of this comédie, and lately of the names of the clerics,
their *cue-fellows* in the play. Decl. of Popish Impost. II 9.

The *cue* among players was derived, doubtless,
from the French, *queue*; being literally the tail of a
speech. It occurs several times in *Mids. N. Dr.*
iii. 1. among the rustic actors.

CUERPO. To be in *cuero*, to be stripped of the upper
garment, a Spanish term, meaning to display the
body, or *cuero*.

But why in *cuero*?

I hate to see an host, and odd, in *cuero*.

Host. *Cuero*, who's that?

Tip. Light-skipping hose and doublet,

The horse-boy's gurb! poor blank and half blank!

B. Jon. New Inn, ii. 5.

Again,

Your Spanish host is never seen in *cuero*,

Without his paramentos, cloke, and sword.

Ibid.

Butler has used it in *Hudibras*.

So they omitted him of a new plush cloak, and my secretary
was content to go home quietly in *cuero*.

Hocell's Letters, B. I. §i. Lett. 17.

CUIRASS. Armour for the breast and back. The
thing being disused, the word is likely to become
obsolete, and perhaps is nearly so at present. It is
derived from *cuir*, leather, of which at some time it
probably was formed.

Proof cuirasses, and open burganets.

Four Prentices, O. Pl. vi. 542

Neoptolemus had his sword yet who hurt him under his
cuirasses, even about his groyne.

North's Plat. 646. A.

Since writing the above remark, the word has
been revived by means of Buonaparte's *Cuirassiers*,
but is now likely to be again forgotten.

CUISSES. Armour for the thighs.

I saw young Harry with his beaver on,
His *cuisse* on his thighs, gallantly arm'd,
Rise from the ground like feather'd Mercury. 1 Hen. IV. iv. 1.

CULLINGS, or CULLERS. Dict. Inferior sheep, separated
from the rest.

Those that are bigst of bone I still reserve for breed,

My *cullings* I put off, or for the chapman feed.

Drayt. Nymph. 6. p. 1496.

CULLION, s. A base fellow; a term of great contempt:
from the Italian, *coglione*, a great booby.

Away, base *cullions*, Suffolk, let them go.

2 Hen. VI. i. 3.

And, Midas like, he jets it in the court,

With base outlandish *cullions* at his heels,

Whose proud fantastick liveries make such show,

As if that Proteus, god of shapes, appear'd.

Edw. II. O. Pl. ii. 340.

See also O. Pl. ii. 63.

But one that scorns to live in this disguise,

For such a one as leaves a gentleman,

And makes a god of such a *cullion*.

Tam. Shr. iv. 2.

Sometimes *cullen*:

For what could be more *cullen*-like or base,

Or fitter for a man were made of straw,

Than standing in a fair yong ladies grace,

To shew himself a cuckold on a slaw. Harr. Arist. xiv. 25.

CULLIONLY. Base, blockheaded; from *cullion*.

Draw, you whoreson *cullionly* barbermonger, draw. Lear, ii. 2.

CULLIS. A very fine and strong broth, strained and
made clear for patients in a state of great weakness.
From *culis*, Fr. of the same sense; i. e. a solution of
meat. In an old book before cited, called the *Haven*
of Health, is a receipt to make a *coleise* of a cocke or
capon, which in many respects is so curious, that I
am tempted to insert the whole of it, though rather
long.

If you list to still [distill] a cocke for a weak body, that is in a
consumption through long sickness; or other causes, you may doe
it wll in this manner. Take a red cocke, that is not old, dresse
him and cut him in quarters, an bruse all the bones, then take
the rootes of fenell, parsey and succory, violet leaves and
borages, put the cocke into an earthen pot which is good to stew
meates in, and between every quarter lay of the rootes and herbes,
corans, whole nance, anise seeds, liquorice being scraped &
slyced, and so fill up your pot. Threu put in halfe a pint of
rose water, a quart of white wine or more, two or three dates
made cleane and cut in peices, a few prunes and reysons of the
sunne, and if you put in certain peeces of gold, it will be the
better, and they never the worse, and so cover it close, and stop
it with dough, and set the pot in seething water, and let it seeth
gently for the space of twelve houres, with a good fire kept still
under the brasse pot, that it standeth in, and the pot kept with
liquor so long. When it hath stilled so many houres, then take
out the earthen pot, open it, straine out the broth into some
cleane vessel, and give thereof unto the weak person morning
and evening, warmed and spiced, as pleaseth the patient. In like
manner you may make a *coleage* of a capon, which some men like
better. Haven of Health, chap. 157.

Brown, in his *Pastorals*, tells us of a *cullis* mixed
with still more costly ingredients:

To please which Orke her husband's weakened pecco

Must have his *cullis* mixt with *amberegrece*,

Pheasant and portidge into jellie turn'd,

Grated with gold see's times redolent and burn'd,

With dust of Orient pearle, richer the cost

Yet ne're becheld: (Of Epicurian feast!)

This is his breakfast.

Brit. Past. B. ii. S. 3.

This seems to have been an approved receipt:

Let gold, amber, and dissolved pearl be common ingredients,
and that you cannot compose a *cullis* without them.

Mod World, O. Pl. v. 339.

— When I am excellent at cawdles

And *cullies*, and have enough spare gold

To boil away, you shall be welcome to me.

B. & Fl. Captain, i. 3.

But as they that are shaken with a fever are to be warmed
with clautis, not grooms, and as he that melteth in a consumption
is to be recurd by *cullies*, not coicuts, so, &c.

Alex & Campaspe, O. Pl. ii. 124.

So the same author, Lyly, in his *Euphues*:

They that begin to pue of a consumption, without delay
preserve themselves with *cullies*.

Euph. F. 2. b.

We should indubitably read *culliss* for *calliss*, in

Beaumont and Fletcher's *Thierry and Theodoret*, Act ii. p. 143.

Cullises were, in fact, savoury jellies; but generally taken hot, as best suited to sick persons.

CULLISEN, s. A corruption of *cognizance*, or badge of arms; unknown to some editors of B. Jonson's plays, but since noticed in other books. His usage of it, however, is sufficiently explanatory. In *Every Man out of his Humour*, Sogliardo says, "I'll give coats, that's my humour, but I lack a *cullisen*." Act i. sc. 2. He is immediately answered, that he may get one in the city, where he may have a coat of arms made to fit him, of what fashion he will. To confirm this, we hear afterwards that he is at the herald's office, where his adviser (Carlo Buffone) was to meet him against his *cognizance* was ready. Act iii. 1.

In the play of *The Case is altered*, Onion asks, "But what badge shall we give, what *cullisen*?" The answer, though in corrupt language, is intelligible enough: "As for that, let us use the infidelity and commiseration of some *harrot* [herald] of arms, he shall give us a gudgeon. Onion. A gudgeon! a scutcheon thou wouldst say, man." Act iii.

The *Owles Almanack*, a humorous production of 1618, has it more than once:

All the *cullisanz* (signs or badges, in the zodiac) except one, drew their pedigree from the idea of some excellent animal. P. 10.
A new coat without a *cullisan* will be like haberdine without mustard. P. 16.

Mr. Gifford has found another example:

Then will I have fifty beads-men, and on their gowns their *cullisance* shall be six Milan needles. *Brewer's Love-sick King*.

We are told by a foreigner how these badges were worn:

The English are serious, like the Germans,—lovers of shew; liking to be followed, wherever they go, by whole troops of servants, who wear their masters' arms in silver, fastened to their left arms. P. Hentzner's *Travels* in 1598.

He adds, "And they are not undeservedly ridiculed, for wearing tails hanging down their backs." Were those long shoulder-knots? I should think so, for the custom of tying the hair into that form was not yet known.

We still see *cullisens*, or badges, worn by watermen, firemen, and sometimes by parish officers, as beadles, &c. See **BADGE**.

CULME; from Culmen. The top of any thing.

Who strives to stand in pompe of princely port
On gaudy top and *culme* of slippery court,
Finds oft a heavy fate. *Arthur*, a Tragedy. 1587. Sign. D. 4.

CULTER, now Coulter. A ploughshare.

Her fellow leas
The darnel, henlock, and rank fumitory,
Doth root upon; while that the *cultur* rusts
That should deracinate such savag'ry. *Hen. V.* v. 2.

The edition of Johnson and Steevens has *coulter*.

CULVER. A pigeon, or turtle dove. Sax.

Like as the *culver* on the bared bough,
Sits mourning for the absence of her mate. *Spens. Sonnet* 88.

All comfortless upon the bared bough,
Like woful *culvers* do sit wailing now. *Sp. Tears of the Muses*, v. 245.

CULVER-HOUSE. A pigeon-house.

He [the gamester] is only used by the master of the *ordinaire*, as men use *cumin-seeds*, to replenish their *culver-house*.

Citus Whims, p. 54.

So Overbury, "His [the host's] wife is the *cumin-seeds* of his dove-house." *Charact.* Sign. G. 2.

CULVER-KEYS. The flower or herb *columbine*. Culver being columba, and the little flowers like keys.

A girl cropping *culverkeys* and cowslips, all to make garlands suitable to the present month of May. *Waller's Angler*, i. ch. 16.

A CUMBER. A care, danger, or inconvenience. Sometimes written *comber*. See **Todd**. An abbreviation of *incumber*.

Meanwhile the Turks seek succours from our king;

Thus fade thy helps, and thus thy *cumbers* spring. *Fairf. Tasso*, ii. 73.

Caus, none reckon'd of thy wife a point,
While each man might without all let or *cumber*.

Harrington. Epigr. i. 94.

CUMMIN-SEED was used for attracting pigeons to inhabit a dove-cote. See **CULVER-HOUSE**.

CUNNING, s. Knowledge, skill in any art.

We'll crave a little of your cousin's *cunning*,

I think my girl hath not quite forgot

To touch an instrument. *'Tis Pity She's a W. O. Pl.* viii. 28.

CUNNING, adj. Skilful, knowing. At present to be cunning implies craft, but the following passage shows that formerly they might be separated:

Wherein neat and clean, but to carve a capon and eat it?
wherein *cunning* but in craft? *1 Hen. IV.* ii. 4.

Alex. Why should not I be as cunning as Apelles?

Apell. God shield you should have cause to be so cunning as Apelles. *Alex. & Campaspe*, O. Pl. ii. 120.

They both mean skilful in the art of painting.

CUPIDS. To look for *Cupids* in the eyes, a phrase equivalent to *look babies*, &c.

The Naisids, sitting near upon the aged rocks,

Are busied with their combs, to braid his verdant locks,

While in their crystal eyes he doth for *Cupids* look.

Drayton, Pol. ii. p. 863.

See **BABIES**.

CURAT, CURATE, or CURATS, for Cuirass. Body armour.

And first in sight he slew my elder brother,

The bullet through his curat did make way,

And next in flight he took, and kill'd the other.

Harrington. Ariost. ix. 26.

His helmet here he flung, his poulderns there,

He casts away his *curats* and his shield. *Id.* xxiii. 106.

His wyfe Panthen had made of her treasure, a *curate* and helmet of golde. *Palace of Pleas.* i. p. 50. repr.

Spenser has it *curiet*:

And put before his lap an apron white,
Instead of *curiets*, and bases for the fight. *Sp. F. Q. V.* v. 20.

TO CURB, properly Courb; from courber, to bend or cinge.

For, in the fatness of these pursty times,

Virtue itself of vice must pardon beg,

Yea curb, and woo, for leave to do him good. *Hamlet.* iii. 4.

CURFEW. The evening bell; *couvre feu*. The origin and purpose of this bell are too well known to need repetition. The original time for ringing it was eight in the evening, and we are told by some writers that in many villages the name is still retained for the evening bell. Brand, in his observations on *Bourne's Antiquities*, says, "We retain also a vestige of the old Norman *curfew* at eight in the evening." Chap. I. In the *Merry Devil of Edmonton* it is represented as having got an hour later; the sexton comes in saying,

Well, 'tis nine o'clock, 'tis time to ring *curfew*. O. Pl. v. 292.

By a passage in *Romeo and Juliet* it seems that the bell which was commonly rung for that purpose obtained in time the name of the *curfew bell*, and was so called whenever it rung on any occasion:

Come stir, stir, stir! the second cock hath crow'd,
The curfew bell hath rung, 'tis three o'clock. *Rom. & Jul. iv. 4.*

At the regular time it probably was called simply the *curfew*; at others, if it was known that the same bell was used, it might be said, as above, that the *curfew-bell* had rung. This bell, if we may believe the reporters, was as important to ghosts as to living men; it was their signal for walking; and their furlough lasted till the first cock. Fairies and other spirits were under the same regulation: hence Prospero says of his elves, that they

— Rejoice

To hear the solemn curfew.

Temp. v. 1.

On the other hand, the cock crowing alarmed them:

Her. I was about to speak when the cock crew.

Hor. And then it started like a guilty thing

Upon a fearful summons. I have heard

The cock, that is the trumpet to the morn,

Doth, with his lofty and shrill-sounding throat,

Awake the god of day, and at his warning,

Whether in sea or fire, in earth or air,

Th' extravagant and erring spirit hies

To his confine.

Hamlet. i. 1.

The fiend Flibbertigibbet obeyed this general rule:

This is the foul fiend Flibbertigibbet: he begins at curfew,
and walks 'till the first cock. *Lear, iii. 4.*

See *Warton on Comus*, l. 435.

CURIET. See CURAT.

CURIOSITY. Scrupulousness, minute or affected niceness in dress, or otherwise.

Wherefore should I

Stand in the plague of custom; and permit

The curiosity of nations to deprive me.

Lear, i. 2.

For equalities are so weight'd, that *curiosity* in neither can make choice of either's moiety. *Id. i. 1.*

At the choice I made no great *curiositie*, but snatching the

golden let goe the writings. *Euphues and his Engl.*

When thou wast in thy gilt, and thy perfume, they mock'd thee

for too much *curiosity*. *Timon of A. iv. 3.*

But I have ever had that *curiosity*

In blood, and tenderness of reputation,

Such an antipathy against a blow—

I cannot speak the rest.—Good Sir, discharge me.

B. & Fl. Nice Valour, Act iv. p. 543.

See the editor's note there.

A waiting gentlewoman should flee affection or *curiosity*.

Hobby's Castiglione.

In this passage *affection* is put for *affectation*, and *curiosity* subjoined as synonymous. See *AFFECTION*.

Mr. Steevens, who quotes the following passage, thinks that it seems there to mean capriciousness; it appears to me that the sense of scrupulousness suits it as well:

Pharicles hath shewn me some curtesy, and I have not altogether requited him with *curiosity*: he hath made some shew of love, and I have not wholly seemed to mislike. *Greene's Mamilla.*

CURIOUS. In the senses corresponding to the above, scrupulous, or affected.

For *curious* I cannot be with you,
Signior Baptista, of whom I hear so well. *Sam. of Shr. iv. 4.*

The emperor, obeying more compassion than the reason of things, was not *curious* to condescend to perform so good an office. *Holinshed, p. 888.*

Why, Toby may get him to sing it to you, he is not *curious* to any body. *Eastw.-hoc, O. Pl. iv. 293.*

CURSEN'D. A vulgar corruption of christened. See *KIRSEME*.

Nan. Are they *cursen'd*?

Madge. No, they call them *infidels*. I know not what they are. *B. & Fl. Corcomb, Act iv. p. 211.*

CURST. Ill-tempered, given to scolding and mischief, shrewish. For *curst*, which shows how much it was hated.

His elder sister is so *curst* and shrewd,

That, 'till the father rid his hands of her,

Master, your love must live a maid at home. *Tam. Shr. i. 1.*

As it was the epithet usually applied to a scold or virago, it occurs, as may be imagined, very frequently in the above play. Thus again:

Be she as foul as was Florentius' love,

As old as Sibil, and as *curst* and shrewd

As Socrates' Xantippe, or a worse,

It moves me not.

Id. i. 2.

Sweet saint, for charity, be not so *curst*.

Rich. III. i. 2.

In the following passage it is applied to a bear, and consequently means savage, or disposed to slaughter:

I'll go see if the bear be gone from the gentleman, and how much he hath eaten: they are never *curst* but when they are hungry. *Wint. T. iii. 3.*

It is applied also to a schoolmaster, in the sense of severe, or ill-tempered:

Alas! what a kind of grief can thy years know?

Had'st thou curst master when thou went'st to school?

Thou art not capable of other grief. *B. & Fl. Philaster, ii. 3.*

CURTAL-DOG. Originally the dog of an unqualified person, which by the forest laws must have its tail cut short, partly as a mark, and partly from a notion that the tail of a dog is necessary to him in running. In later usage, *curtal-dog* means either a common dog, not meant for sport, or a dog that missed his game. It has the latter sense in this passage:

Ford. Well, I hope it be not so.

Pist. Hope is a *curtal-dog* in some affairs;

Sir John affects thy wife.

Mer. W. W. ii. 1.

Cur, for a mongrel dog, has been derived from *korre*, Dutch; but perhaps it is rather formed from *curtail*, or *cut-tail*, by dropping the last syllable. *Cut-tail*, however, was sometimes used, and we meet with a *cut-tail'd cur* in Drayton:

Then Ball, my *cut-tail'd cur*, and I begin to play.

Nymphal. 6. p. 1496.

And *Cut-tail* as a dog's name. *Moocun. p. 506.* In Fletcher's Address to the Reader, prefixed to the *Faithful Shepherdess*, we find "*curtail'd dogs*, in strings."

CURTAL. The same word, a little altered in form, but more usually applied to a horse. A *curtal* is a docked horse, but not necessarily a small one, as some have asserted.

I'd give lay *curtal*, and his furniture,

My mouth no more were broken than these boys',

And writ as little leard.

All's W. ii. 3.

Tom Tankard's great bald *curtal* I think could not break it.

Gammer Gart. O. Pl. ii. 41.

— If I prove not

As just a carrier as my friend Tom Long was,

Then call me his *curtal*.

B. Jon. Tale of a Tub, iv. 1.

Banks's famous horse is often called his *curtal*, to which therefore the passage following most probably alludes:

— And some there are

Will keep a *curtal*, to shew juggling tricks,

And give out 'tis a spirit.

White Devil, O. Pl. vi. 277.

See BANKS'S HORSE.

It came at length to mean a *crop* of any sort, as here:

You may apparently see I am made a *curtal*; for the pillory—hath eaten off both my ears.

Greene's Quip, &c. in Harl. Misc. v. 410.

Mr. Douce derives *curtal* from *tailleur court*, to cut

short; but it is difficult to form it thence: and *cut* being an English word, whether from the French or Latin, is a more probable origin for it. See *Illustr. of Shakspeare*. i. p. 320.

It is sometimes written *cuttole*:

Were you born in a myll, *cuttole*, that you prate so hye?

Promos & Cass. i. 4.

CURTLE-AX. See *COUTELAS*. It is often found in this form. From what we have seen of *curtal*, it seems that it might mean a short axe.

CURTOLDE seems also to be the same word; when applied to a slipper, short, abridged of its long peak, and other ornaments.

A slender slop close-couched to your docke,

A *cuttold* slipper, and a short silk hose. *Gascoigne*, N 8. b.

Curtol is enumerated among rich articles in the following passage:

Pearl, *curtol*, christall, jet, and ivory.

Old Taming of Shrew, O. Pl. i. 204.

But what it means is doubtful.

CUSHION. To hit or miss the cushion; to succeed or fail in an attempt. It evidently alludes to archery, and probably *cushion* was one name for the mark at which the archers shot. Thus, "To be beside the *cushion*, scopum non attingere, à scopo aberrare." *Coles' Lat. Dict.*

Unto whom Lucilla answered with this gliche. Trulie, Euphues, you have *miss* the *cushion*, for I was neither angrie with your long absence, neither am I well pleased at your presence.

Euphues, K 2.

Alas, good man, thou now begin'st to rave,

Thy wits do err, and *miss* the *cushion* quite. *Drayt. Eclog.* 7.

Yet these phrases seem inconsistent with that sense:

A sleight, plotted betwixt her father and myself,

To thrust Mounchenssey's nose *besides* the *cushion*.

Merry Dev. O. Pl. v. 278.

And as we say in our poor English proverb, put him clean *beside* the *cushion*.

Gayton, Fest. N. p. 36.

CUSSE. "The first beginning or entrance of any house in astronomy." *Coles' Engl. Dict.* He should have said astrology. Phillips, in his *World of Words*, is more explicit: he says, "The entrance of any house, or first beginning, which is the line whereon the figure and degree of the zodiac is placed, as you find it in the table of houses." This stuff was then considered as science. It is used in *Albumazar*:

I'll find the *cuspe*, and Alfridaria.

O. Pl. vii. 171.

CUT. A familiar appellation for a common, or labouring horse, either from having the tail cut short, or from being cut as a gelding. When applied to a dog, it certainly referred to the tail. See *CUT AND LONG TAIL*. But when used as a term of reproach to a man, it might sometimes have the other allusion.

I prythee, Tom, beat *Cut's* saddle.

1 Hen. IV. ii. 1.

In *Sir John Oldcastle*, the Miller, disposing his men for action, appoints,

Tom upon *Cut*, Dick upon Hob, Hodge upon Ball, &c.

Suppl. to Sh. ii. 313.

He'll buy me a white *cut*, forth for to ride.

B. & Fl. Two Noble K. iii. 4.

In the following passage it is used generally:

The carriers' jades shall cast their heavy packs,

And the strong hedges scarce shall keep them in;

The milkmaid's *cuts* shall turn the wenches off,

And lay their dosers tumbling in the dust.

Merry Devil of Edm. O. Pl. v. 265.

Hence *call me cut*, is the same as *call me horse*,

both which expressions are used. Falstaff says, "If I tell thee a lie, spit in my face, *call me horse*." *1 Hen. IV.* ii. 4. And Sir Toby Belch, "Send for money, knight; if thou hast her not in the end, *call me cut*." *Twel. N.* ii. 3. The two phrases are therefore equivalent.

I'll meet you there: if I do not, *call me cut*.

Two Angry Women of Abington.

A person is twice called *cut*, as a term of reproach, in *Gammer Gurton's Needle*, O. Pl. ii. 44. and 69.

Yf thou so hym not take his owne way,

Call me cut when thou meetest me an other day.

Nature, an Interlude, fol. bd. leg. Sign. C. 1.

If thou bestowst any curtesie on mee, and I do not requite it, then *call me cut*.

Nash's Apol. of Pierce Penniless, K. 4.

See also *Lond. Prod.* ii. 4.

Cut was also applied to dogs, as in the following common phrase.

CUT AND LONG TAIL, meaning to include all kinds, curtail curs, sporting dogs, and all others.

Yea, even their verie dogs, Rug, Rig, and Risbie, yea *cut* and long *tail*, they shall be welcome.

Art of Flattery, by Ulpian Fulcel, 1576. Sign. G. 3.

The compters pray for me; I send all in, *cut* and long *tail*.

Match at Mida. O. Pl. vii. 424.

He dances very finely, very comely,

And for a jig, come *cut* and long *tail* to him,

He turns ye like a top. *Fl. & Shak. Two Noble Kinsm.* v. 2.

See *CURTAL*.

We find *Cut-tail* as a dog's name:

Whistles *Cut-tail* from his play,

And along with them he goes.

Drayt. Sirena, p. 640.

These quotations fully explain a passage in the *Merry Wives of Windsor*, concerning which some injudicious attempts and conjectures have been made:

Shall. He will maintein you like a gentlewoman.

Slen. Ay, that I will, come *cut* and long *tail*, under the degree of a squire.

Mer. W. IV. iii. 4.

That is, "Come who will to contend with me, under the degree of a squire." It is used in a manner exactly similar in the following passage:

As for your mother, she was wise, a most flippant tongue she had, and could set out her tail with as good a grace as any she in Florence, come *cut* and long *tail*.

All Fools. O. Pl. v. 193.

The previous mention of her tail brings in the proverbial expression with the more ease, and seems to have suggested it.

Thus also:

At Quaint he,

In honour of this bridalee,

Had challenged either wide countee,

Come *cut* and long *tail*. *B. Jon.* vol. vii. p. 53. Whalley.

CUT-PURSE. A person of the ingenious fraternity now distinguished by the name of pickpockets. The purses were then worn hanging at the girdle, and it was easy to cut them and take out the money.

Away, you *cut-purse* rascal!

2 Hen. IV. ii. 4.

To draw CUTS. To draw lots, being papers cut of unequal lengths, of which the longest was usually the prize.

How shall we try it? That is a question. We will draw *cuts* for the senior; till then, lead thou first.

Com. of Errors, Act v. at the end.

After supper, we draw *cuts* for a score of apricots, the longest *cut* still to draw an apricot.

Malcontent, O. Pl. iv. 10.

In the *Complete Angler*, (Part I. Ch. 5.) they draw *cuts* who shall sing:

Pisc. I think it best to draw *cuts*, and avoid contention.

Pet. It is a match. Look, the shortest *cut* falls to Coridon.

Cor. Well then, I will begin, for I hate contention.

P. 164. Bagester's 2d ed.

Thus the *shortest cut* was here the loser, or the person to pay the social penalty of a song.

It occurs in the old Scotch song of *Bessy Bell and Mary Gray*, where the lover thus settles his wish for both lasses:

Wae's me, for baith I canna get,

To one by law we're stented:

Then I'll draw cuts, and take my fate,

And be with aye contented.

Mus. Musc. vol. i. p. 160.

CUTTER, s. A cant word for a swaggerer, bully, or sharper; in one sense derived from committing acts of violence like those ascribed to the Mohocks in Addison's time; in the other, from cutting purses. Cotgrave translates "A cutter, (or swash buckler)," by "*balafreux, taillebras, fendeur de naseaux.*" Coles has, "A cutter (or robber), gladiator, latro."

How say you, wife, did I not say so much?

He was a cutter and a swaggerer.

Fair Maid of Bristol, 4to. A 3.

He's out of cash, and thou know'st, by cutter's law we are bound to relieve one another. *Match at Midn.* O. Pl. vii. 353.

The personages who say this are actually lying in wait to rob a traveller; so that we may fairly conclude the latter sense to be the proper one there.

Cowley's *Cutter of Coleman Street*, or *Captain Cutter*, is a town adventurer.

CUTTER, part. adj. An epithet formed on the same principles as the preceding word. Hence, in the *Scornful Lady*, when Morecraft the usurer suddenly turns buck, this title is applied to him:

Eld. Love. How's this?

You. Love. Bless you, and then I'll tell. He's turn'd gallant.

Eld. Love. Gallant?

You. Love. Ay, gallant, and is now called *cutting* Morecraft.

B. & Fl. Scornful L. Act v.

Wherefore have I such a company of cutting knives to wait upon me? *Friar Bacon*, &c. 4to. sign. C 2. h.

CUTTLE, s. Probably only a corrupted form of *cutter*; for an allusion to the cuttle-fish, and its black liquor, is much too refined for the speakers in the scene. Doll Tearsheet says to Pistol,

By this wine, I'll thrust my knife in your mouldy chaps, an you play the saucy cuttle with me. *2 Hen. IV.* ii. 4.

Cuttle, and *cuttle bough*, we are told, were cant terms then in use for the knives of cut-purses.

CUT-WAST, or CUT-WAIST. Meant as an Anglicizing of insect.

Wilde hornets, (as Pliny saith) do live in the hollow trunks and cavities of trees, there keeping themselves close all the winter long, as the other cut-wasts do. *Topseil on Serp.* p. 94.

He had before said,

Amongst all the sorts of venomous insects, (or cut-wasted creatures) the sovereignty and preëminence is due to the bees. *Ibid.* p. 64.

Peculiar, I believe, to that author.

CUT-WORK. Open work in linen, stamped or cut by hand; a substitute for thread lace or embroidery.

— Then his hand

May be disorder'd, and transform'd from lace

To cut-work.

Shirley (comm. B. & Fl.) *Coron.* i.

i. e. by the swords of the enemy; a pun.

CUTZ. A common contraction of cousin, used sometimes as a term of endearment.

Nere in his life did other language use,

But sweete lady, faire mistres, kind hart, deare counse.

Marston, Scourge, In Lectores, &c.

CYPRUS; spelt also *cypres*, and *cypress*. A thin, transparent stuff, now called crape: accordingly Cotgrave translates it *crepe*. Both black and white were made, as at present, but the black was more common, and was used for mourning, as it is still.

Lawn, as white as driven snow,

Cyprus, black as e'er was crow.

Winter's T. iv. 3.

And shadow their glory as a millener's wife does her wrought stomacher, with a smoky lawn, or a black cyprus.

Every Man in his H. i. 3.

Cobweb lawn, or the very finest lawn, is often mentioned with *cyprus*, and, what is singular, Cotgrave has made *crepe* signify both. See that word in his Dictionary.

Your partie-per-pale picture, one half drawn

In solemn cyprus, th' other cobweb lawn.

B. Jon. Epigr. 73.

In the following passage the great transparency of it is alluded to:

— To one of your receiving,

Enough is shewn; a cyprus not a bosom

Hides my poor heart.

Twelf. N. iii. 1.

In the stage direction to the *Puritan*, we see *cyprus* used for mourning: "Enter the Widow Plus, Frances, Mary, Sir Godfrey, and Edmond, all in mourning; the latter in a *cyprus* hat: the widow wringing her hands, and bursting out into passion, as newly come from the burial of her husband." *Suppl. to Shakesp.* vol. ii. p. 533. This *cyprus* hat the commentators explain to signify a hat with a *crape hat-band* in it, but the expression seems rather to imply that the whole hat was covered with crape; which might probably be the custom, though since it has shrunk to a hat-band.

Byssus crispata is the Latin affixed to *cypres* both by Coles and Minshew, the latter of whom describes it also as "A fine curled linnen."

D.

To **DADE.** An uncommon word, which I have found only in the following passages:

Which nourish'd and bred up at her most plenteous pap,

No sooner taught to *dade*, but from their mother trip.

Drydt. Polyob. Song i. p. 663.

But cas'tly from her source as Isis gently *dades*.

Ibid. Song xiv. p. 938.

From the context, in both places, it seems to mean to *flow*; but I have not found it any where noticed, nor can guess at its derivation.

To **DAFF.** A corrupted form of to doff, or to do off, to put away.

I would have *daff'd* all other respects, and made her half myself. *Much Ado*, ii. 3.

Claud. Away, I will not have to do with you.
Leon. Can'st thou so *deffe* me?

Much Ado, v. 1.

— Where is his son,
 The nimble-footed mad-cap prince of Wales,
 And his comrades that *deff'd* the world aside,
 And bid it pass?

1 Hen. IV. iv. 1.

There my white stole of chastity I *deft*;
 Shook off my sober guards, and civil fears.

Lover's Compl. Suppl. to Sh. 1. 758.

A DAG, *s.* An old word for a pistol. "A dag (hand gun) sclopetum manuale." *Coles.* Minshew also has a *dagge* or pistol, and derives it from the *Daci*, for which he is censured by Skinner; who, however, seems to have been ignorant that the word had this sense. *Grose* says, "A sort of pistol, called a *dag*, was used about the same time as hand-guns and haquebuts." *Anc. Armour*, i. p. 153.

In the *Spanish Tragedy* we have, "Enter *Pedringano* with a pistol;" and presently, when he discharges it, the marginal direction is, "shoots the *dag*." *O. Pl.* iii. 168.

Whilst he would show me how to hold the *dagge*,
 To draw the cock, to charge, and set the flint.

Jack Drum's Entert. II. 3.

Neither was any thing taken from them but these *dagge*, which the German horsemen, after a new fashion, carried at their saddle bows; these the Turks greatly desired, delighted with the novelty of the invention, to see them shot off with a firelock, without a match.

Knollys, Hist. of the Turks, p. 742.

What d'ye call this gun,—a *dog*? *B. & Fl. Lore's Cure*, ii. 1.
 The charges for a horseman, well horsed and armed; for a light horseman with a staffe, and a *case of dagges*, is twentie poundes.

Letter of I. B. in Cens. Lit. vii. 240.

A *dag* sometimes meant a rag also.

DAGGER, *s.* It appears by some passages to have been a fashion, for some time, to wear a dagger so as to hang quite behind, or at the back, which explains the following passage of *Romeo and Juliet*:

This dagger has mista'en, for lo his house
 Lies empty, on the back of *Montague*,
 And it misbeathed in my daughter's bosom.

Rom. & Jul. v. 3.
 A sword was worn also at the same time, whence the description in *Hudibras*, Canto I.:

This sword a dagger had, his page,
 Which was but little for his age;
 And therefore waited on him so
 As dwarfs upon knights errant do.

That is, behind.

Thou must wear thy sword by thy side,
 And thy dagger handsomely at thy back.

The longer thou livest the more Fool, &c. 1570.
 See you the huge bum-dagger at his Locke?

Humor's Ordinarie, 1607.

DAGGER, THE. A celebrated ordinary and public-house in Holborn, frequented, indeed, by low gamblers and sharpers, but highly in repute for several of its commodities:

My lawyer's clerk, I lighted on last night,
 In Holborn at the *Dagger*.

B. Jon. Alch. i. 1.

This ale was much celebrated for its strength:

This thy description of *dagger ale* augmenteth my thirst until I taste thereof.

Ulp. Fulwell, Art of Fl. II. 8.

Sack makes men from words

Fall to drawing of swords,

And quarrelling endeth their quaffing;

Whilst *dagger-ale* barrels

Bear off many quarrels

And often turn chiding to laughing.

Ale against Sack, in Wit's Recreation.
 But we must have March beere, double double beere, *dagger-ale*, Rhenish.
Gascogne's Del. Diet. for Dronckdaggers.

Dagger-pies were also famous:

Good den, good coosen; Jesu, how de'e do?
 When shall we eat another *Dagger-pie*?

118

Out, bench-whistler, out; I'll not take thy word for a *Dagger pie*.
Decker's Satiromastix, p. 113. *Hawkins* 3.

Their *furmety* also is mentioned:

Her grace would have you eat no more *Woolsack pies*,
 Nor *Dagger-furmety*. *B. Jon. Alch.* v. 2.

DAGGER'D ARMS. See ARMS.

DAGGER OF LATH. The weapon given to the Vice in the *Old Moralities*. Supposed to be alluded to by *Falstaff* in the following speech:

A king's son!—If I do not beat thee out of thy kingdom with a *dagger of lath*, and drive all thy subjects afore thee like a flock of wild geese, I'll never wear hair on my face more. *1 Hen. IV.* ii. 4.

The same weapon is mentioned in the description of *Shallow*:

And now is this Vice's *dagger* become a squire; and talks as familiarly of *John of Gaunt* as if he had been sworn brother to him.

2 Hen. IV. iii. 9.

Again in *Twelfth Night*:

I am gone, Sir,
 And anon, Sir,
 I'll be with you again,
 In a trice,
 Like to the old vice,
 Your need to sustain;
 Who with *dagger of lath*,
 In his rage and his wrath,
 Cries, Ah ha, to the devil.

Twel. N. iv. 2.

DAGONET. Sir *Dagonet* was said to be the attendant fool of king *Arthur*.

I was then Sir *Dagonet* in *Arthur's* show. *2 Hen. IV.* iii. 2.

I'll lose my wedding to behold these *Dagonets*.

The Wits, *O. Pl.* viii. 429.

And upon a day Sir *Dagonet*, king *Arthur's* fool, came into *Cornewale*, with two squiers with him.

Hist. of K. Arthur, 4to. 1634. 2d p. N. 2.

Then Sir *Dagonet* rode to King *Marke*, and told him how he had sped in that forest; and therefore, said Sir *Dagonet*, beware ye, King *Marke*, that yee come not about that well in the forest, for there is a naked fool, and that fool and I foole met together, and he had almost slaine mee.

Ibid.

DAINTY, *phr.* To make dainty, to hold out, or refuse, affecting to be delicate or dainty; to scruple.

Ah ha, my mistresses! which of you all
 Will now deny to dance? She that makes dainty, she,
 I'll swear, hath corns.

Rom. & Jul. i. 5.

This is the true reading, doubtless, in the following passage:

And yet make dainty to feed more daintily
 At this easier rate. *B. & Fl. W. it at sev. W.* ii. p. 279.

It is printed *daymy*, by a most easy change from *daynty*. The commentators make nothing of it.

To make nice means the same. See NICE.

— He that would mount

To honour, must not make dainty to use
 The head of his mother, back of his father, &c.

B. & Fl. Honest Man's Fort. Act iii. p. 421.

DAINTY MAKETH DERTH, *prop.* A quaint proverb, used by *Spenser*, signifying that niceness makes an artificial scarcity, without necessity. The affected shyness of the lady, in the following instance, was the only obstacle to familiarity.

With change of cheer the seeming simple maid
 Let fall her cien, as shamefast, to the earth;
 And yielding soft, in that she sought gainstail.
 So forth they rode, he feigning seemly worth,
 And she coy looks: so dainty, they say, maketh dert.

F. Queen, l. ii. 27.

I have not found it in *Ray*, or *Fuller*.

DAMMAREL. An effeminate person, fond of courtship; from *damaret*, French, which *Cotgrave* thus defines:
 "An effeminate fondling, or fond carpet knight;

one that spends his whole time in entertaining or courting women."

The lawyer here may learn divinity,
The divine, lawes or faire astrology,
The *dammarel* respectively to fight,
The duellist to court a mistress right. *On Person's Varieties*,
1635. in *Bele's Anecd. of Lit.* vol. vi. p. 51.

To DAMN was used sometimes with no further meaning than that of to condemn to death.

Upon condition Publius shall not live,
Who is your sister's son, Mark Antony.
Ant. He shall not live; look, with a spot I damn him.
Jul. Cæs. iv. 1.

— Do this, or this,
Take in that kingdom, and enfranchise that;
Perform 't, or else we damn thee. *Ant. & Cl.* i. 1.
Wherefore, Shrieve, execute with speedy pace,
The *dampned* wights, to cutte off hopes of grace.
Promos. & Cassandra, ii. 3.

It is Johnson's third sense.

To DAMNIFY. To hurt or injure.
When now he saw himself so freshly reare,
As if late light had nought him *damnifyde*.
Spens. F. Q. I. xi. 52.

DAMOSSEL; since contracted to damsel. *Damoiselle*, old Fr.

C. I. was taken with a *damosel*. K. Was it a proclaim'd *damosel*? C. This was no *damosel* neither, Sir; she was a virgin.
L. L. Last, i. 1.

And straight did enterprise
Th' adventure of the errant *damosel*. *Spens. F. Q. II.* i. 19.

DAN. A corruption of *Don*, for *Dominius*; originally applied to monks, (as the *Dom* of the Benedictines), afterwards to persons of all respectable conditions. It is common in Chaucer; and used by Spenser and Shakespeare. After it began to grow obsolete, it was used, like other words so circumstanced, in a kind of jocular way; as *Dan Cupid*, &c. See *Todd's Johnson*.

DANDIPRAT. A dwarf, or child. Skinner says, perhaps it is derived from *danten*, to sport, in Dutch, and *præt*, trifles; or perhaps from our own word *dandle*. The French *dandin* is referred to by etymologists, but that means a fool, or blockhead, not a dwarf. Coles translates it by *pumilio*, *nanus*, &c.; Cotgrave by *nain*; and Minshew refers the reader to the word dwarf for the synonymes. Camden says that Henry VII. "stamped a small coin, called *dandyprats*." *Remains*, p. 177. But that clearly meant a dwarf coin. It is probably from *dandle*. Whether *prat* is formed from *brat* may be doubted; but from the same source comes *Jack-a-dandy*, and the very modern abbreviation of it, *dandy*.

This Heuresis, this invention, is the proudest Jacksnapes, the pettest self conceited boy that ever breathed: because, forsooth, some odd poet, or some such fantastic fellows, make much on him, there's no ho with him; the vile *dandiprat* will overlook the proudest of his acquaintance. *Lingua*, O. Pl. v. 172.

There's no good fellowship in this *dandiprat*, this *diveedapper*, [*dapper*] as in other pages. *Middleton's More Dissemblers*, &c. *Anc. Dr.* iv. 372.

DANSKE, Denmark; and DANKERS, Danes.

By chance one Curwin, son unto

A prince in *Danske*, did see

The maid, with whom he fell in love,

As much as man might be.

Reliques of Anc. Engl. Poetry, ii. 240.
Them at the last on *Dansk* their flinging fortunes drove,
Where Holst unto their troops sufficient harbour gave.

Dreyt. Polyb. xi. p. 864.

Enquire me first what *Danskers* are in Paris,
And how, and who, what means, and where they keep
What company, at what expence. *Hamlet*, ii. 1.

The author of the Glossary to Lyndsay considers this as an erroneous interpretation, and says that it means *Dantickers*; but, if he had looked at the context, he would have seen that Polonius's speech would have been nonsense with that interpretation; for how were they to find out Hamlet by inquiring for *Dantickers*?

Also Danish:

It is the King of Denmark doth your prince his daughter crave,
And note, it is no little thing with us allie to have;
By leagure or leigure, *Danske* can fence or front you, friend or foe.
Alb. Engl. iii. 16. p. 70.

So that he makes a noise when he's on horseback,
Like a *Danske* drummer, O, 'tis excellent.

White Devil, O. Pl. vi. 264.

In that work indeed it is printed *Dantzie*, by mistake, or by way of correction to the text; but the true reading is *Danske*, as indeed the metre shows it should be.

To DARE. One sense of this word was to terrify, as in the following passage:

— Which drawne, a crimson dew
Fell from his bosome on the earth; the wound did *dare* him sore.
Chapm. Homer, xi. pag. 151.

Hence it seems to have been applied to the catching of larks, by terrifying them with a hawk. This method is thus described in the *Gentleman's Recreation, Of the Wood-Lark*: "The way to take them in June, July, and August, is with a hobby (a kind of hawk) after this manner: Get out in a dewy morning, and go to the sides of some hills which lie to the rising of the sun, where they most usually frequent; and having sprung them, observe where they fall; then surround them twice or thrice with your hobby on your fist, causing him to hover when you draw near, by which means they will lie still 'till you clap a net over them, which you carry on the point of a stick." Page 67. *Of Fowling*, 8vo. edition. This method is alluded to in the following passage:

But there is another in the wind, some castrell
That hovers over her, and *dares* her dayly.
B. & Fl. Pilgrim, i. 1.

Thus Chapman also:

A cast of falcons on their merry wings,
Daring the stooped prey that shifting flies. *Gentleman Usher*.
All hush, all tremble, like a lark that's *dard*'d.

Fansh. Lusied, x. 66.
Other modes of *daring* larks were also practised, as, with mirrors, &c. See the article *doring*, or *daring*, in *Rees's* edition of *Chambers*. In one method of this kind, scarlet cloth was used to *dare* or frighten the larks.

— If we live thus tamely,
To be thus jaded by a piece of scarlet,
Farewell nobility; let his Grace go forward,
And dare us with his cap like larks. *Hen. VIII.* iii. 2.

In a very obscure passage of *Measure for Measure*, the most intelligible sense assigned by any of the critics to the verb *dare*, is that of to challenge, or call forth. See the notes on that play, *Act iv.* sc. 4. p. 131. ed. 1778.

DARE was used sometimes as a substantive:

— Sextus Pompeius
Hath given the *dare* to Cæsar, and commands
The empire of the sea. *Ant. & Cl.* i. 2.
It lends a lustre, a more great opinion,
A larger dare to our great enterprise,
Than if the earl were here. *1 Hen. IV.* iv. 1.

DARGISON. An obscure word or name, on which Mr. Whalley, in his notes on *Ben Jonson*, throws no

manner of light. There are traces of the existence of an old song of that name. In *Ritson's Ancient Songs*, is "a Ballet of the Hathorne Tree," which is directed to be sung "after [i. e. to the tune of] Donkin Dargeson;" and a song to the "tune of Dargeson" is there said to be in the possession of John Baynes, Esq. Two fragments of such an old ballad are preserved in the *Isle of Gulls*, a comedy, by John Day; where it appears that carrying persons "to Dargeson," implied catching or detaining them.

—The girls are ours,
We have won them away to Dargison. *Act v. Sign. H 3. b.*

And again,
An anubling nag, and adowne, adowne,
We have borne her away to Dargison. *Ibid.*

In the following, a girl is to be got from Dargison:

But if you get the lass from Dargison,
What will you do with her? *B. Jon. Tale of a Tub, iv. 3.*

Mr. Gifford, on this passage, says, "In some childish book of knight errantry, which I formerly read, but cannot now call to mind, there is a dwarf of this name, who accompanies a lady of great beauty and virtue through many perilous adventures, as her guard and guide. I have no great faith in the identity of this personage, but he may serve till a better is found." In all the passages, Dargison, whether a person or a place, holds the objects in confinement or captivity. Mr. G. is the most likely man living to catch this catcher.

To DARE, v. for to darken.

Which dark'd the sea, much like a cloud of vultures
That are contented after some great fight.
Nabbes's Hannibal & Scipio, E 4.

And dark'd Apollo's countenance with a word.
Lingua, O. Pl. v. 211.
Reason hath clear'd my sight, and drawn the veil
Of dosage that so dark'd my understanding.

Albucarras, O. Pl. vii. 250.
Sorrow doth darke the judgement of the wyte.
Ferrez & Porrez, O. Pl. i. 137.

DARKLING. A word still current in poetry, having been used by Milton, Dryden, and others. Involved in darkness.

O wilt thou darkling leave me?—Do not so.
Mids. N. Dr. ii. 3.

—O sun,
Burn the great sphere thou most'st in! darkling stand
The varying shore of the world! *Ant. & Cl. iv. 13.*

DARNEL. Readers of Shakespeare, who are not versed in botany, do not, I believe, in general know, that this is still the English name for the genus *Iolium*, which contains *ray-grass*, a very troublesome weed, called *Iolium perenne*. See *Epitome of Hortus Kewensis*, p. 25. Stevens refers to Gerard.

—Her fallow leas
The darnel, hemlock, and rank fumitory
Doth root upon. *Hen. V. v. 2.*
Crown'd with rank fumiter, and furrow weeds,
With harlocks, hemlock, nettles, cuckoo-flowers,
Darnel, and all the idle weeds that grow
In our sustaining corn. *Lear, iv. 4.*

Gerard says it is the most hurtful of weeds. Drayton gives it a crimson flower, perhaps mistaking the wild poppy for it. *Polyolb. xv. p. 946.*

DARNIX, or DARNEN, corrupted from *Dornick*, (Coles, *panni Tornacenses*). A manufacture of Tournay, used for carpets, hangings, and other purposes; from *Dornick*, which is the Flemish name for that city.

With a fair Darnex carpet of my own
Laid cross, for the more state. *B. & Fl. Noble Gent. v. 1.*
Look well to the Darnicke hangings, that it play not the court
page with us. *Sampson's Fow-breaker, Act iii.*

See DORNICK.
In Cotgrave, under *Ferd*, is "Huis verd, a peece of tapestry or Darnix hanging before a door."

To DARRAIGN. To arrange an army, or set it in order of battle. Of uncertain derivation. See Todd.

Royal commanders, be in readiness —
Darraign your battle, for they are at hand. *3 Hen. VI. ii. 2.*
Darraign our battles, and begin the fight.

Often for to fight a battle, and even when between two combatants:

For one of Edgar's friends taking in hand to darraine battle with Orgau, in defence of Edgar's innocence, slue him with iustes. *Holinh. Hist. Scotl. it. 2.*

Therewith they gan to hurtlen grievously,
Redoubted bataille ready to darrayne. *Spens. F. Q. i. iv. 40.*
These were Sansjoy and the Redcrosse knight.

Thus again, l. vii. 11.

DARREL. A Romish priest, whose fraudulent practices and impostures were detected by Harsenet, archbishop of York.

Did you ne'er read, Sir, little Darrel's tricks,
With the boy of Burton, and the seven in Lancashire,
Soumers at Nottingham? all these do teach it.

B. Jon. Devil an Ass, v. 3.
Some particulars of their impostures are specified in the same speech.

He is mentioned in Ben Jonson's *Underwoods*:

—Take heed,
This age will lend no faith to Darrel's deed. *Vol. vi. p. 423.*
In the folio [1640], and in Whalley's edition, it is printed *Dorrel*, but clearly the same person is meant. Mr. Gifford has printed it so. See also his notes on the *Devil is an Ass*.

DATES. This fruit of the palm-tree was once a common ingredient in all kinds of pastry, and some other dishes; and often supplied a pun for comedy.

They call for dates and quinces in the pastry. *Rom. & Jul. iv. 4.*

Your date is better in your pye and your porridge, than in your check.
Ay, a miced man: and then to be bak'd with no date in the pye,—for then the man's date is out. *Tr. & Cr. i. 2.*

DAUPHIN MY BOY. See DOLPHIN.
A DAW. Metaphorically used for a foolish fellow; the daw being reckoned a foolish bird.

'I the city of kites and crows?—What an ass it is! Then thou dweltst with daes too. *Coriol. iv. 5.*

As fit a sight it were to see a goose shodde, or a saddled cowe,
As to hear the prating of any such Jack Straw,
For when hee hath all done I compe him but a very daw.

Damon & Pith. O. Pl. i. 255.

To DAW. To daunt, or frighten.
She thought to daw her now as she had done of old.

Romans & Juliet, Suppl. to Shak. i. 333.
You daw him too much, in truth, Sir.

B. Jon. Devil an Ass, iv. 1.
And thinking her to daw,
Whom they supposed fish in some enchanted sround.

Drayt. Polyolb. vi. p. 770.
To daw, Mr. Todd says, is now used in the north for to awaken; if so, this is the sense here: and the morning metaphorically awakens when it dawns.

The other side from whence the morning daws. *Polyolb. x.*
A DAWCOCK. A male daw, a jack-daw; but metaphorically an empty, chattering fellow: in the proverb given as equivalent to "Graculus inter musas."

The doscel *dawcock* comes dropping among the doctors.

Witthel's Dict. p. 558.

Who, with new magicke, will hereafter represent unto you the castle of Atlas full of *dawcocks*.

Hosp. of Incurable Fooles, 4to. 1600.

A DAY-BED. Doubtless a couch, or sofa; as we find below that they were sometimes in every chamber.

Calling my officers about me, in my branch'd velvet gown; having come from a *day-bed*, where I have left Olivia sleeping.

Twel. N. ii. 5.

Ab ha, my Lord, this price is not an Edward!

He is not lolling on a lewd *day-bed*,

But on his knees at meditation.

Rich. III. iii. 7.

Above there are *day-beds*, and such temptations
I dare not trust, Sir. *B. & Fl. Rule a Wife, &c. i. 6.*

In the same play:

M. Is the great couch up,

The Duke of Medina sent? *A.* 'Tis up, and ready.

M. And *day-beds* in all chambers? *A.* In all, lady. *Act iii. 1.*

The great ducal couch was doubtless more luxurious.

A DAYS-MAN. An umpire, or arbitrator; from his fixing a day for decision. Mr. Todd shows that *day* sometimes meant judgment. See in *Day*, 10.

For he is not a man as I am, that I should answer him, and we should come together in judgement: neither is there any *days-man* [margin. umpire] betwixt us, that might lay his hand upon us both.

Job, ix. 33.

The word, though disused, is still retained in late editions.

If neighbours were at variance, they ran not straight to law, *Daysmen* took up the matter, and cost them not a straw.

New Custome, O. Pl. i. 260.

To whom Cymochles said, For what art thou

That mak'st thyself his *days-man* to prolong

The vengeance prest?

Spens. F. Q. II. viii. 28.

In Switzerland (as we are informed by Simlerus) they had some common arbitrators, or *daysmen*, in every town, that made a friendly composition betwixt man and man.

Burl. Anti. Democr. to Reader, p. 50.

TO DAZE. To dazzle.

While flashing beames do *daze* his feeble eyes.

Spens. F. Q. I. iv. 9.

That being now with her huge brightness *daz'd*,

Base thing I can no more endure to view,

But, looking still on her, I stand amaz'd

At wondrous sight of her celestial hue.

Spens. Sonnet, 3.

— Let your steale,

Glistening against the sunne, *daze* their bright eyes.

Hegn. Golden Age, E. 4.

Nor noble birth, nor name of crowne or raigne,

Which oft doth *daze* the common people's eye.

Harr. Ariost. xlv. 61.

Dryden has used it.

DEAD-PAY. The continued pay of soldiers actually dead, which dishonest officers took for themselves; a species of peculation often alluded to.

Most of them [captains] know arithmetic so well,

That in a master, to preserve *dead-pays*,

They'll make twenty stand for twenty.

Webster's Appius, v. i. Anc. Dr. v. 437.

O you commanders,

That like me have no *dead-pays*, nor can cozen

The commissary at a muster. *Mass. Ann. Comb. iv. 2.*

Can you not get the state finely,

Master your ammunition cassocks stuff'd with straw,

Number a hundred forty-nine *dead-pays*,

And thank Heaven for your arithmetic.

Davenant's Siege, Act iii.

DEAD'ST, for DEADEST. A licentious superlative, from *dead*, used as in the phrase "*dead of night*," for the middle or depth of the night. It is, however,

but awkwardly applied to the height or meridian of feasting, which surely has nothing *dead* in it.

Sicknew's pale hand

Laid hold on thee, ev'n in the *dead'st* of feasting.

Decker, Honest Wh. O. Pl. iii. 263.

DEAL. Simply as a quantity, whether more or less. In modern language, it is either joined with *great*, or has that epithet implied, without using it.

All the ground that they had—a man might have bought with a *small deal* of money.

Asham, Topoph. p. 92.

DEAL-WINE. See **DELE-WINE.**

DEAR, adj. Expensive seems to have been its first sense, whence it was applied to any thing highly valued or beloved; and, as we much value what is our own, it obtained occasionally the meaning of a possessive. Such was probably the origin of a peculiar application of *φίλος*, in Greek, as we find it in *Homer*, in many passages, where it is commonly rendered by the Latin possessive, *suis*: (*φίλον κτῆρ*, *Il. A. 491*, &c.; *φίλον κτῆρ*, *Il. F. 31*; *φίλα γυναικῶν*, *Il. H. 271*; and in many other passages). So also Shakespeare:

Since my *dear* soul was mistress of her choice,

And could of men distinguish, her election

Hath seal'd itself for thee.

Hamlet, iii. 2.

See *Steevens* on that passage. By another application of the original sense, it came also to mean high, excessive, or any thing superlative, even superlatively bad. As here,

So I, made lame by fortune's *dearest* spite,

Take all my comfort of thy worth and truth.

Sh. Sonnet, 37.

— Let us return

And strain what other means is left unto us

At our *dear* peril.

Timon of A. v. 3.

Would I had met my *dearest* foe in heav'n

Or ever I had seen that day, Horatio.

Hamlet, i. 2.

You meet your *dearest* enemy in love,

With all his hate about him.

B. & Fl. Maid in the Mill.

In *dear* employment.

Rom. & Jul. v. 3.

That is, *very important*.

Put your known valours on so *dear* a business,

And have no other second than the danger. *B. Jons. Catil. i. 4.*

DEARLING. A fondling diminutive of *dear*. So written by Spenser, who chose to antiquate his language. His contemporaries used *darling*, which is still in use.

DERNE, or DERNE. Lonely, melancholy, solitary. *Sax.*

By many a *derne* and painfull perch

Of Pericles the careful search—

Is made, &c. *Pericles, Pr. of Tyre, iii. Induction.*

Derne is the reading of the old quartos in the following passage of *Lear*, instead of

If wolves had at thy gate howl'd that *stern* time.

It there stands,

If wolves had at thy gate heard that *derne* time. *Lear, iii. 7.*

Here it seems to mean earnest:

Who wounded with report of beauties pride,

Unable to restrain his *derne* desire.

Wars of Cyrus, 4to. Sign. C 2.

In the old Scottish dialect it was used for *secret*, *dark*, and is so explained in the Glossary to Gawin Douglas's *Virgil*, and by Bishop Percy in this passage of an old Scottish ballad:

I dern with thee bot gif I dale,

Doubtless I am but *deid*.

Reliques, vol. ii. p. 76.

I dern, there means in *secret*. The word occurs frequently in the ballad.

DEARFUL. Melancholy.

The birds of ill presage
This luckless chance foretold
By *dearful* noise, &c. *Spens. Mourning Muse*, l. 177.

DEARLY. In a melancholy manner.

They heard a rueful voice that *dearly* cried,
With piercing shrieks and many a doleful lay. *Spens. F. Q. II. i. 35.*

Some explain it *earnestly*, but perhaps erroneously;
it is rather severely, dreadfully, in the following
passage:

Seeking adventures hard to exercise
Their puissance whylome full *dearly* tryde. *Sp. F. Q. III. i. 14.*

DEARTH. That this word originally meant *deariness*,
is evident from the form of it. (Dearth from dear,
as truth from true, and ruth from rue, &c.) It has
long been confined to mean chiefly scarcity of pro-
visions, unless metaphorically applied to other sub-
jects. Dr. Johnson considers it as having the
original sense in the following passage, which would
otherwise be tautology.

But in the verity of exaltment, I take him to be a soul of great
article; and his infusion of such *dearth* and rareness, as, to make
true diction of him, his semblance is his mirror. *Haml. v. 2.*

He explains it thus: "Dearth is deariness, value,
price. And his internal qualities of such value and
rarity."

DEATH, with the article *the* prefixed, occurring in
Matth. xv. 4. and Mark, vii. 10. in the common
version of the New Testament, it has been
thought that *the death* had been taken up as a scrip-
tural phrase; but the translators could have no
motive for introducing such a phrase, had it not been
already current; and it is found in Chaucer, and
other writers, prior to any established version. It
was probably, as Mr. Tyrwhitt observes, only too
literal a version of *la Mort*.

They were adread of him as of *the death*. *Cant. Tales*, 607.

It was latterly applied, more particularly, to death
by judicial sentence; and in this way the translators
of the Gospel have used it:

He that curseth father and mother, let him die *the death*. *loc. cit.*

Bear Worcester to *the death*, and Vernon too;
Other offenders we will pause upon. *1 Hen. IV. v. 5.*

— Redeem thy brother
By yielding up thy body to my will,
Or else he must not only die *the death*,
But thy unkindness, &c. *Meas. for Meas. ii. 4.*

— For I confess,
I have deserv'd, when it so pleaseth you,
To die *the death*. *Tancr. & Gism. O. Pl. ii. 203.*

Instances, however, of other usage, are not want-
ing:

The king is almost wounded to *the death*,
And in the fortune of my Lord your son
Prince Harry slain outright. *2 Hen. IV. i. 1.*

I bleed still, I am hurt to *the death*. *Othell. ii. 3.*

— I found not myself
So far engag'd to hell, to prosecute
To *th' death* what I had plotted. *B. & Fl. Custom of C. iii. 5.*

— I'd be torn in pieces
With wild Hippolytus, may prove *the death*,
Every limb over, ere I'd trust a woman. *B. Jons. Catiline*, iv. 6.

DEATH'S HEAD RING. By a strange inconsistency,
similar to the methodistical piety of Mrs. Cole in the
Minor, the procuresses of Elizabeth's time were
usually a ring with a death's head upon it, and prob-
ably with the common motto, *memento mori*.

As for their death (that of bawds) how can it be bad, since
their wickedness is always before their eyes, and a *death's-head*
most commonly on their middle finger?

Marston's Dutch Courtesan.
Sell some of my cloths to buy thee a *death's-head*, and put
upon thy middle finger: your least considering bawds do so much.
Mansinger's Old Law, iv. 1.

As if I were a bawd, no ring pleases me but a *death's-head*.
Northward Hoe.

See Mr. Steevens's note on the word *death's-head*,
in *2 Hen. IV. ii. 3.* which passage seems indeed to
imply that the motto usually accompanied the
device:

Do not speak like a *death's-head*; do not bid me remember my
end.

DEATH'S-MAN. An executioner.

But, if you ever chance to have a child,
Look in his youth to have him so cut off,
As, *deathsmen*, you have rid this sweet young prince.
3 Hen. VI. v. 3.

For who so base would such an office have
As shalldower *death's-man* to so base a slave?

Shak. Rape of Lucr. Suppl. i. 532.

I'll send a *death's-man* with you, this is he.
Death of Rob. E. of Hunt. Sig. I. 2. b.

Also in K. 3.

— If a rest can be among the *mones*
Of dying wretches; where each minute all
Stand still, afraid to hear the *death's-man's* call.
Browne, Brit. P. ii. 3. p. 68.

DEBASHED, for abashed.

— But stillie I,
Daunted with presence of such unjestie,
Fell prostrate down, *debash'd* with reverent shame.
Nicols, Engl. Eliza, Induction.

DEBATE. Contention, discord, fighting.

Each change of course unjoins the whole estate,
And leaves it thrall to ruin by debate.
Ferres & Porrex, O. Pl. i. 122.

Now, lords, if heav'n's doth give successful end
To this *debate* that bleedeth at our doors,
We will our youth lead on to higher fields. *2 Hen. IV. iv. 4.*

The debate there mentioned was the rebellion.
Mr. Todd properly observed, that *debate* is not now
used of hostile contest.

To DEBATE. To fight.

Well could he tourney, and in lists *debate*. *Spens. F. Q. II. i. 6.*
This should be the primitive sense, as being near-
est to the etymology, *debuttre*, Fr.

DEBAUSH'D. The same as *deboshed*, below; *de-
bauched*.

Or I must take it else to say you're villains,
For all your golden coats, *debush'd*, base villains.
B. & Fl. Valentinian, iii. 2.

DEBAUSMENT, or DEBOSHMENT. Debauching,
corruption of modesty.

Here are the heads of that distemperature
From whence these strange *debaushments* of our nymphes,
And vile deluding of our shepherds springs.

Daniel, Queen's Arcadia, i. 4. p. 338.
A good vicious fellow, that complics well with the *debaushments*
of the time, and is fit for it. *Earle, Microc. § 77.*

DEBELL, r. To conquer by war. This word, which
Milton has used, was not introduced by him, but had
been in use before.

No better Spanish *Cass* sped, for all his wondrous strength,
Whom Hercules, from out his realm, *debelted* at the length.
Warn. Albion, B. ii. ch. 8.

DEBOSHED. Formerly a common corruption of *de-
bauched*.

Why thou *debosh'd* fish thou, was there ever a man a coward,
that hath drunk so much sack as I to-day? *Tempest*, iii. 2.

He's quoted for a most peridious slave,
With all the spots o' the world tax'd, and debosh'd.

All's W. v. 3.

Thy lady is a scurvy lady —
And, though I never heard of her, a debosh'd lady,
And thou a squire of low degree.

E. & Fl. Little Fr. Lawyer, ii. 2.

With such a valiant discipline she destroy'd
That debosh'd prince, Bad Desire.

City Night Cap, O. Pl. xi. 362.

Used also metaphorically for spoiled, dismantled,
rendered unserviceable :

Wonder I what can their arsenal spawn so fast?

Last year his hawks and gollies were debosh'd.

This spring they sprout again. *Twins Trots, O. Pl. vii. 503.*

Thus Cotgrave, "*Desbaucher, to debosh, marre, corrupt, spoyle, &c.*" Coles has to *deboist* also, as synonymous. See also some of the examples in Mr. Stevens's note on the passage cited from the *Tempest*. Sometimes also *deboish*. See *Todd*.

TO DECARD. To discard, to cast away a card out of a hand in playing.

E. Doth your majesty mark that?

You are the king that she is weary of,

And my sister the queen that he will cast away.

Ph. Can you decard, madam?

Qu. Hardly, but I must do hurt.

Ph. But spare not any to confirm your game.

Dumb Knight, O. Pl. iv. 483.

TO DECK, v. To adorn.

When I have deck'd the sea with drops full salt. *Temp. i. 1.*

This line has occasioned many explanations and conjectural readings, which is the only reason for introducing the word. Probably the true sense is that which is still common :

When I have grac'd the sea with drops, &c.

A DECK OF CARDS. A pack.

But, whilst he thought to steal the single ten,

The king was slyly finger'd from the deck. *S. Hen. VI. v. 1.*

I'll deal the cards, and cut you from the deck.

Two Maids of Moreclacke, 1609.

Well, if I chance but once to get the deck,

To deal about and shuffle as I would.

Soliman, Emp. of the Turks, 1638.

In the following passage, a heap or pile of ballads is so called, in allusion to a pack of cards :

— And, for a song, I have

A paper-blurrier, who on all occasions,

For all times, and all seasons, hath such trinkets

Ready in the deck. *Mass. Guardian, iii. 3.*

See Mr. Gifford's note.

TO DECREW. To decrease.

— Sir Arthegall renew'd

His strength still more, but she still more decrew'd.

Spent. F. Q. IV. vi. 18.

DEED OF SAYING. An obscure expression used by Shakespeare to express "the doing of what has been said."

Promising is the very air o' the time; it opens the eyes of expectation; performance is ever the duller for his act; and, but in the plainer and simpler kind of people, the deed of saying is quite out of use. *Timon of A. v. 2.*

This is fully confirmed by a passage cited from *Hamlet* :

As he, in his particular act and place,

May give his saying, deed.

Act i. sc. 3.

See the note on the former passage.

DEER. Used in the following passage for wild animals in general.

But mice and rats, and such small deer,

Have been Tom's food for seven long year.

Leary, iii. 4.

The reading has been questioned, and altered to

geer, and *cheer*; but is confirmed by the original passage of the ballad, entitled *Sir Bevis of Southampton*, of which it is a parody :

Hattles and myce, and such smal *derè*,

Was his meate that seven yere.

It was probably used rather for the sake of the rhyme, than as any established sense of the word.

TO DEFALL. To prove defective. *Defailler, Fr.*

Which to withstand I boldly enter thus,

And will *defail*, or else prove recumbent.

Dumb Knight, O. Pl. iv. 489.

TO DEFALKE. To cut off. *Defalco, Lat.*

And do not see how much they must *defalke*

Of their accounts, to make them gree with ours.

Daniel, Philotes, p. 195.

DEFAME, s. Ill fame, dishonour.

Feast-finding minstrels tuning my *defame*,

Will tie the hearers to attend each line,

How Tarquin wronged me, I Collatine.

Sa. Rape of Lucrece, Suppl. i. 521.

But of the dede throughout the lyfe the shame

Endures, *defacing* you with foul *defame*.

Ed. Surrey's Poems, ed. 1717, p. 254.

Used also by Spenser, and others. See *Todd*.

Also reproach, defamation :

He wanne more dishonour by *defame*, then he obtained honor

by dignity of consull. *North's Plut. p. 499.*

The love I bore to Lucilla was colde water, the love I owe

Camilla, hot fire: the first was ended with *defame*, the last must

begin with death. *Enph. Engl. N. 4.*

Have I committed aine fact worthe either of death or *defame*?

thou canst not reckon what. *Id. P. 3.*

DEFAMOUS. Conveying defamation, reproachful.

Hec added that there was a knight that spake *defamous* words

of him. *Holinsh. vol. ii. K. 1.*

DEFEASANCE. Defeat. As a law term it is still in use. See *Todd*.

Being arrived where that champion stout

After his foes *defeasance* did remaine. *Sp. F. Q. I. xii. 12.*

TO DEFEAT. To disfigure, or change the features.

I follow thou these wars; *defeat* thy favour with an usurped

heard. *Oth. i. 3.*

That is, disfigure thy countenance.

DEFEATURE. Alteration of features, deformity.

What ruins are in me that can be found

By him not ruin'd? then is he the ground

Of my *defeatures*. My decay'd fair (beauty)

A sunny look of his would soon repair. *Com. of E. ii. 1.*

And careful hours, with time's deformed hand,

Have written strange *defeatures* in my face. *Ibid. v. 1.*

To mingle beauty with infirmities,

And pure perfection with impure *defeature*.

Sh. Venus & Adonis, Suppl. i. 439.

Also defeat :

The inequality of our power will yield me

Nothing but loss in their *defeature*.

B. & Fl. Thierry & Theod. i. 2.

DEFENCED, part. for defended, or rather fortified; applied to cities. It occurs four or five times in the public version of the Bible, but the word commonly used there is *fenced*, which appears much more frequently. It is cited also from Fairfax, and Beaumont and Fletcher. See *Todd's Johnson*.

TO DEFEND. To forbid. *Defendre, Fr.*

When I like your favour; for God *defend* the lute should be

like the case. *Much Ado, ii. 1.*

It has been so interpreted in the following passage, but there it is not so clear :

And heav'n *defend* your good souls, that you think

I will your serious and great business scant,

For she is with me. *Oth. i. 3.*

— And I defend

All melting joints and fingers (that's my bargain)
I do defend 'em any thing like action.

B. Jon. Devil's on Aus. i. 4.

Great Jove defend the mischiefs now at hand.

Ferrez & Porrez, O. Pl. i. 129.

This usage has been exemplified from various authors, and some much later; but is now relinquished. See *Johnson, Defend*, 4. Defence has been similarly used.

DEFIANCE. Refusal, rejection.

— Take my defiance :

Die, perish ! might but my bending down
Reprive thee from thy fate, it should proceed.

Meas. for M. iii. 1.

DEFLY, for DEFTLY, which see.

DEFT. Neat, dexterous, elegant.

For their knowledge is only of things present, quickly sublimed
with the deft file of time.

Lingua, O. Pl. v. 175.

He said I were a deft lass.

Brome's Northern Lass.

The following is a purposed corruption of the word
deftest :

Yea, marry, that's the *deft* way.

Much Ado, iv. 2.

A pretty court leg, and a *deft*, dapper personage.

Chapman, May Day, i. 1.

DEFTLY. Neatly, dexterously. Spenser has written it *deftly* and *deftly*.

Come, high or low,

Thyself and office *deftly* show.

Macb. iv. 1.

Deftly deck'd with all costly jewels, like puppets.

Beehive of Romish Ch. Z 5.

And perching *deftly* on a quaking spray,

Nye tyr'd herself to make her hearer stay.

Browne's Brit. Past. ii. 3. p. 92.

To DEFY. To reject, refuse, or renounce.

No, I *defy* all counsel, all redress.

K. John, iii. 4.

All studies here I solemnly *defy*,

Save how to gall and pinch this Bolingbroke.

1 Hen. IV. i. 3.

Vain pleasures I abhor, all things *defy*,

That teach not to despair, or how to die.

Four Prentices of L. O. Pl. vi. 475.

Foole ! sayd the pagan, I thy gift *defy*,

But use thy fortune as it doth befall.

Spens. F. Q. II. viii. 52.

DEGENERATE, v. To degenerate. A word peculiar to Spenser.

So that next offspring of the Maker's love,

Next to Himself in glorious degree

Degenerating to hate, fell from above

Through pride.

Hymne to Heav. Love, l. 92.

To DEHORT. To dissuade. *Dehortor*, Lat.

I will write down to th' country, to *dehort*

The gentry from coming hither, letters

Of strange dire news.

The Wits, O. Pl. viii. 486.

Both this and *dehortation* are rather affected than obsolete; and have been used by authors of various times.

DEJECT. Dejected, in a low state.

And I, of ladies most *deject* and wretched,

That suck'd the honey of his music vows.

Hamlet. iii. 1.

What can be a more *deject* spirit in a man, than to lay his hands under every one's horses' feet, to do him service, as thou dost.

B. & Fl. Love's Care, ii. 1.

DELE-WINE. Said to be a species of Rhenish; certainly a foreign wine, but I know not whence named, unless it was imported at *Deal*, and then it should be spelt accordingly. But Ben Jonson, who was a correct man, spelt it thus :

Do not look for Paracelsus' minn among them, that he promised you out of white bread and *Dele-wine*.

Masq. of Mercury Findic. vii. 253. Giff.

Where *Deal* and backragge, and what strange wines also
Still flow.

Shirley's Lady of Pleasure.

A DELF, DELFT, or DELVE, from the Saxon *delpan*, to dig. A quarry, ditch, or channel. It is only a different pronunciation.

Before their flowing channels are detected

Some lesser *defts*, the fountain's bottom sounding,

Draw out the baser streams the springs annoying.

Flet. Purple Isl. iii. 13.

The *defts* would be so flown with waters, that no gins or machines could suffice to keep them dry.

Ray on Creation.

See DELVE.

DELICES. Delights. *Delices*, Fr. It must be observed, that Spenser always uses it as of three syllables.

And now he has pour'd out his ydle mind

In dainty *delices* and lavish joys.

F. Q. II. v. 28.

See also IV. x. 6.

It is seldom found in other authors; but Mr. Todd has produced an instance from a modern prose writer, who probably meant only to ornament his style with a French word.

DELIGHTED is used occasionally by Shakespeare for *delightful*, or causing delight; delighted in.

And, noble signior,

If virtue no *delighted* beauty lack,

Your son-in-law is far more fair than black.

Oth. i. 3.

Whom best I love, I cross, to make my gift

The more *deftly*, *delighted*.

Cymb. v. 4.

This therefore is the interpretation of the following passage, which has so much exercised the critics :

This sensible warm motion to become

A kneaded clod, and the *delighted* spirit

To bathe in fiery floods, or to reside

In thrilling regions of thick ribbed ice.

Meas. for M. iii. 1.

DELIVER. Active, nimble. Skinner says, perhaps for *delivered*, as being prompt, and ready for delivery or use; but it is from *delivre*, old Fr. in the same sense. See *Cotgrave*.

Having chosen his soldiers, of nimble, lean, and *deliver* men.

Holinsh. vol. i. u. 6. col. 1.

All of them being tall, quick, and *deliver* persons.

Id. vol. ii. C c c 5.

With collars they be yok'd to prove the arm at length,

Like bulls set head to head with mere *deliver* strength.

Drayt. Polyolt. Song 1. page 662.

DELIVERLY, adv. Neatly, adroitly.

Swim with your bodies,

And carry it sweetly and *deliverly*.

B. & Fl. Two Noble K. iii. 5.

DELIVERY. Activity.

But the duke had the neater limbs, and freer *delivery*. *Wotton.*

In a passage inadvertently cited by Mr. Todd from Sidney, it is, in fact, used only in the common sense, as the context plainly shows :

Deliver that strength more nimble, or become the *delivery* more gracefully.

DELVE, s. A ditch, or dell. The verb to *delve*, or dig, is hardly obsolete; this substantive has long been so. Spenser has it frequently.

Guyon finds Mammon in a *delve*

Sunning his treasure here.

Spens. F. Q. II. viii. Arg.

Ben Jonson also has used it. See *Todd*. It is evidently the origin of *DELF*, above.

DEMEAN, v. The original sense of this word is certainly to behave, or conduct one's self; whence *demeanour*, carriage or behaviour : and in my opinion, the use of it in the sense of to lessen or disgrace the person, is altogether a corruption, suggested by

the syllable *mean*. But a compound, signifying to make mean, would properly be to *bemean*, not *demean*. Dr. Doddridge, therefore, whom Mr. Todd cites as authority, must be considered as having fallen into a common error. In the passage from Shakespeare, *behave* makes equally good sense.

Now out of doubt Anipholis is mad,
Else he would never so *demean* himself. *Com. Errors*, iv. 5.

The change should be resisted, because its tendency is to introduce confusion; and the corruption is growing common.

DEMEAN, *s.* Behaviour, demeanour.

Of all the vile *demean*, and usage bad. *Spens. F. Q. VI. vi. 18.*
All kind and courteous, and of sweet *demean*.

Lyly's Wom. in the Moon, C 2.

DEMERIT was formerly synonymous with merit, and that sense was more classical than the contrary, which has since prevailed, *demereo* being even stronger than *mero*.

— Besides, if things go well,

Opinion, that so sticks on Marcus, shall
Of his *demerits* rob Cominius.

Cor. i. 1.

— My *demerits*
May speak unhonneted, to as proud a fortune
As this that I have reach'd.

Othell. i. 2.

— We have heard so much of your *demerits*,
That 'twere injustice to cherish you.

Shirley's Humorous Courtier.

Our present sense of the word comes from the French, and both appear to have been upon the change about the time of Elizabeth. See *Colgrave*, in *demerite*.

DEMOGORGON. A formidable deity, by some supposed to be the grandsire of all the gods; made known to modern poets, Italian and English, by the account of Boccace, in his *Genealogia Deorum*. Bentley on Milton, (*Par. L. ii. 965.*) says contemptuously, "Boccace, I suppose, was the first that invented this silly word Demogorgon." But it was mentioned by Lutatius, or Lactantius Placidus, the scholiast on Statius. All the learning on the subject is accumulated in *Heyne's Opuscula Academica*, tom. iii. Prol. 17. He supposes it derived from *Demiurgus*, and drawn from the Oriental systems of magic. The very mention of this deity's name was said to be tremendous, wherefore Lucan and Statius only allude to it. See Jortin, on *Spenser*, *F. Q. I. i. 37.* Spenser also says of Night,

Thou wast begot in *Demogorgon's* hall,
And saw'st the secrets of the world unmade. *F. Q. I. v. 22.*

He is mentioned also in *Lochrine*, Sh. Suppl. ii. 199.

Ben Jonson, apparently with the same notion that Dr. Bentley afterwards took up, calls him "Boccace's *Demogorgon*."

Boccace's *Demogorgon*, thousands more,
All abstract riddles of our store.

Alch. ii. 1.

Tasso, in imitation of Statius, has alluded to this awful name without mentioning it. The passage is thus rendered by Fairfax:

I have not yet forgot, for want of use,
What dreadful terms belong this sacred feat;
My tongue, if still your stubborn hearts refuse,
That so much dreaded name can still repent,
Which heard, great Dis cannot himself excuse,
But hither run from his eternal seat;
O great and fearful! — more he would have said,
But that he saw the sturdy sprites obey'd. *Fairf. Tasso*, xiii. 10.

DEMURE, *v.* To look demurely. Perhaps peculiar to Shakespeare.

Your wife Octavia, with her modest eyes,
And still conclusion, shall acquire no honour
Demuring upon me.

Ant. & Cl. iv. 13.

DEMURELY, *adv.* for solemnly. Also peculiar to him.

— The hand of death hath caught him,
Hark how the drums *demurely* wake the sleepers.

Ant. & Cl. iv. 9.

DEN. A word of no signification, occurring in the phrase *good den*, which is a mere corruption of *good e'en*, for good evening. This salutation was used by our ancestors as soon as noon was past, after which time, good morrow, or good day, was esteemed improper. This fully appears from this passage in *Romeo and Juliet*:

Nurse. God ye good morrow, gentlemen.

Merc. God ye good den, fair gentlemen.

Upon being thus corrected, the Nurse asks, Whether it is *good den*? that is, whether the time is come for using that expression rather than the other? to which Mercutio replies, that it is; for that the dial now points the hour of noon. ii. 4. "God ye good den" is a contraction of "God give you a good evening."

God-dig you den, is a further corruption of the same, and is put into the mouth of Costard, in *Love's L. L. iv. 1.* it arose perhaps only from a hasty pronunciation of *God you good den*. We now wish *good morning* till dinner time, though the dinner is put off to supper time.

TO DENAY, for to deny.

If York have ill demau'd himself in France,
Then let him be *denay'd* the regenship. *2 Hen. VI. i. 3.*

The above is the reading of the first folio; the modern editions read *deny'd*.

And none be left that pilgrims might *denay*
To see Christ's tomb, and promiss'd vows to pay.

Fairf. Tass. i. 23.

I never ought that they *desir'd denoied*.

Mirr. Mag. p. 22.

Full often as I durst, I have assay'd

With humble words, the princes to require

To name the man, which she hath so *denayd*,

That it abash'd me further to require.

Juncr. & Giam. O. Pl. ii. 189.

Let tribute be appensed and so stay'd,
And let not wouled fealty be *denayd*.

1st Part of Jeron. O. Pl. iii. 100.

DENAY, *s.* Denial.

To her in haste; give her this jewel; say,

My love can give no place, bide no *denay*. *Twel. N. ii. 4.*

DENTIE. Scarce. Perhaps corrupted from dainty.

For horses in that region are but *dentie*,

But elephants and camels they have plenty.

Herr. Ariost. xxxviii. 29.

Cups, candlesticks, and bowls of stones most *dentie*,

Of precious substance, and of sundry hue. *Id. xliii. 126.*

DEPART, *s.* Departure, or going away.

But, how can'st thou by this ring? at my *depart*

I gave this unto Julia.

Two Gent. v. 4.

Tidings, as swiftly as the posts could run,

Were brought me of your loss, and his *depart*. *3 Hen. VI. ii. 1.*

— My Lords, I had in charge

At my *depart* from Spain, this enlassage

Jeronymo, 1st Part, O. Pl. iii. 76.

DEPARTING, or DEPARTURE. Parting, or separation.

A deadly groan like life and death's *departing*. *3 Hen. VI. ii. 6.*

Where the quartos read,

— like life and death's *departure*.

Still it is not very good sense; for what is the separation of life and death?

To DEPART WITH. To part with, to give up.

John, to stop Arthur's title in the whole,
Hath willingly departed with a part. *K. John, ii. 2.*

Speak what you list, that time is yours; my right
I have departed with. *B. Jons. Dcn. an Ass, i. 4.*

Faith, Sir, I can hardly depart with ready money.
B. Jon. Every M. out of H. iv. 7.

I may depart with little while I live;
Something I may cast to you, not much. *B. & Fl. Two Noble K. ii. 1.*

The felon shewed himself as loth to depart with any money,
as if Diogenes had said, &c. *Udall, Apophth. fol. 94. C.*

In many other modes of usage, also, to depart was synonymous with to part. In the office of Marriage, in our *Liturgy*, the form originally stood "till death us depart," exactly as in the following quotation, but now altered to "till death us do part." See *Todd*.

Aye, 'till death us depart, love. *Mis. of Inf. Marriage, O. Pl. v. 14.*

I have departit it 'mong my poor neighbours,
To speak your largess. *B. Jon. Sad Shep. ii. 6.*

To weat the Cause of so unconformably fray,
And to depart them if so be he may. *Spens. F. Q. VI. ii. 4.*

The world shall not depart us 'till we die.
Rob. E. of Huntingd. D. 1.

DEPENDANCE, or DEPENDENCY. The term for the subject of a quarrel when duels were first in vogue; meaning, as it seems, the affair depending. The punctilios established by Caranza, and followed by the coxcombs of the age, are a subject of constant ridicule to our early dramatic writers. See particularly *As you like it*, v. 4. and Ben Jonson's *Devil is an Ass*, iii. 3.

The bastinado! a most proper and sufficient dependance, warranted by the great Caranza. *B. Jon. Every M. in his H. i. 5.*

— Your high offers
Taught by the masters of dependencies,
That by compounding differences 'tween others,
Supply their own necessities, with me
Will never carry't. *B. & Fl. Eld. Bro. v. 1.*

— You will not find there
Your masters of dependencies, to take up
A drunken brawl. *Musing. Maid of Hon. i. 1.*

This office, of master of dependencies, Meercraft pretends to have formed into a regular court, in the play of the *Devil's an Ass*, above cited.

The prosecution and termination of a dependance are very humorously represented by Beaumont and Fletcher, in the fifth act of *Love's Pilgrimage*, the conclusion of which is

— Why here is a dependance ended.

My love, what say you? Could Caranza himself
Carry a love better? *Scene last.*

To DERACINATE, v. To root up.

— While that the couler rusts
That should deracinate such savagry. *Hca. V. v. 2.*
Divert, and crack, rend and deracinate
The unity and married calm of states
Quite from their fixure. *Tro. & Cr. i. 3.*

DERNE, adj. Secret. From the Saxon, *dýnnan*, to hide. So Tyrwhitt explains it in Chaucer; and so it may mean in the following passage:

Who, wounded with report of beauties pride,
Unable to restrain his derne desire.

Troag. of Wars of Cyrus; apud Capell.
But its derivatives are differently applied by Spenser and others.

To DERNE, v. n. To hide one's self, to skulk.

But look how soon they heard of Holoferne
Their courage quail'd, and they began to derne.
Hudson, in Engl. Parn. cited by G. Mason.

DERNFUL, as used by Spenser, or his friend, L. Brykett, seems to mean dismal, or sad.

The birds of ill presage this luckless change foretold
By derndull noise. *Thestylis, v. 89.*

Todd's Spenser, viii. p. 76.

DERNLY, adv. Sadly, or mournfully, in the first of the following passages; severely rather, in the second.

I had not the ladie, which by him stood bound,
Dernly unto her called to abstain
From doing him to die. *Spens. F. Q. III. xii. 34.*

Seeking adventures hard, to exercise
Their puissance, whilom full dernly tried. *F. Q. III. i. 14.*

DEROGATE, adj. for derogated, degraded, degenerated.

Dry up in her the organs of increase,
And from her derogate body never spring
A babe to honour her. *Lear, i. 4.*

DEROGATELY, adv. With derogation.

— That I should
Once name you derogately, when to sound your name
It not concern'd me. *Ant. & Cl. ii. 2.*

DERRICK. The name of the common hangman, at the time when some of our old plays were produced.

Pox o' the fortune-teller! Would Derrick had been his fortune
seven years ago! — to cross my love thus.

Puritan, iv. 1. Suppl. to Sh. ii. 602.

He rides circuit with the devil, and Derrick must be his host,
and Tyborne the inne at which he will light.

Belman of Lond. 1616.

It is asserted in an old ballad, that he had been condemned for a rape, and was saved by the Earl of Essex:

Derrick, thou know'st at Coles I sav'd
Thy life lost for a rape there done,
Where thou thyself canst testify
Thine own hand three and twenty hung.

Ballad, entitled, Upon the Earle of Essex his Death.

Speaking of thieves condemned to be hanged,
Gayton says,

And a father all these have, Derrick, or his successor, and the mother of the grand family, *Maria Scias Marzipan*, (Moll Cutpurse) who is seldom troubled at the loss of any of them, having many, and to spare. *Festivous Notes, p. 120.*

It seems therefore that in 1650, when those Notes were published, Derrick was dead. From this might was formed the mock name of *Derrick-jastroes*, in Healy's *Discovery of a New World*.

This is inhabited only with sergeants, bundles, deputy-constables, and Derrick-jastroes.

Explained in the margin, "Hangmen, and other executioners." *P. 174.*

DERRING-DO. Deeds of arms, warlike enterprise. Literally *daring deed*.

For ever, who in *derring-do* were drend,
The lofty verse of hem was loved aye.

Spens. Shep. Kal. Sept. 63.

Hence also *derring-doers*, for warlike heroes, by the same author. *F. Q. IV. ii. 38.* See *Todd*. Spenser has also *derring* for contention, in his *Eclogue of December*.

DESCANT, s. What is now called variation in music. The altering the movement and manner of an air by additional notes and ornaments, without changing the subject; which has been well defined to be

musical paraphrase. The subject thus varied, was called the plain song, or ground. See PLAIN-SONG, and PRICK-SONG.

Good faith, Sir, all the ladies in the court do plainly report,
That without mention of them you can make no sport:
They are your playne song to sing *descant* upon.

Damon & Pythias, O. Pl. i. 182.

Lingua, thou strik'st too much upon one string,
Thy tedious plain-song grates my tender ears.
Ling. Thy plain indeed, for Truth no *descant* needs,
Una's her name, she cannot be divided. *Lingua*, O. Pl. v. 119.

Metaphorically, a discourse formed on a certain theme, like variations on a musical air:

And look you get a pray'r-book in your hand,
And stand between two churchmen, good my lord,
For on that ground I'll make a holy *descant*. *Rich. III.* iii. 7.

See GROUND.

To DESCANT, from the above. To make division or variation on any particular subject. Originally accented like the noun from which it was formed; but now mixed with the class of verbs regularly accented on the last syllable, and in that form not obsolete. See *Elements of Orthoepey*, p. 164.

Unless to spy my shadow in the sun,
And *descant* on my own deformity. *Rich. III.* i. 1.
Can'st thou fur this, vain boaster, to survey me,
To *descant* on my strength, and give thy verdict?

Milton, Sam. Agon. 1297.

To DESCRIBE. To describe.

Let her by proofe of that which she has fynde
For her owne breast, this mother's joy *descriue*.
Spens. F. Q. VI. xii. 21.

A mirror make likewise of me thou maist,
If thou my life, and dealings, wilt *descriue*.
Merr. for Mag. Caracalla, p. 174.

For who can livelier *descriue* me than I my selfe?
Chaloner's Morie Enc. A 2.

A DESSE. A desk; and of the same origin, viz. *disch*, Germ. for a table.

And next to her sate goodly Shamefastnesse,
Ne ever durst her eyes from ground upreare,
Ne ever once did look up from her *desce*. *Spens. F. Q. IV.* x. 50.

The word was used by Chaucer, but not quite in the same sense. See Todd.

To DETERMINE. To end, to bring to a conclusion.

The fly-slow hours shall not *determine*
The dateless limit of thy dear exile. *Rich. II.* i. 3.

The adjective *determinate* is also used by Shakespeare in the sense of concluded:

The charter of thy worth gives thee releasing;
My bonds in thee are all *determinate*. *Sonnet 87.*

To DETRACT. Sometimes used in the sense of to avoid; from *directo*, Lat. and therefore more properly to detract.

Whereupon the French flecte made towards the English men,
who mynding not to *detract* the battell, sharply encounter their enemies. *Holinsh.* vol. ii. B b 7.

Which thing when Thenges perceived that Cnemon did *detract*
—he said to him. *Coldocke's Heliodorus*, D 3.

Do not *detract*; you know th' authority
Is mine, and I will exercise it swiftly,
If you provoke me. *B. Jon. New Inn*, ii. 6.

Detract is here the old reading.

The DEVIL RIDES ON A FIDDLESTICK. A proverbial expression, apparently meant to express any thing new, unexpected, and strange.

Heigh, Heigh! the Devil rides upon a fiddlestick; what's the matter?
1 Hen. IV. ii. 4.

This is said on the sudden interruption of the

Hostess by the arrival of the Sheriff. In the following passage it is applied to a strange fantastic humour of the principal character:

— I must go see him presently,
For this is such a rig; — for certain, gentleman,
The fiend rides on a fiddlestick.

2d Gent. I think so.

B. & Fl. Humorous Lieut. iv. 5.

It is imperfectly given here:

The devil rides, I think. *B. & Fl. Wit at sev. W.* i. p. 249.

DEVOR, for devour. Duty.

But I was chiefly bent to poets' famous art,
To them with all my *devor* I my studie did convert.

Turberville's Poems, II 5.

DIABLO. The devil; an exclamation. The Spanish name for that personage.

Who's that that rings the bell? *Diablo*, ho!
The town will rise. *Othell.* ii. 3.

Diablo! what passions call you these? *Edw. II.* O. Pl. ii. 336.

DIACLETES. An imaginary precious stone, thus described:

For as the precious stone *diacletes*, though it have many rare and excellent sovereignties in it, yet loseth them all, if it be put in a dead man's mouth. *Braith. Engl. Gent.* p. 273.

This, I believe, is a remarkable instance of a practice, if not invented, at least most used by Lyly, in his *Euphues* and other works, that of imagining a natural object, animate or inanimate, and ascribing to it certain curious properties, merely for the sake of introducing it into a simile or illustration. Instances might be given to a considerable extent. Sometimes they were content with giving imaginary properties to real objects, but not always.

To DIAPER, v. To variegate, or adorn with figures, like diaper. From *diapre*, a French heraldic term, which Du Cange derives from *diasperus*, in low Latin, for a very fine sort of cloth.

Be strewed with fragrant flowers all along,
And *diapred* lyke the discolord mead. *Spens. Epithal.* l. 50.
Whose locks, in snaring nets, were like the rnyes
Wherewith the sun doth *diaper* the seas.

Brown's Past. B. I. Song i. pag. 17.

I went alone to take one of all the other fragrant flowers that *diapred* this valley. *Green's Quip for an Upstart Courtier*, B 2.

DIBBLE. A gardener's setting stick, usually made of part of the handle of a spade, cut to a point. The word is still in use among gardeners.

— I'll not put

The *dibble* in the earth to set one slip of them. *Wint. T.* iv. 3.
Through cunning, with *dibble*, rake, mattock, and spade,
By line and by level true garden is made.

Tusser, Marckes Husbandry, p. 70.

DICH. Apparently a corruption of *do it*, or may it do. Much good *dich* thy good heart, Apemantus. *Tim. Ath.* i. 2.

Though this has the appearance of being a familiar and colloquial form, it has not been met with elsewhere; which is a circumstance rather extraordinary. Nor is it known to be provincial.

DICKON, or DICCON. A familiar form of the name Richard. Thus in the old rhyme against Richard the Third:

Jocky of Norfolk be not too bold,
For *Dickon* thy master is bought and sold. *Rich. III.* v. 3.

One of the characters in *Gammer Gurton's Needle* is *Diccon*, the Bedlem. O. Pl. vol. ii.

DICKER. The quantity of ten, of any commodity; as a *dicker* of hides was ten hides, a *dicker* of iron ten

bars. See *Fragm. Antiq.* p. 192. Probably from *decas*, Lat.

Behold, said Pas, a whole dicker of wit. *Pembr. Arc.* p. 393.

DIDDEST. The second person of *did*, the præter. of *do*; now only used in the contracted form, *didst*.

And thou, Posthumus, that *diddest* set up
My disobedience 'gainst the king my father. *Cymb.* iii. 4.

That I shall live, and tell him to his teeth
Thus *diddest* thou. *Hamlet.* iv. 7.

It is somewhat strange that this original form does not more frequently occur.

DIET. To take diet, to be under a regimen for a disease, which anciently was cured by severe discipline of that kind.

To weep like a young wench that had buried her grmndam; to fast, like one that takes diet. *Two Gent.* ii. 1.

Priscus had tane the diet all the while.
Springs to catch Woodcocks, a Collect. of Epigr. 1606.

Fore the heavens, I look as pale ever since as if I had *id'en* the diet this spring. *Marston's What you will*, iii. 1. *Anc. Dr.* ii. 247.
See **TUN-FAST**.

DIFFICILE. Difficult. Lat.

No matter so *difficile* for man to find out,
No business so dangerous, no person so stowt; &c.
New Customs, O. Pl. i. 273.

Hard or *difficile* be those thynges that be goodly or honest.
Taverner's Adagies, D. 5.

This word was once common. See **Todd**.

To **DIFFIDE.** To distrust. *Diffido*, Lat.

For this word, which Dryden has used, but which was common in older authors, see **Todd**.

DIFFUSED. Wild, irregular, confused.

Let them from forth a saw-pit rush at once,
With some *diffused* soup. *Mer. W. W.* iv. 4.

To swearing, and stern looks, *diffus'd* attire,
And ev'ry thing that seems unnatural. *Hen. V.* 2.

I have seen an English gentleman so *diffused* in his suits, his doublet being for the wear of Castile, his hose for Venice, &c.

Greene's Farewell to Fohie.

So Kent, in *Lear*, i. 4. talks of *diffusing* his speech, that is, making it so disordered that it may be disguised.

DIFFUSEDLY. Irregularly, wildly, neglectful of dress.

Think upon love, which makes all creatures handsome,
Seemly for eye-sight; go not so *diffusedly*,
There are great ladies purpose, Sir, to visit you.

B. & Fl. Nice Valour, Act iii.

The stage direction immediately preceding this speech, and describing the person to whom it is addressed, explains fully what is meant by going *diffusedly*: "Musick. Enter the passionate Cousin, rudely and carelessly apparel'd, unbrac'd and untruss'd."

To **DIGHT.** To deck, dress, or prepare; to put on.

Soon after them, all dauncing in a row,
The comely virgins came, with girdlands *dight*.

Spens. F. Q. I. xii. 6.

But ere he could his armour on him *dight*,
Or get his shield. *Id.* i. vii. 8.

The signs of death upon the prince appear,
With dust and blood his locks were loathly *dight*.

Fairf. Tasso, v. 32.

Milton has used the word:

Storied windows richly *dight*. *Il Penseroso*.

DIGNE, or DYNGE. Worthy.

Make cheer much *digne*, good Robert. *Ordinary*, O. Pl. x. 236.
All the world universally offereh me, daie by daie, far dearer and more *digne* sacrifices than theirs are.

Chaloner's Morie Encom. K 2.

To **DIGRESS.** To deviate, or differ. This word and digression are now only applied to the arrangement of matter in discourse. In was, The metaphorical sense has supplanted the literal.

Thy noble shape is but a form in wax,
Digressing from the valour of a man. *Rom. & Jul.* iii. 5.

This is Johnson's 4th sense, and is rightly said to be no longer in use.

DIGRESSION. Deviation.

I will have that subject newly writ o'er, that I may example my *digression* by some mighty precedent. *Love's L. L.* i. 2.

Then my *digression* is so vile and base,
That it will live engraven in my face.

Shaks. Repe. of Laecre, Suppl. i. 485.

DILLING. The same as darling [dearling], a favourite; but used rather for the female, and seems to be a kind of fondling diminutive. Minshew explains it a *wanton*, but there is nothing in its origin to convey that meaning, even if, with him, we derived it from *diligo*.

Whilst the birds billing
Each one with his *dilling*
The thickets still filling

With amorous notes. *Drayt. Nymphal.* 3. p. 1469.

Saint Hellen's name doth bear, the *dilling* of her mother.
Polyolt. Song 2.

To make up the match with my eldest daughter, my wife's *dilling*, whom she longs to call madam.

Eastw. Hor. O. Pl. iv. 206.

DIMBLE. The same as *dingle*, that is, a narrow valley between two steep hills.

Within a bushy *dimble* she doth dwell,
Down in a pit, o'ergrown with brakes and briars.

B. Jon. Sad Sheph. ii. 8.

Mr. Symphon thought it necessary to change the word to *dingle*, against the testimony of all the copies; but *dimble* has been found in several passages of Drayton:

And satyres that in shades and glaucous *dimbles* dwell.

Polyolt. Song 2. p. 690.

And in a *dimble* near, even as a place divine.

Id. Song 26. p. 1169.

Dingle is still in use.

DIMINUTIVES appear to be used, in the following passage by Shakespeare, for very small pieces of money:

— Most monster-like be shewn,

For poor'st *diminutives*, to dolts. *Ant. & Cl.* iv. 10.

Capell reads, "for dolts," which would explain the former word; "for dolts" is the original reading, which has been changed as above.

To **DING.** To strike violently down, to dash.

Brought in a fresh supply of halberdiers,
Which paunch'd his horse, and *ding'd* him to the ground.

Spanish Trag. O. Pl. iii. 153.

The hellish prince, grim Pluto, with his mace

Ding down my soul to hell. *Battle of Alcazar*, D. 4.

Is *ding'd* to hell, and vultures eat his heart. *Marston's Satires*.

This while our noble king,

His broad sword brandishing,

Down the French host did *ding*.

Drayt. Ballad of Aginc. p. 1580.

DING-THRIFT. A spendthrift; one who *dings* or drives away thrift, that is prudence and economy.

No, but because the *ding-thrift* now is poorer,
And knows not where 't' world to borrow more.

Herrick, Works, p. 126.

And in *Wit's Bedlam*, 1617, the *ding-thrift* and the miser are satirized for their opposite extremes of character.

DINNER-TIME. The proper hour for dinner is laid down by Thomas Cogan, a physician, in a book entitled the *Haven of Health*, printed in 1584. It is curious to observe how far we have since departed from the rule.

When four houres bee past after breakfast, a man may safely take his dinner, and the most convenient time for dinner is about eleven of the clocke before noone. The usuall time for dinner in the universities is at eleven, or else where about noon.

Chap. 211.

So old Merrythought, in Beaumont and Fletcher, says,

I never came into my dining room, but at eleven and six o'clock; I found excellent meat and drink on the table.

Ku. of B. Pest. i. 3.

It soon became later:

Or if our meals, would, every twelve and seven,
Observe due hours. *Meyne's Amor. War.*

In another old play, the hours are laid out exactly from six:

Al. What hour is 't, Lellio?
Lol. Towards belly hour, Sir.
Al. Dinner time? thou mean'st twelve o'clock.

Lol. Yes, Sir, for every part has his hour; we wake at six, and look about us, that's eye-hour; at seven we should pray, that's knee-hour; at eight walk, that's leg-hour; at nine gather flowers, and pluck a rose, that's nose-hour; at ten we drink, that's month-hour; at eleven, lay about us for virtuels, that's hand-hour; at twelve go to dinner, that's belly-hour.

Middleton & Row. *Changeling.*

It is odd enough that no breakfast hour is introduced!

DIREMPT. Divided.

Bodotria and Glota have sundry passages into the sea, and are clearly *dirempt* one from the other. *Son's Annals*, A. 2.

The substantive *diremption* also occurs.

DIRIGE. A solemn service in the Romish church, being a hymn, beginning, "Dirige gressus meos."

Their *diriges*, their trenails, and their shrifts.

Spens. *Mother Hub.* 454

It occurs also in Chaucer; and the verse denaunds it here, though not so printed in the first edition. Hence, probably, our *dirge*, though it has been disputed; and the hymn *dirige* was not exactly a *dirge*. Yet any other etymology is more forced. For the doubts on the subject, see *Todd*. It occurs in old English Missals.

Mattins, and mass, and evensong, and placebo, and *dirige*, and commendation, and mattins of our Lady, were ordain'd of sinful men, to be sung with high crying. *Wiclif. of Prelates*, c. 11.

TO DIRK. To darken.

Thy waste bigness but cumbers the ground,
And *dirks* the beauty of my blossoms round.

Spens. *Skep. Kal Feb.* 133.

TO DISABLE. To disgrace by bad report or censure.

You think my tongue may prove your enemy,
And, though restrain'd, sometimes out of a bravery,
May take a licence to *disable* ye. *B. & Fl. Island Princ.* iv.

DISAPPOINTED; that is, unappointed, not appointed or prepared. See **APPOINTED**. This is the uniform reading of the old copies in the famous line of *Hamlet*:

Unhouse'd, *disappointed*, unanell'd. *Hem.* i. 5.

DISARD, s. See **DIZARD**.

TO DISCANDY. To melt away from the state of being candied, like sugar, or any thing of that kind.

— The hearts

That spaniel'd me at heels, to whom I gave
Their wishes, Go *discandy*, melt their sweets
On blossoming Cæsar; and this pine is bark'd
That o'ertopp'd them all. *Ant. & Cl.* iv. 10.

In the above passage, the confusion of metaphor is so great, that the "*spaniel'd me at heels*" is, as a single expression, a very plausible one, instead of *pannell'd*, the old reading. It is to be wished that something could be suggested in the place of those four words, which might appear to lead to the subsequent idea of *discandying*. *Hearts* that *spaniel'd* Antony at the heels, *melting their sweets* upon Cæsar, forms a masterpiece of incongruity, which, amidst the natural, though rapid transitions of Antony's passionate state, we should not expect to find.

In an earlier passage of the same play, *discandying* has been well proposed, instead of *discandering*, a word quite unintelligible. The idea is, that as the stones of the hail melted, or *discandied*, a person should die for each. First herself, then her son Cæsarion, then her Egyptian servants.

'Till by degrees, the memory of my womb,
Together with my brave Egyptians all,
By the *discandying* of this pelleted storm,
Lie graveless. *Ant. & Cl.* iii. 11.

The whole passage is obscure, but seems to admit of no better solution; nor of any, without such a change.

Uncandied is used in the same manner:

— O my petition was
Set down in ice, which by hot greese *uncandied*,
Melts into drops. *Fletcher. Two Nob. Kinsm.* i. —

TO DISCIPLINE. To exercise with discipline. Accented on the first; whence easily contracted to **DISPLE**.

That better were in virtues *discipl'd*,
Then with vain poems weeds to have their fancy fed.
Sp. F. Q. IV. i. 1.

TO DISCLOSE. To hatch.

Anon, as patient as the female dove,
When that her golden couplets are *disclos'd*. *Hamlet* v. 1.
First they ben eges, and after they ben *disclos'd*, haukes; and commonly goshaukes ben *disclos'd* as soone as the choughes.
Book of Hentyngge, &c. l. l.

DISCONTENT, s. Used as malcontent, a discontented person.

To face the garment of rebellion
With some fine colour that may please the eye
Of fickle changelings, and poor *discontents*. *1 Hen. IV.* v. 1.
What! play I well the free-breath'd *discontent*?
Malcontent, O. Pl. iv. 25.

TO DISCURE. To discover. Singularly so used by Spenser. See *Todd*.

I will, if please you it *discure*, assay
To ease you of that ill. *F. Q.*

Only a change of the original word, *discover*, *discourer*, *discure*. Spenser has elsewhere used *discoure*, to rhyme with *poivre*.

Or other ghastly spectacle dismay'd,
That secretly he saw, yet not *discure*. *F. Q. III.* iii. 50.

DISEASE. Uneasiness, trouble, discontent.

For by no means the high bank he could sense,
But labour'd long in that deep ford with vain *disease*.
Spens. F. Q. III. v. 19.

First lean thine aged back against mine arm,
And, in that ease, I'll tell you my *disease*. *1 Hen. VI.* ii. 5.
Reserv'd a place in the mid'st for the sacrificers, without all tumult and *disease*. *Underwood's Heliodorus*, R. 6.

TO DISEASE. For to make uneasy.

Fie, fie, that for my private discount
I should disease a friend, and be a trouble
To the whole house. *Woman killed with Kindness*, O. Pl. vii.

Also for to disturb, or awaken :

But, brother, hie thee to the ships, and Idomen disease.
Chapman's Hind, 6.
Id. Odys. 5.

And any sleeper, when he wish'd diseas'd.

DISEDED. Deprived of the keenness of appetite, satiated.

— And I grieve myself

To think, when thou shalt be diseeded by her

That now thou tir'st on, how thy memory

Will then be pang'd by me. *Cymb.* iii. 4.

See to **TIRE**.

TO DIGEST. Sometimes used for digest.

For though you should like it to-day, perhaps yourselves know
not how you should digest it to-morrow.

B. & F's Prol. to Woman Hater.

Could not learn to digest, that the man which they so long
had used to maske their owne appetites should now be the reducer
of them into order. *Pembr. Arc.* p. 120.

I have set you downe one or two examples to try how ye can
digest the manner of the devise. *Puttenh.* ii. 11.

It still subsists in the mouths of the vulgar.

TO DISHABIT. To remove from its habitation.

— Those stones — from their fixed beds of lime

Had been dishabited. *K. John*, ii. 1.

Dishabited is also used for *uninhabited*, or in want
of inhabitants :

The *dishabited* towns afford them [the Irish poor] roosting.

Carver's Cornwall.

See *Todd*, to whom we are indebted for this second
instance.

DISEAL. Disloyal, dishonourable. From *leal*, Fr.

Diseal'd knight, whose coward chose

To wreake itself on beast all innocent. *Spens. F. Q. II.* v. 5.

TO DISLIMN, from to *limn*, for to sketch in colours.

To unpaint, to obliterate what was before-limned.

That which is now a horse, even with a thought

The rack *dislimns*; and makes it indistinct

As water is in water. *Ant. & Cl.* iv. 12.

That is, "the movement of the clouds (see *RACK*)
destroys the appearance which before represented a
horse."

DISME. Properly a tenth, French, but used in the
following passage for the number ten, so many *tens*:

— Let Heleo go :

Since the first sword was drawn about this question,

Every title sould, 'mongst many thousand *dimes*,

Hath been as dear as Helen. *Tr. & Cr.* ii. 2.

It was usually applied to the tax of a tenth :

So that there was levied, what of the *dime*, and by the devo-
tion of the people, &c. *Holinsh.* in *Rich. II.*

DISNATURED. Deprived of natural affection.

Create her child of spleen; that it may live

And be a thwart *disnatur'd* torment to her.

Lear, i. 4.

I am not so *disnatur'd* a man,

Or so ill borne to disesteem her love.

Daniel's Hymen's Triumph, Works, G g 8.

TO DISPARKLE. Properly *dis-sparkle*. To scatter

abroad, disperse, or divide. See to **SPARKLE**.

And if it had so happened, he would easily have *disparkled*
the assembly sent to this new king. *Comines' Hist.* by *Danet*, X 3.

The brute of this act incontinently was *disparkled* almost
throughout the region of Italy. *Palace of Pleasure*, vol. ii. S 1.

Also in the neuter form :

Whereupon all the armie *disparkled* and returned home.

Comines, ibid. Z 3.

DISPENCE. Used by Spenser and others for expense.

See *Todd*. They had it from Chaucer.

TO DISPLE. To discipline. A mere contraction of to
disciple.

And bitter Penance, with an yron whip,
Was wont him once to *disple* ev'ry day. *Spens. F. Q. I.* x. 27.

Who here is fled for liberty of conscience,
From furious persecution of the marshall,
Here will I *disple*. *B. Jon. For*, iv. 2.

In the folio (1616) it is printed *discple*.

Milton has used it, apparently in allusion to some
passage in Chaucer :

It is only the merry friar in Chaucer that can *disple* them.

Of Reformation.

DISPOSE. Disposal.

Needs must you lay your heart at his *dispose*. *K. John*, i. 1.

And, with repentant thoughts for what is past,
Rests humbly at your majesty's *dispose*.

Weakest goeth to the Wall, A 4. b.

Also disposition :

He bath a person, and a smooth *dispose*
To be suspected.

Othel. i. 3.

Also arrangement :

A. What is his excuse ?

U. He doth rely on none,

But carries on the stream of his *dispose*,

Without observance or respect of any,

In will peculiar, and in self-admission. *Tr. & Cr.* ii. 3.

See *Todd*, who brings examples also from later
authors.

DISPOSED. Inclined to mirth and jesting.

Aye, he does well enough, if he be *dispos'd*, and so do I too.

Twelfth N. ii. 3.

L. You're *disposed*, Sir.

V. Yes, marry am I, widow. *B. & F. Wit w. M.* v. 4.

Chi. Wondrous merry ladies.

Luc. The wenches are *dispos'd*; pray keep your way, Sir.

B. & F. Valentin. ii. 4.

F. You are *dispos'd*, I think.

N. What should we do here else ?

Brome, Cor. Gard. weeded, Act i. p. 12.

TO DISPUNGE. To sprinkle, as with water squeezed
from a sponge.

O sovereign mistress of true melancholy,

The poisonous damp of night *dispunge* upon me. *Ant. & Cl.* iv. 9.

TO DISSEAT. To unsseat, to remove one from a seat.

— This push

Will cheer me ever, or *disseat* me now. *Mach.* v. 3.

— Seeks all foule memes

Of rough and boist'rous Jadrice, to *disseat*

His lord, that kept it bravely. *Fl. Two Nob. Kinsm.* v.

DISSEMBLABLE. Unlike, dissimilar.

All humane things, lyke the Silenes, or durable images of Alci-
biades, have two faces, much alike and *dissemblable*.

Morie Encom. by *Chaloner*, E 3.

DISSEMBLANCE. Dissembling.

I wanted those old instruments of state,

Dissemblance and suspect. *Malcontent*, O. Pl. iv. 24.

TO DISSIMULE. To dissemble, or conceal.

And so beareth and *dissimuleth* the same, that oftentimes the
evil which she abhorreth, by such bearing and *dissimuling*, is
restrayned and reformed. *Holinsh.* vol. i. k 3.

Assuring himself of his death, and devising how with *dissi-
muled* sorrow to celebrate his funeral.

Euphues' Golden Legacy, by *Lodge*, C 2.

DISSIMULER. A dissembler.

He was close and secrete, a deep *dissimuler*, lowly of counte-
nance, arrogant of harte. *Holinsh.* vol. ii. N n 7.

DISTAFF, SAINT. No regular saint, but a name jocu-
larly given to *Rock*, or *Distaff-day*, which was the day

after Twelfth-day. *Rock* meaning distaff. This day is celebrated by R. Herrick, in his *Hesperides*:

Partly work, and partly play,
Ye must on St. *Distaff's* day.

And towards the end,

Give St. *Distaff* all the night,
Then bid Christmas sport good-night.

P. 374.

It is alluded to in Warner's *Albion's England*:

Rock, and Plow-Monday's ganns shall gang.

P. 121.

Plow-Monday was the Monday following.

DISTEMPERATE. Immoderate; from *dis* and *temperare*.

Aquinas objecteth the *distemperate* heat, which he supposeth to be in all places directly under the sun.

Raleigh's History, ap. Johns:

DISTEMPERATURE. Disorder, sickness. This word, though not considered as obsolete by Johnson, seems to have fallen into disuse, and will not be found easily in authors much later than the time of Shakespeare. It is deduced from *distemperate*, which is itself obsolete.

Sweet recreation barr'd, what doth ensue,
But moody and dull Melancholy,

Kinsman to grim and comfortless Despair;
And, at her heels, a huge infectious troop
Of pale *distemperatures*, and foes to life?

Com. of Er. v. 1.

So, this is well; here's one discovery made;
Here are the heads of our *distemperature*.

Daniel, Queen's Arcad. i. 4.

DISTILLATION. Apparently used for chemistry.

Yes, Sir, I study here the mathematics
And *distillation*.

B. Jon. Alch. iv. 1.

DISTRACT was used for distracted.

— Better I were *distract*,

So should my thoughts be sever'd from my griefs. *Lear*, iv. 6.

DISTRACTIONS. Detachments, parts taken from the main body.

— While he was yet in Rome,

His power went out in such *distractions*, as
Beguil'd all spies.

Ant. & Cl. iii. 7.

DISTRAUGHT. The old participle of to *distract*, distracted.

O! if I wake shall I not be *distracted*,
Envir'd with all these hideous fears?

Rom. & Jul. iv. 3.

O Jaques, know thou that our master's mind
Is much *distracted* since his Horatio died.

Spanish Trag. O. Pl. iii. 193.

With diet and correction men *distracted*
(Not too far past) may to their wits be brought.

Drayt. Idea 9. p. 1269.

DISTURB, s. Disturbance.

For never one but she shall have this grace
From all *disturbs* to be so long kept free.

Daniel, Civ. Wars, vi. 47.

To **DISTURNE.** To turn aside.

And glad was to *disturne* that furious streame
Of war on us, that else had swallowed them.

Dan. Civ. W. iv. 20.

Used also by Donne. See *Todd*.

To **DITE.** Apparently for to winnow; and *diters*, winnowers.

And as in sacred floors of barnes, upon corn winnowers flies
The chaffe, driven with an opposite wind, when yellow Ceres
dites,

Which all the *diters'* feet, legs, armes, their heads and shoulders
whites.

Chapman, Iliad. 5. p. 73.

DRIT. Contracted from *ditt*; apparently for tune in these lines:

No branch whereon a fine bird did not sit,

No bird, but did her shrill notes sweetly sing.

No song, but did contain a lovely *ditt*. *Spens. F. Q. II. vi. 13.*

DIVE-DAPPER. A small bird, called also a *dab-chick*, or *didapper*. If *dive-dapper* was really the original word, it was equivalent to *small diver*.

This dandiprat, this *dive-dapper*.

Middleton, Anc. Dr. iv. p. 372.

DIVERS, s. A proverb. A Latinism found chiefly, if not exclusively, in Burton's *Anatomy of Melancholy*. See *Todd*.

To **DIVEST.** To undress. *Devestio*, Lat.; *dévestir*, Fr. This is the primitive sense of the word, but is not now used.

— Friends all but now, ev'n now

In quarter, and in terms like bride and groom

Dicesting them for bed.

Oth. ii. 3.

DIVIDABLE. Used for divided, distant. Accented on the first.

Peaceful commerce from *dividable* shores. *Tr. & Cr. i. 3.*

DIVIDANT. Licentiously, as it seems, used for divisible; and apparently accented on the middle syllable.

— Twin'd brothers of one womb,

Whose procreation, residence, and birth

Scure is *dividant*,—touch them with several fortunes,

The greater scorns the lesser.

Tim. of A. iv. 3.

To **DIVIDE.** To make divisions in music, which is, the running a simple strain into a great variety of shorter notes to the same modulation.

And all the while sweet music did *divide*

Her looser notes to Lydian harmony. *Spens. F. Q. III. i. 40.*

And all the while most heav'nly melody

About the bed sweet music did *divide*.

Id. i. v. 7.

In both these passages, however, there seems to be an allusion to the "*carmina dividere*" of Horace. Mr. Warton, who has quoted them in his notes on Milton's *Ode on the Passion*, must have meant to assign the same sense to the word in that passage; but in this he was mistaken: it means there only to share, or bear a part:

My muse with angels did *divide* to sing.

DIVISION is used by Shakespeare in the musical sense:

Some say the lark makes sweet *division*. *Rom. & Jul. iii. 5.*

And in the same manner it is still used technically.

A **DIZARD, DIZZARD, or DISARD.** A blockhead, or fool. Probably from the same Saxon etymology as dizzy, *byri*. Some have said, from *disard*, Fr. for a prater, or babbling fellow; but no such word was ever used in French. Their word is *discur*; nor does the English word mean so much a prater, as a downright duncie, or fool. Thus Cotgrave renders it, not by *discur*, or any such word, but by *lourdaut*.

He that cannot personate the wise man well amongst wisards, let him learn to play the fool well amongst *dizzards*.

G. Chapman, *Mosque of the Middle Temple*, C 1.

What a revengeful *dizard* is this! *Lingua, O. Pl. v. 163.*

Wherent the sergeant wroth, said, *Dizzard*, calfe,

Thou would'st if thou hadst wit or sense to seee.

Harringt. Ep. 2. 9.

DIZZARDLY. The writer of the following passage, however, seems to have preferred the French derivation:

Where's this prating asse, this *dizzardly* fool?

Wilson's Cobler's Prophecy, A 4.

To **DO ONE RIGHT, or REASON.** *Faire raison*, Fr. To pledge a person in drinking.

Do me right,

And dob me knight.

Part of an old catch, sung by Silence in 2 *Hen. IV.* v. 3. alluded to, probably, in this also:

Fill's a fresh bottle, by this light, Sir knight.

You shall do right.

All Fools, O. Pl. iv. 189.

'Tis freely spoken, noble burgonaster

I'll do you right.

B. & Fl. Beggar's Bush, ii. 3.

See also the note on the *Widow's Tears*, O. Pl. vi. 199.

Your master's health, Sir.

— I'll do you reason, Sir.

Adv. of Five Hours, O. Pl. xii. 96.

See to *DUN*.

TO DO OUT. To extinguish, or obliterate. Contracted to *dout* in common speech.

— The dram of base

Doth all the noble substance of worth out

To his own scandal.

Haml. i. 4.

This passage, which, with twenty lines preceding, is omitted in the folio, stands in the quarto of 1611, thus:

— The dram of ease,

Doth all the noble substance of a *doubt*

To his own scandal.

Many conjectural attempts have been made to restore the true reading, of which the above is one. But of *worth* there is no trace in the original. *Eale*, has been made *ease*, and that changed into *base*. But Capell conjectured, with probability, that *ill* was the word intended. The slightest change would be

— The dram of ill

Doth all the noble substance often out.

But *dout*, the contraction of *do out*, has been preferred by the latest commentators. *Do out* might perhaps be confirmed, as Mr. Stevens has produced *out-done* for put out; but there is little pretence for introducing *worth*. See *Todd* in *dout*. *Dout* is perfectly analogous to *doff* and *don*.

TO DO TO DEATH, and TO DO TO DIE. Phrases still current in Shakespeare's time, for to kill.

O Warwick, Warwick! that Plantagenet

Which held thee dearly as his soul's redemption,

Is by the stern Lord Clifford done to death. *3 Hen. VI.* ii. 1.

For when I die shall envie die with mee,

And lye deep smother'd with my marble-stone,

Which while I live cannot be done to die.

Hall, Prolog. to Satires, B. IV.

Only let her abstain from cruelty,

And do me not before my time to die.

Spens. Sonnet, 42.

Betwixt them both they have me *doen to die*

Through wounds, and strokes, and stubborn handling.

Spens. F. Q. II. iv. 33.

DODGE, s. To have the dodge, to be cheated, or let a person give one the slip.

Shall I trouble you so far as to take some pains with me? I am loath to have the *dodge*. *Wily beguiled, Orig. of Dr.* iii. 319.

DODIPOLL. A stupid person, a thick head. From poll.

But some will say, your curate is naught, an asse-head, a *dodipoll*, a lack-lan. *Lattimer's Sermon*, 98. b.

There was an old anonymous comedy, printed in 1600, called, *The Wisdom of Dr. Dodypole*. See *Watson*, vol. iii. p. 475.

DODKIN, s. A very small coin, the eighth part of a stiver. From *duytkin*, Dutch; that is, *doit-kin*, a little doit.

There was at that time [i. e. under Henry V.] forbidden certain other coynea called *seskaris* and *dodkins*.

Stowe's Lond. p. 97.

Well, without balspenie, all my wit is not worth a *dodkin*.

Lyly's Mother Bombe, ii. 2.

— Just foure in all,

Which, with the other three and quarter, make

Seven and a *dodkin*.

Gayton, Fest. Notes, p. 101.

TO DOFF. Contracted from to *do off*, or put off. Usually applied to something worn on the body. Thus to *do* was made from to *do on*, and even to *dup* for to *do up*. See *DUP*.

He that unbuckles this, 'till we do please

To *doff* 't for our repose, shall hear a storm. *Ant. & Cl.* iv. 4.

Come, you must *doff* this black; dye that pale cheek

Into his own colour. *Honest Wh.* O. Pl. iii. 340.

In the following it is used for to remove, or get rid of:

— Your eye in Scotland

Would create soldiers, make our women fight

For their dire distresses.

Macb. iv. 3.

Here for to subject to delay, to put off:

Every day thou *doff* 't me with some device, lago. *Oth.* iv. 2.

See *DAFF*.

DOG-BOLT. Evidently a term of reproach, and I suspect, nearly synonymous with *dog*, only perhaps more contemptuous. At least, *dogbolts* are said to snarl, in the following passage:

I'll not be made a prey unto the marshall,

For ne'er a snarling *dog-bolt* of you both. *B. Jon. Alc.* i. 1.

In another place it seems to imply treachery, or what is called a dog-trick:

To have your own turn serv'd, and to your friend

To be a *dog-bolt*. *B. & Fl. Wit w. Money*, iii. 1.

— Oh ye *dog-bolts*!

That fear no hell but Dunkirk.

Id. Hon. M. Fort. v. 1.

Johnson says, on what authority I know not, that the coarser part of meal is called *dog-bolt*, or flour for dogs; but this, as Mr. Todd hints, will not explain its use. Butler uses it as an adjective, in the sense of *base*, or degraded:

His only solace was that now

His *dog-bolt* fortune was so low,

That either it must quickly end,

Or turn about again and mend.

Hudib. II. i. 59.

No compound of *dog* and *bolt*, in any sense, appears to afford an interpretation of it.

A DOG-KILLER seems to have been an allowed office in the hot months, when those animals are apt to run mad.

Would take you now the habit of a porter, now of a carman, now of the *dog-killer*, in this month of August, and in the winter of a seller of timberboxes. *B. Jon. Bart. Fair.* ii. 1.

This practice, Mr. Gifford says, is common on the Continent.

DOG-LEACH. Dog-doctor. From *dog* and *leach*. Used also as a general term of contempt.

Empirics that will undertake all cures, yet know not the causes of any disease. *Dog-leeches!* *Ford, Lov. Mel.* iv. 2.

— Out, you *dogleach*!

The vomit of all prisons!

B. Jon. Alc. i. 1.

DOLE. A share or lot in any thing distributed; distribution. From to deal.

— It was your presumbe,

That in the *dole* of blows your son might drop. *2 Hen. IV.* i. 1.

He all in all, and all in ev'ry part,

Doth share to each his due, and equal *doe* impart.

Fletcher, Purple Isl. vi. 32.

Hence the phrase, so very common in ancient writers, of *Happy man be his dole*, i. e. Let his share or lot be the title, *happy man*. It was, however, used as a general wish for good success in a manner which makes it difficult to give it any literal construction: particularly as an exclamation before a doubtful contest, where it seems equivalent to "Happy be he who succeeds best."

— Mine honest friend,

Will you take eggs for money?

Mum. No, my Lord, I'll fight.

Leo. You will! why, *happy man be his dole.* *Win. Tale.* i. 2.

Now, my masters, *happy man be his dole*, say I; every man to his business. *1 Hen. IV.* ii. 2.

Wherein, *happy man be his dole*, I trust that I

Shall not speede worst, and that very quickly.

Damon & Pith. O. Pl. i. 177.

So in *Hudibras*:

Let us that are unburt and whole

Fall on, and *happy man be's dole.*

Part I. Cant. 3. v. 637.

We find an equivalent phrase in Beaumont and Fletcher, which throws considerable light upon this:

What news? what news?

1st Cit. It holds, he dies this morning.

2d Cit. Then *happy man be's* his fortune. I'm resolv'd.

Cupid's Revenge. Act iv. p. 485.

Dole also was used for grief, or lamentation, as derived from dolor:

With mirth in funeral, and with dirge in marriage,

In equal scale weighing delight and dole.

Hamlet. i. 1.

Not these that doo't thy heaven's joy inherit,

But our own selves that here in *dole* are drent.

Spent. Astrophel. v. 309.

Milton also has used the word in this sense.

DOLE-BEER. Beer distributed to the poor.

— I know you were one could keep

The buttry hatch still lock'd, and save the chippings,

Sell the *dole-beer* to aqua-vitæ men, &c. *B. Jon. Alch.* i. 1.

DOLOUR. Grief, pain, or lamentation.

When the tongue's office should be prodigal,

To breathe th' abundant *dolour* of the heart.

Rich. II. i. 3.

So all lamenting mous would me waitings lend,

The *dolours* of the heart in sight again to show.

Mirror for Magist. p. 485.

DOLPHIN. This word was long in current use for the Dauphin of France. In the old edition of *The troublesome Raigne of King John*, it is so throughout:

Lewis the *dolphin* and the heire of France, &c.

The turning tide bears back, with flowing chaunce,

Unto the *dolphin* all we had attain'd,

And fills the late low-running hopes of France.

Daniel, Cic. Wars. v. 44.

Against his oath from us had made departure

To Charles the *dolphin*, our chief enemie.

Mirror for Mag. pag 313.

The title of *dolphin* was purchased to the eldest sonne of the king of France, by Philip of Valois, who begu his raigne in France, anno 1328. Imbert, or Hubert, the last count of the province of *Dolphinic* and Viennois, who was called the *dolphin* of Viennois, being reas'd, &c.

Coryat. vol. i. p. 45.

Yet I think that usage perfectly misapplied in explaining the following passage:

Why your *dolphin* is not lustier: 'fore me I speak in respect.

Alf's W. ii. 3.

On this Mr. Steevens says, "By *dolphin* is meant the dauphin," &c.; whereas it means only that the king is made as lusty as a *dolphin*, which is a sportive, lively fish; a similar idea probably suggested the following singular passage:

— His delights

Were *dolphin-like*, and shew'd his back above

The element they liv'd in.

Ant. & Cl. v. 2.

The apparently incoherent stuff of "*Dolphin* my boy, boy, Sessy, let him trot by," is said to be part of an old song, in which the King of France thus addressed the Dauphin:

Dolphin, my boy, my boy,

Cress, let him trot by.

So at least I conjecture it should be, not *cease*, as it is printed in Mr. Steevens's note. *Leam.* iii. 4.

Hey no nonny was the burden of this ballad, as of some others now extant. Cokes, in Jonson's *Barth. Fair*, alludes to the same ballad, when he says, "He shall be *Dauphin my boy*." Act v. sc. 4.

DOMINATIONS. One of the supposed orders of angelical beings, according to the established arrangement of the schools. In Heywood's *Hierarchy of blessed Angels*, (1635), they form the titles of seven books; Michael the archangel presides over the eighth, and the angel Gabriel over the ninth. They are thus specified:—1. Cherubim; 2. Seraphim; 3. Thrones; 4. *Domination*s; 5. Vertues; 6. Powers; 7. Principats. All but the two first are comprised by Milton in one fine-sounding line of address to them:

Thrones, *Domination*s, Princedoms, Virtues, Powers.

Titles supposed by some readers to have been invented by him; but Heywood had before introduced them into verse:

The seraphims, the cherubims, and thrones,

Potestates, vertues, *domination*s,

The principats, archangels, angels, all

Resound his praise in accents musical.

B. IX. p. 587.

Ben Jonson also had introduced them into an elegy:

Saunts, martyrs, prophets; with those hierarchies,

Angels, archangels, principalities,

The *domination*s, virtues, and the powers,

The thrones, the cherub, and seraphic flowers,

That planted round there sing before the Lamb.

On Lady Venetia Digby Underw. ix.

It must be admitted, however, that these names were derived from a book, long esteemed as of the highest authority, *The Apostolical Constitutions*, where we read

Ἐνταυτῷ ταγματῶν πλῆθι, ἀγγέλων, ἀρχαγγέλων, θρίων, κυριότητων, ἀρχόντων, ἱερωσύνης.

Lib. VIII. § 35.

And elsewhere to the same effect.

DOMMERAR, or DUMMERER, in the old cant of beggars, meant one who pretended to be dumb.

Huggen, your orator, in this interregnum,

That whilom was your *dommerar*, dost beseech you.

B. & P. Beggar's Bush. ii. 1.

These *dommerars* are leud and most subtil people, the most of these are watchmen, and wyl never speake, unless they have extreame punishment, &c.

Coveat eg. Com. Curators.

Every village will yeeld abundant testimonies amongst us; we have *dummerers*, *Abraham-men*, &c.

Burton's Anat. of Mel. p. 159.

To DON. To do on, or put on. See to DOFF.

— Meius, I did not think

This amorous surfeiter would have *don'd* his helm

For such a petty war.

Ant. & Cl. ii. 1.

What! should I *don* this robe and trouble you? *Tit. And.* i. 2.

Some shirts of mail, some coats of plate put on,

Some *donn'd* a cuirass, some a curlet bright. *Fairf. Tass.* i. 72.

And, when he did his rich apparel *don*,

I put he no widow, nor an orphan on. *Bp. Corbet's Poems.* p. 39.

To DONE. An old form of to do.

— He lives not in despair,

As *done* his servants.

Tuncr. & Gism. O. Pl. ii. 209.

Again:

Such are the praises lovers *done* deserve.

Id. 210.

But sped him thence to *done* his lord's be' est.

Fairf. Tass. i. 70. early editions.

DONZEL DEL PHEBO. A celebrated hero of romance, in the *Mirror of Knighthood*, &c. *Donzel* is from the Italian, *donzello*, and means a squire, or young man; or, as Florio says, "A damosell, a bachelier," &c. He seems always united with Rosiclear.

Defend thee powerfully, marry thee sumptuously, and keep thee in despite of Rosiclear or *Donzel del Phebo*.

Malcontent, O. Pl. iv. 92.

Donzel del Phebo and Rosiclear! are you there?

The Bird in a Cage, O. Pl. viii. 948.

So the Captain in Philaster calls the citizens in insurrection with him, "My dear *Donsels*:" and presently after, when Philaster appears, salutes him by the title of

— My royal Rosiclear!

We are thy myrmidons, thy guards, thy roasters.

Philaster, v. pag. 566-7.

DOOMSDAY. To take doomsday seems to mean to fix doomsday as the time for payment.

And sometimes he may do me more good here in the city by a free word of his mouth, than if he had paid me half in hand, and took doomsday for the other. *The Puritan*, Suppl. to Shaks. ii. 621.

DOP, s. for dip, or a very low bow.

The Venetian dop, this.

B. Jon. Cynthia's Rev. v. 1.

A DOPPEL, or DOPPER. An anabaptist; that is, a dipper. Of the first customer in the *Staple of News*, the margin says, "1st Cust. A she-baptist." The Register afterwards says of her,

This is a *dopper*, a she-anabaptist!

Seal and deliver her her news; dispatch.

B. Jon. Staple of News, iii. 2.

A world of *doppers*! but they are there as lunatic persons, walkers only; that have leave only to hum and ha, not daring to prophesy, or start up upon stools to raise doctrine.

Id. Masque of the Moon, vol. vi. p. 62. Wh.

Thus a dab-chick or didapper was also called a *dob-chick*, or *dopper-bird*. *Minshaw*. Even Ray has called it a *didopper*. *Dict. Tril.* ch. 9.

DOR. A drone, or beetle. Lye, *Minshaw*, and others.

What should I care what ev'ry dor doth huz

In credulous ears?

B. Jon. Cynthia's Revels, iii. 3.

To give the *dor*, a cant phrase for to make a fool of a person, or pass a joke upon him, or outwit him.

There oft to rivals lends the gentle *dor*,

Off takes (his mistress by) the bitter bob.

Fleeth. Parp. Isl. vii. 95.

You will see, I shall now give him the gentle *dor* presently, he forgetting to shift the colours which are now changed with alteration of the mistress.

Id. v. 4.

Falsely interpreted, in some editions, as giving them leave to sleep. The changes of his mistress's colours are here also mentioned directly after. The whole progress of that curious design follows, and the joke turning against the person who made the attack, it ends with an exclamation of the *Dor!* the *Dor!* the palpable *Dor!* by which is meant, that he is palpably defeated.

— I would not

Receive the *dor*, but as a bosom friend

You shall direct me.

B. & Fl. Lover's Progr. i. 1.

And then at the time would she have appeared (as his friend) to have given you the *dor*.

B. Jon. Episcane, iii. 3.

The *dor* is used also as a mock imitation:

The *dor* on Plutarch and Seneca! I hate it: they are my own imitations, by this light.

Id. ii. 3.

To DOR. The same as to give the *dor*; to outwit, impose upon, &c. Skinner notices this word.

Here he comes, whistle; be this sport called *dorring* the *dor*'rel.

B. Jon. Bart. Fair, iv. 2.

Is this the finest tale you can devise?

What, hop'd you that with this I could be *dor'd*?

Herrington. Arist. v. 39.

To obtain a *dor* was once also a school term for getting leave to sleep; from dormire.

DORNICK. The Dutch name for Turnay, often applied to the manufactures of that place, but usually corrupted into *Darnick*, *Darnex*, &c. See **DARNIX**. The city had once a flourishing woollen trade, says the *Atlas Geographicus*, which is now decayed, (that is, early in the eighteenth century). We find the traces of that trade in the *Dornick* hangings and carpets, mentioned by our old authors. But at the latter period we are told that it had a considerable trade "in a sort of table-linen, thence called *Dornick*." *Atl. Geogr.* vol. i. p. 948.

DORP. A village. The same as *thorp*. Saxon, *þorp*.

The captains of this rascal cowardly rout

Were Isambert of Agucourt, at hand;

Ridant of Clunasse, a *dorp* thereabout, &c.

Drayt. Battle of Aginc. vol. i. p. 75.

And *dorps* and bridges quite away should bear.

Drayt. Moore. p. 492.

And so it fell out with that ruin'd *dorpe*, or hamlet [Old Yar-mouth].

Nash's Lenten Stuff, *Hart. Mus.* vi. 150.

Amsterdam, a town, I believe, that there are few her fellows, being from a mean fishing dorp come — to be one of the greatest marts in Europe.

Howell's Letters, i. 6. 1st ed.

DORRER. Sleeper, or lazy person. From *dor*.

There is a great number of gentlemen which cannot be content to lie idle themselves like *dorrers*.

R. Robinson's Transl. of the Utopia, *Dibd.* ed. i. p. 51.

DORTOUR. A sleeping place, or dormitory. A Chaucerian word, retained by Spenser.

And them pursued into their *dortours* sad,

And searched all their cels and secrets near.

Spens. F. Q. VI. xii. 24.

DOSNELL, or DASNEL. A word which I have found only in the following proverb, and cannot exactly interpret.

The *dansell* dawcock comes dropping in among the doctors.

Walthall's Dict. p. 553.

It is given as the translation of "Graculus inter musas, auser strepit inter olores." Also, in *Howell's English Proverbs*, p. 15. b. Ray has it

The *dansel* dawcock sits among the doctors.

Prov. p. 55.

And illustrates it by "Corchorus inter olera."

DOSSEERS. Panniers, or something of that kind. *Dossier*, Fr. from *dos*, a back. Cotgrave translates it by *hotte*, which is exactly a *pannier*.

The milkmaids' cuts shall turn the wenches off,

And lay thy *dosiers* tumbling in the dust.

Merry Dev. of Edm. O. Pl. v. 265.

See **CUT**.

Chaucer has the word, and makes a difference between *dosiers* and *panniers*:

Or makis of these panniers,

Or ellis butchis or *dosiers*.

House of Fame, iii. 849.

You ha' some market here — some dosers of fish

Or fowl to fetch off.

B. Jons. Staple of N. ii. 4.

Written also *dosers*, as from the old French, *dorsier*:

By this some farmer's dairy-maid I may meet her,

Riding from market one day 'twixt her *dosiers*.

B. & Fl. Night-walker, i. 1.

DOTS. Qualification, endowments; Lat. Used by Ben Jonson, and it was thought by him only; but this his best editor, Mr. Gifford, denies, and says he has found it in earlier authors.

I muse a mistress can be silent to the *dots* of such a servant.

Episcane, ii. 3.

They do not aim at that, the *dots* were such

Thereof, no notion can express how much

Their carnet was. *Elcyon on Lady Jane Pawlet*, vol. vi. p. 18.

It has not hitherto been found or referred to in any other passages.

DOTTEREL. A bird said to be so foolishly fond of imitation, as to suffer itself to be caught, while intent upon mimicking the actions of the fowler.

In catching of *dotterels* we see how the foolish bird playeth the ape in gestures. Bacon; quoted by Johnson.

Drayton describes the action of the bird very minutely:

The *dotterel*, which we think a very dainty dish,
Whose taking makes such sport, as no man more can wish.
For as you creep, or cower, or lie, or stoop, or go,
So, marking you with care, the sparrow doth do;
And acting every thing, doth never mark the net,
Till he be in the snare which men for him have set.

Polyolb. Song 25. p. 1161.

Hence currently used for a silly fellow, a dupe:

E. Our Dotterel then is caught.

R. He is, and just

As *dotterels* use to be: the lady first

Advanc'd toward him, stretch'd forth her wing, and he

Met her with all expressions. *Old Couple, O. Pl. x. 483.*

Dotterel is there the name of one of the persons, and evidently given to mark his character. Thus the cheating of Cokes in *Barth. Fair*, is called "dorrin the *dot'trel*." See to *DON*, above. The character of *Fitz-dotterel* is named with the same intention, in Jonson's *The Devil's an Ass*; and the folly of the bird in stretching out a leg if the fowler does so, is alluded to in the following line:

We have another leg strain'd for this *dotterel*. *Act iv. sc. 6.*
That is, we have another project to insnare him.
Thus in this passage also:

See, they stretch out their legs like *dotterels*.

B. & Fl. Sea Voyages, Act iii.

DOUBLE-BEER. Strong beer, or ale. *Bierre double*, Fr.

Had he been master of good double beer,

My life for his, John Dawson had been here.

Corbet on the Death of J. Dawson.

i.e. had been still alive.

DOUBLE-RUFF. A sort of game at cards. There were also games called *English Ruff* and *Honours*, *French Ruff*, and *Wide Ruff*.

I can play at nothing so well as double ruff.

Woman k. with Kindn. O. Pl. vii. 295.

DOUCET. A custard. In this and other senses variously spelt; as *douset*, *dowset*, *doucet*; but in all equally derived from *dulcet*, sweet.

Fresh cheese and *doucets*, curds, and clouted cream.

Drayt. Ecl. 9. pag. 1431.

Also used as a hunting term; the testes of a hart or stag:

I did not half so well reward my hounds

As she hath me to-day: although I gave them

All the sweet morsels call'd tongue, ears, and *doucets*.

B. Jon. Sad Sheph. i. 6.

To love a keeper your fortune will be,

But the *doucets* better than him or his fee.

Id. Masque of Gipsies, 6. p. 96.

Mr. Tyrwhitt, in his Glossary to Chaucer, (*v. doucet*) cites a passage from Lydgate, in which *doucete* evidently signifies some musical instrument:

There were trumpes and trumpettes,

Lowde shallys and *doucetes*.

Bailey has *doucet*, a kind of apple.

DOVER-COURT, or, corruptly, DOVERCOT. A parish in Essex, near and leading to Harwich; where was once a miraculous cross which spoke, if the legends may be credited.

And how the rood of *Dovercot* did speak,

Confirming his opinions to be true.

Collier of Croyd. O. Pl. xi. 195.

Whether this place was alluded to in the following proverb, or some court, conjectured by the editor of those proverbs to have been kept at Dover, and which was rendered tumultuous by the numerous resort of seamen, may be doubted:

Dover-court, all speakers and no hearers.

Ray, p. 246.

Possibly the church which contained that rood was the scene of confusion alluded to in the proverb; for we are told by Fox, that a rumour was spread that no man could shut the door, which therefore stood open night and day; and that the resort of people to it was much and very great. *Martyrs*, vol. ii. p. 302. However this be, the proverb was long current.

It is alluded to in an old copy of verses inscribed on the wall of St. Peter's Belfry at Shaftesbury, and quoted above, at the word *CLAMOUR*:

But when they clam, the harsh sound spoils the sport,

And 'tis like women keeping *Dover-court*.

So in Stephenson's *Norfolk Drollery*, 1673:

I'm not a man ordain'd for *Dover-court*,

For I'm a hearer still where I resort.

And even as late as Queen Anne's time, in Mr. Bramston's *Art of Politics*.

Church, nor church-matters ever turn to sport,

Nor make St. Stephen's chapel *Dover-court*.

Doddley, Coll. of Poems, vol. i.

DOVER'S GAMES. Annual sports, held on Cotswold, in Gloucestershire, instituted by Capt. Robert Dover, early in the reign of James I., and sometimes called *Dover's Olympics*. They were celebrated in a tract, now scarce, entitled "*Annalia Dubrensia*." Upon the yearly Celebration of Mr. Robert Dover's Olympic Games upon Cotswold Hills," &c.; where they are recommended by verses from Ben Jonson, Randolph, Drayton, &c., which appear in their respective works. The games included wrestling, leaping, pitching the bar, handling the pike, dancing by women, and various kinds of hunting.

To DOVT. To do out, to extinguish.

First, in the intellect it *douts* the light,

Darkens the house, dims th' understanding's sight.

Sylvest. Tobacco butter'd, p. 106.

Mr. Todd says, that *dout* the candle, and *dout* the fire, are phrases still common in several counties. Grose, in his Glossary, specifies Gloucestershire as using it; but gives *douters* as a northern word. I believe it is a general name for the instruments he describes, which extinguish a candle by pressing the wick.

DOWLE. The fibres of down in a feather, or any similar substance; perhaps only a corruption of down.

— May as well

Wound the load winds, or with be-mock't at stabs

Kill the still-closing waters, as diminish

One *dowle* that's in my plume.

Temp. iii. 3.

Such trees as have a certain wool or *dowle* upon them, as the small cotton.

History of Manual Arts, 1661. p. 93.

There is a certain shell-fish in the sea, called *pinna*, that bears a mossy *dowle* or wool.

Ibid.

E. Coles, after *dower*, inserts *young dowle*, which he translates lanugo. See Mr. Stevens's note on the above passage in the *Tempest*. See also Todd.

DOXY. A mistress. Originally taken from the canting language. See Decker's *Belman*, sign. E.

When daffodils begin to peer —

With heigh the *dory* over the dale.

Wint. Tale, iv. 2.

— She has studied

A way to beggar us both, and, by this hand,
She shall be, if I live, a *doxy*. *B. & Fl. Woman's Prize*, iii. 2.
M. Sirrah, where's your *doxy*? halt not with me.
O. *Doxy*? Moll; what's that?
M. His wench. *Roaring Girl*, O. Pl. vi. 109.

It may be observed, that Autolycus, who sings the song above cited, has a spice of the cant language in his dialect; for he says soon after, "I purchas'd this caparison, and my revenue is the *silly cheat*; Gallows and knock are too powerful on the highway." It should seem, by the passage quoted from the *Roaring Girl*, that *doxy* was not yet adopted into common language. Coles has, a *doxy*, *meretrix*. Cotgrave has it, but not *Musheew*.

For the use of it among the beggars, see Beaumont and Fletcher in the *Beggars Bush*, Act ii. 1.

To *DRAB*, from *drab*, which is still used. To follow loose women.

— Ay, or drinking, fencing, swearing,
Quarrelling, *drabbing*: — you may go thus far. *Hom.* ii. 1.
Nor am I so precise but I can *drab* too.
We'll not sit out for our parts. *Massing. Reneg.* i. 5.
The miserable rogue must steal no more,
Nor *drab*, nor *drab*. *Ib.* iii. 2.

DRADD. *Dreaded*. Spenser. See *Todd*.

Saw his people governed with such justice and good order, that he was both *dradder*, and greatly beloved. *Holinsh.* vol. i. d. 2.
Also for affrighted.

DRAFF. Hog-wash, or any such coarse liquor. Milton used this word, (see Johnson's Dict.) and it can hardly be reckoned obsolete.

You would think I had an hundred and fifty tatter'd prodigals,
lately come from swine-feeding, from eating *draff* and husks.
1 Hen. IV. iv. 2.

And holds up snout, like pig that comes from *draff*.
Mirror for Magist. p. 516.

Spelt also *draugh*:

When as the cullian, and the viler clown,
That like the swine on *draugh* sets his desire.

Draught. Ecl. 8 p. 1424.

DRAFFY. Coarse and bad. From sediment of liquor.

— Of a lover,

The dregs and *draffy* part, disgrace and jealousy.

B. & Fl. Island Princess, iii. last sc.

Qu. Whether for *disgrace* we should not read *distrust*?

DRAKE, SIR FRANCIS'S, SHIP. The ship in which he sailed round the world was, by order of Queen Elizabeth, laid up at Deptford, where it long continued an object of admiration. For some time, it appears to have been usual to make parties to dine or sup on board. When it was so far decayed as to be necessarily broken up, a chair was made of one of the planks, and presented to the University of Oxford.

We'll have our provided supper brought on board *Sir Francis Drake's ship*, that hath compassed the world, where with full cups and banquets we will do sacrifice for a prosperous voyage. *Eastw. Hor.* O. Pl. iv. 251.

Cowley has the following epigram on the chair:

Upon the Chair made out of Sir Francis Drake's Ship, presented to the University Library of Oxford, by John Davis, of Deptford, Esquire

To this great ship, which round the globe has run,
And match'd in race the chariot of the sun,
This Pythagorean ship, (for it may claim
Without presumption so deserv'd a name,
By knowledge once, and transformation now)
In her new shape, this sacred port allow.
Drake and his ship could not have wash'd from fate
A more west station, or more blest estate;

For lo! a seat of endless rest is given,
To her in Oxford, and to him in Heav'n.

DRAILLERY. See *DROLLERY*.

DRAPEY. A table-cloth. From *drap*, Fr., or *drappo*, Ital.

Thence she them brought into a stately hall,
Wherein were many tables fair dispos'd,
And ready dight with *drapets* feastful,
Against the vinds should be minister'd. *F. Q. II.* is. 27.

DRAUGHT. A jakes, or cloaca.

Hang them, or stali them, drown them in a *draught*,
Confound them by some course. *Tim.* of A. v. 2.
Sweet *draught*! sweet, quoth 'a! sweet sink, sweet sewer!
Tr. & Cr. v. 1.

Capell, for what reason I know not, has changed the reading to *draff* in his edition, and does not notice this, which is the reading of the old quarto, and required by the sense.

The word is used in the translation of the Bible, Matth. v. 17. where the original is *αἰσθηται*, literally a jakes.

To *DRAW*. A hunting term, for to trace the steps of the game.

A hound that runs counter, and yet *draws dry-foot* well.
Com. of E. iv. 2.

To *draw dry-foot* was, according to Dr. Johnson, to trace the marks of the *dry foot*, without the scent. Dr. Grey would have it to follow by the scent; but a dry foot can have no scent. Who shall decide when doctors disagree? In this case, perhaps, sportsmen, to whom I refer it. A *drawn fox* is a hunted fox: "When we beat the bushes, &c. after the fox we call it *drawing*." *Genl. Recr. Hunting*, p. 17. 8vo. The tricks and artifices of a hunted fox were supposed to be very extraordinary; hence this expression:

No more truth in thee, than in a *drawn fox*. *1 Hen. IV.* iii. 5.
And Morose, a cunning avicious old man, is called "That *drawn fox*." Beaumont and Fletcher's *Woman's Prize*, i. 2.

DRAW-GLOVES. A sort of trifling game, the particulars of which the learned have not yet discovered. Herrick has mentioned it several times, and made it the subject of the following epigram:

Draw-Gloves.

At *draw-gloves* we'll play,
And prettish let's lay
A wager, and let it be this:
Who first to the sun
Of twenty shall come,
Shall have for his winning a kiss. *Hesperides*, p. 111.

In another poem:

We'll venter (if we can) at wit;
If not at *draw-gloves* we will play. *Ib.* p. 252.

Again:

Puss and her prettish both at *draw-gloves* play. *Ib.* p. 306.

It is alluded to here:

In pretty riddles to bewray our loves,
In questions, purpose, or in *drawing gloves*.

Draught. Heroical Ep. p. 370.

In all the instances it seems to be a game between lovers.

DRAW. A squirrel's nest. Kersey's Dict.

While he, from tree to tree, from spray to spray,
Gets to the woods, and hides him in his *draw*.

In the summer time they (the squirrels) build their nests (which by some are called *draws*) in the tops of trees, artificially with sticks and moss. *Gentleman's Recr.* p. 109. 8vo.

The nimble squirrel noting here,
Her mossy *draw* that unakes. *Draught. Quest of Cynthia*, p. 626.

Cowper has used it:

Climb'd like a squirrel to his dry.

Poems, l. 503.

So that probably it is not yet obsolete in the country.

DRAZEL. A slut, a vagabond wench. The same as **DROSSEL**, which see.

That when the time's expir'd, the *drazels*

For ever may bewitch his vassals.

Hudibr. III. i. 947.

DREAD, as a substantive. A sort of respectful address to a person greatly superior, as an object of dread or veneration. Thus Spenser to Queen Elizabeth:

The which to hear vouchsafe, O dearest dread, awhile.

Fairy Qu. Induction to B. 1.

DREADFUL, for fearful, or apprehensive.

Dreadful of danger that might him betide,

She oft' and oft' advis'd him to refrain

From chase of greater beasts.

Sp. F. Q. III. i. 37.

DREARING. Sorrow. See **DREER**.

— And lightly him uprearing,

Revoked life, that would have fled away.

— All were myself, through grief, in deadly *drearing*.

Spens. Daphnoide, v. 187.

DRENT. Drowned, overwhelmed.

But our own selves, that here in dole are *drent*.

Spens. Astroph. 310.

With them all joy and jolly merriment

Is also dented, and in dolour *drent*.

Spens. Tears of the Muses, 210.

DREER, or **DREARE**. Sorrow.

A rueful spectacle of death and ghastly *dreer*.

Sp. F. Q. I. viii. 40.

DREIMENT. Sorrow.

Full of sad fears, and deadly *dreiment*.

Sp. F. Q. I. ii. 44.

And teach the woods and waters to lament

Your dutiful *dreiment*.

Sp. Epithalamion, v. 10.

The cloudy isle with no small *dreiment*

Would soon be fill'd.

Fl. Purple Isl. iii. 18.

DREYHEAD. The same as the foregoing. One of the antiquated forms which Spenser, and they who copied him, delighted to employ.

Ah wretched boy! the shape of *dreyhead*,

And sad example of man's sudden end.

Astroph. 133.

DRESSER. The signal for the servants to take the dinner from the kitchen, was the cook's knocking on the *dresser*, thence called the cook's drum.

— And 'tis less danger,

I'll undertake, to stand at push of pike

With an enemy on a breach, than's undermind'd too

And the cannon playing on it, than to stop

One harpy, your perpetual guest, from entrance

When the *dresser*, the cook's drum, thunders.

Moss. Unnat. Comb. iii. 1. Giff. ed.

Then, Sir, 'tis in the field the drum, so to the feast the *dresser*

gives the alarm. Rantant, &c.

Chapm. May-day, iv. p. 91. repr.

Hark, they knock to the *dresser*.

Jov. Crew, O. Pl. x. 407.

Then must be warn to the *dresser*. Gentlemen, and yeomen,

to *dresser*.

Northumb. Housh. B. p. 423.

DRILL. A kind of baboon. The word, though used by the writers of Queen Anne's time, is now totally left off. It certainly was once common, but how derived, I know not, for it occurs in no old dictionary that I have seen. Smith, in his *Voyage to Guinea* (1744), speaking of the *mandrill*, (which name Buffon has adopted,) says he knows not why it is so called, "except it be for the near resemblance of a human creature, though not at all like an ape." p. 51. Evidently forming it from *man* and *drill*.

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A diurnal-maker is the antmark [antimask] of an historian, he differs from him as a *dril* from a man.

Cleavel. Char. of a Diurnal-maker.

What a devil (quoth the midwife), would you have your son more his ears like a *drill*? Yes, fool, (said he) why should he not have the perfection of a *drill*, or of any other animal?

Mem. of Scriblerus, chap. 2.

The controllers of vulgar opinion have pretended to find out such similitude of shape in some kind of baboons, at least such as they call *drills*, that leaves little difference.

Sir W. Temple on Top. Disc. sub initio.

Bp. Wilkins also has the word. Buffon has applied the name of *mandrill* to the *simia maimon* of Linnæus, though that baboon has a deep blue face; whereas Smith (whom he quotes for it) expressly says, that his *mandrill* had a white face; and tells a jest of a negro, which illustrates it. It was probably the *simia sphinx* of Linnæus, and Shaw, (*Gen. Zool.* i. p. 16.) who describes the face as of "a tawny flesh colour."

DRINKING HEALTHS. The following rules for drinking healths are extracted from an old book, entitled, *The Irish Hubbub, or the English Hue and Cry*, by Barnaby Rich, 1623:

He that begins the health hath his prescribed orders: first, uncovering his head, he takes a full cup in his hand, and setting his countenance with a grave aspect, he craves for audience: silence being once obtained, he begins to breathe out the name peradventure of some honourable personage, that is worthy of a better regard than to have his name polluted at so unfavourable a time, amongst a company of drunkards: but his health is drunk to, and he that pledges must likewise off with his cap, kiss his fingers, and bowing himself in signe of a reverent acceptance: When the leader sees his follower thus prepared, he sips up his breath, turns the bottom of the cup upward, and in ostentation of his dexterity, gives the cup a phidlip to make it cry *twango*. And thus the first scene is acted.

The cup being newly replenished to the breadth of an haire, he that is the pledger must now beginne his part, and thus it goes round throughout the whole company, provided always, by a canon set down by the founder, there must be three at least still uncovered, 'till the health hath had the full passage: which is no sooner ended but another begins againe, and hee drinks an health to his *lady of little worth*, or peradventure to his light heile'd mistress.

This the author calls "The Ruffingly Order of drinking Healths, used by the Spendalls of this age."

This curious account was discovered by Mr. Reed, who gave it in his Notes on Decker's *Honest Whore*, O. Pl. ii. 274.

TO DRINK TOBACCO. To smoke. Formerly a common phrase.

I did not as your barren gallants do,

Fill my discourses up drinking tobacco.

All Fools, O. Pl. iv. 143.

That is, by smoking at intervals.

I tell thee, Wentloe, thou canst not live on this side of the world, feed well, *drink tobacco*, and be honoured into the presence, but thou must be acquainted with all sorts of men.

Miseries of Inf. Marr. O. Pl. v. 6.

In the *Roaring Girl*, one of the personages says of some tobacco, "This will serve to *drink* at my chamber." O. Pl. vi. 29.

See the note on the *Honest Whore*, O. Pl. iii. 455.

He droop'd, we went; 'till one (which did excel

Th' Indians in drinking his tobacco well)

Met us.

Donne, Sat. i. 87.

I find it said, by an anonymous writer, that the Turks use this phrase. *Lit. Gazette*, Sept. 11, 1819, p. 588. I do not vouch for the fact.

T

A DROIL. A drudge. Some derive it from *drevel*, Dutch; but that seems too remote. Mr. Lemon deduces it from *τρίωα*, *tero*, but his etymologies are often made as if for sport, to try the patience of his readers. It may possibly be formed from *draw*, but I have no great confidence in the conjecture. Junius puts *drivel* and *droile* as different forms of the same word; if so, the Dutch derivation is excellent.

Then I begin to rave at my stars' bitterness,
To see how [qu. so?] my nuckolls plac'd above me,
Peussants and *droyls*, caroches full of danglehills,
Whose very birth sinks in a generous nostril.

B. & Fl. Wit at scr. W. ii. 1.

She hates to live where she must call her mother that was thy
droile.—That *droile* is now your brother's wife.

R. Browne, New Acad. ii. p. 40.

Droil is used also for *latter*:

Would you would speak to him though, to take a little
More pains, 'tis I du all the *droile*, the dirtwork.

Shirl. Gent. of Ven. i. p. 10.

DROLLERY. A puppet-show.

Alonz. Give us kind keepers, Heavens! what were these?

Sebat. A living *drollery*. Now I will believe

That there are unicorns, &c.

Temp. iii. 3.

Also for a puppet:

Our women the best linguists! they are parrots;

O' this side the Alps they're nothing but mere *drolleries*.

B. & Fl. Wildgoose Chase, i. 2.

I'd rather make a *drollery* till thirty. *R. & Fl. Valentinian, ii. 2.*

That is, "I'd rather keep a puppet-show."

This, being misprinted *drollery*, much puzzled some modern editors.

Also a lively sketch in drawing, or something of that kind:

And for thy walls,—a pretty slight *drollery*, or the German
hunting in waterworks.

2 Hen. IV. ii. 1.

DROP-MEAL. By portions of drops; from *meal*, Saxon, a portion. Many more compounds of this form were formerly used than are now retained.

Makes water with great pains, and by *drop-meale*.

Dugre's Dialogues, p. 26.

See **INCH-MEAL** and **LIMB-MEAL**.

DROSSELL. A slut, a hussey.

Now dwells each *drossell* in her glasse.

Warn. Alb. Eng. ch. 47. p. 201.

See **DRAZELL**.

DROWSYED. Drowsy.

The royal virgin shook off *drowsyhed*,

And rising forth out of her baser bowre,

Lookt for thy knight.

Spem. F. Q. I. ii. 7.

DROYL. See **DROIL**.

DRUM, TOM OR JOHN DRUM'S ENTERTAINMENT.

A kind of proverbial expression for ill-treatment, probably alluding originally to some particular anecdote. Most of the allusions seem to point to the dismissing of some unwelcome guest, with more or less of ignominy and insult.

Not like the entertainment of *Jacke Drum*,

Who was best welcome when he went away.

Extracts

relating to *Thomas Coryate*, edit. of 1776. vol. iii. C. 3.

In the following passage it is used with a secondary allusion to the drum which *Parolles* undertook to fetch:

O, for the love of laughter, let him fetch his drum; he says he has a stratagem for't: when your lordship sees the bottom of his success in't, and to what metal this counterfeited lump of ore will be melted, if you give him not *John Drum's entertainment*, your inclining cannot be removed.

All's Well, iii. 6.

In the last scene of this play, Shakespeare has made *Lafeu* call *Parolles* *Tom Drum*:

Good *Tom Drum*, lend me a handkerchief.

v. 3.—305. b.

Holmshed thus defines it: speaking of the hospitality of a mayor of Dublin, he says, that

His porter or other officer durst not for both his ears give the simplest man that resorted to his house, *Tom Drum's entertainment*, which is, to hale a man in by the head, and thrust him out by both the shoulders.

Hist. of Ireland, B 2. col. 1. cit. cap.

Another speaks of it differently:

It shall have *Tom Drum's entertainment*, a flap with a fox-tail.

Apollo shroving, 1626.

Packe hence, away, *Jacke Drum's entertainment*, she will none of thee. *Comedy of Three Ladies of London, 1584. Sign. D 2. b.*

There is an old interlude extant, entitled, *Jack Drum's Entertainment*, in which that personage appears as an intriguing servant, whose projects are usually foiled.

TO DRUMBLE. To be confused, to go about any thing confusedly or awkwardly. A provincial term, according to some, for to be dromish or sluggish.

What John, Robert, John! Go take up these clothes here quickly; where's the cowl-staff? look, how you *drumble*!

Merry W. W. iii. 2.

It is good fishing in *drumbling* waters.

Scottish Prov. Ray, p. 496.

Also to mumble unintelligibly in speaking:

Gray-beard *drumbling* over a discourse.

Have with you to S. Wald.

See **Todd**.

DRY FOOT, to draw. See **DRAW**. *Dry foot* hunting is often mentioned.

Nay, if he smell nothing but papers, I care not for his *dry-foot* hunting, nor shall I need to puff pepper in his nostrils.

Dumb Knight, O. Pl. iv. 464.

A hunting, Sir Oliver, and *dry-foot* too!

Ram Alley, O. Pl. v. 451.

DRY MEAT was thought to make persons choleric.

I tell thee, Kate, 'twas burnt and *dry'd* away;

And I expressly am forbid to touch it;

For it engenders choler, planteth anger;

And better 'twere, that both of us did fast,

Since, of ourselves, ourselves are choleric,

Thm feed it with such over-roasted flesh.

Tim. Shr. iv. 1.

S. Dr. No, Sir, I think the meat wants that I have. Ant. In good time, Sir, what's that? S. Dr. Basting. Ant. Well, Sir, then 'twill be dry. S. Dr. If it be, Sir, pray you eat none of it.

Ant. Your reason. S. Dr. Lest it make you choleric, and purchase me another dry-basting.

Com. of E. ii. 2.—107. b.

TO DUB A KNIGHT. He who drank a large potation of wine, or other liquor, on his knees, to the health of his mistress, was jocularly said to be *dubb'd a knight*, and retained his title for the evening.

I'll teach you the finest humour to be drunk in: I learn'd it at London last week. *Both.* I' faith! let's hear it, let's hear it. *Sam.* The bravest humour! 'twould do a man good to be drunk in it; they call it *knighting* in London, when they drink upon their knees.

Yorksh. Trag. Sc. 1.

To this custom alludes the scrap of a song which *Silence* sings in the Second Part of *Hen. IV*.

Do me right,

And *dub me knight*.

v. 3.

The whole song or catch was perhaps that which is extant in *Nash's Summer's last Will and Testament*, and is as follows:

Monsieur Mingo for quaffing doth surpass,

In cup, in can, or glass;

God Bacchus do me right,

And *dub me knight*

Domingo.

This *Domingo*, *Silence* corrupts to *Sammingo*.

DU CAT A WHEE, or DU CAT A WHEE. A scrap of corrupt Welch, of which the proper form is *Dno cadde chwi*, signifying, "God bless or preserve you." It is given once or twice by Beaumont and Fletcher to characters who were not likely to know any thing of that language, as *Mons. Thom.* i. 2. and *Custom of the Country*, i. 3. We owe the interpretation to Mr. Colman, the last editor of those dramas. It occurs, as Welch, in the *Night-Walker*, iii. 6.

DUCK, s. A bow.

As it is also their general custom scarcely to salute any man, yet may they neither omitte crosse, nor carved statue, without a religious duck. *Discov. of New World*, p. 128.

Be ready with your napkin, a lower *docke*, maid.

R. Brome, *New Ac.* i. p. 19.

Used also by Milton, in *Comus*, 960.

To DUCK. To bow. To *duck* down the head is still in use, but not as applied to bowing.

Suile in men's faces, smooth, deceive, and cog,
Duck with French nods, and apish courtesy. *Rich. III.* i. 3.

— The learned pate

Ducks to the golden fool. *Timon of Ath.* iv. 3.

— Still more *ducking*,

Be there any saints that understand by signs only?

B. & F. *Pilgrim*, i. 2.

DUDGEON. A peculiar kind of handle to a dagger. Kersey and Bailey say that a *dudgeon-dagger* was "a small dagger." So, perhaps, it was generally, but it was not thence called *dudgeon*. E. Coles renders "a *dudgeon-haft dagger*," by "Pugio cum *apiato manubrio*," [aptato in one edition, but wrongly]. Abr. Fleming, in his *Nomenclator*, from Junius, says, "Manubrium *apiatum*, a *dudgeon-haft*." P. 275. Which the Cambridge Dictionary of 1693 explains, by saying, "A *dudgeon-haft*, manubrium *apiatum*, [r. *apiatum*] or *bursum*." Here we have the key to the whole secret. It was a *box handle*: which Bishop Wilkins completely confirms, in the alphabetical dictionary subjoined to his *Real Character*, where he has, "*Dudgeon*, root of box," and "*Dudgeon-dagger*, a small sword, whose handle is of the root of box." This is likewise confirmed by Gerrard, in Johnson's edition, who writes thus, under the article *Box-tree*:

The root is likewise yellow, and harder than the timber, but of greater beauty, and more fit for *dagger-hafte*, boxes, and such like uses, whereto the trunk and body serveth. — Turners and cutlers, if I mistake not the matter, doe call this wood *dudgeon*, wherewith they make *dudgeon-hafted* daggers. P. 1410.

Hence we need no longer wonder why Shakespeare uses it for a handle:

And on thy blade and *dudgeon*, gouts of blood,
Which was not so before. *Macbeth*, ii. 1.

Lyly also:

The *dudin* *hafte* that is at the *dudin* dagger.

Mother Bombie, S. C.

Also the proverbial saying:

When all is gone, and nothing left,
Well fare the dagger with the *dudgeon* beffe.

R. Greene's *Ghost of Coney*.

Pronounced *heft*.

As his justice be as short as his memory, a *dudgeon-dagger* will serve him to mow down sin withal. B. & F. *Corcomb*, v. 1.

Fleming (above-cit.) refers to "Mensa *apiata*," in another part of his book; which is an expression of Pliny, and perhaps meant a box table: though usually explained as marked with spots, like *bees*.

The explanations and etymologies of *dudgeon*, by Skinner and Jubius, are perfectly unsatisfactory.

To "take in *dudgeon*," seems but obscurely allied to this, though a forced connection may be made out.

Dudgeon seems afterwards to have been used, for brevity's sake, instead of *dudgeon-dagger*. Butler says of his hero's dagger, that

It was a serviceable *dudgeon*,

Either for fighting or for *dudging*.

Hudibr. I. i. v. 379.

And Aubrey, in his *Biographical Memorandums*, speaking of the fashion of wearing daggers, says,

I remember my old schoolmaster, Mr. Latimer, at seventy, wore a *dudgeon*, with a knife, and bodkin.

Letters from the Bodl. vol. ii. p. 382.

DUELLO, s. Duelling. The laws and maxims of this science were much refined upon in the time of Shakespeare, and were formed into so ridiculous a system, as to afford a constant subject for humorous satire to him and his contemporary dramatists. The most celebrated authors who wrote treatises upon the subject, were Jerome Caranza, and Vincentio Saviola. Certain forms and ceremonies were laid down as necessary for the reparation of wounded honour, which were considered as indispensable.

Zanch. It seems thou hast not read Caranza, fellow,

I must have reparation of honour

As well as this; I find that wounded.

Gov. Sir,

I did not know your quality; if I had,

'Tis like I should have done you more respects.

Zanch. It is sufficient by Caranza's rule.

B. & F. *Love's Pilgrimage*, v. 4.

So in *Twelfth Night*:

The gentleman will for his honour's sake have one bout with you: he cannot by the *duello* avoid it: but he has promised me, as he is a gentleman and a soldier, he will not hurt you. iii. 4.

The causes and dependencies were much mentioned, particularly the *first* and *second* cause, which were quite cant terms:

Cupid's butt-shaft is too hard for Hercules' club, and therefore too much odds for a Spaniard's rapier. The *first* and *second* causes will not serve my turn, the *passado* he respects not, the *duello* he regards not.

A duellist, a duellist! a gentleman of the very first house, of the *first* and *second* cause. *Love's L. L.* i. 2. *Rom. & Jul.* ii. 4.

Even the *seventh* cause, or a lie seven times removed, is spoken of by the Clown, in that most admirable ridicule of these affectations, in *As you like it*, v. 4. 8c. An equality in all circumstances was insisted upon among the terms of the *duello*: thus, as one combatant is lame, in *Love's Pilgrimage*, above cited, both are to be tied into chairs. This punctilio is successfully ridiculed in *Alumazar*:

Stay; understand'st thou well nice points of duel?

Art born of gentle blood, and pure descent?

Was none of all thy lineage hang'd, or cuckold?

Bastard, or bastinado'd? Is thy pedigree

As long and wide as mine? for otherwise

Thou wert most unworthy; and 'twere loss of honour

In me to fight. More, I have drawn five teeth,

If thine stand sound, the terms are much unequal,

And by strict laws of duel, I am excus'd

To fight on disadvantage.

Act iv. sc. 7. O. Pl. vii. 218.

This doctrine is strictly laid down in *Ferne's Blazon of Gentrie*, publ. in 1586:

The inequality of person is, whereas the defender is labouring or stricken with any grievous malady or disease, as the gowrie, apoplexia, falling sickness, &c. or els if he bee maimed, lame, or benighted of his members. P. 321.

See CARANZA, SAVIOLA, DEFENDANCE, TAKING UP, &c.

DUKE. Used as a literal translation of *dux*, a general, or commander. Thus, in the 15th chapter of Genesis, and elsewhere, those who are called *אֲדָמִים*, leaders, in the Septuagint, and in the Hebrew, אֲדָמִים, which is equivalent, are in our translation styled *dukes*. In the play of *Finibus Troes*, Nennius, one of the sons of Lud, is called *Duke Nennius*. O. Pl. vii. 448. And in another drama of that period, Æneas is alluded to by the title of Trojan *Duke*.

O to recount, Sir, will breed more ruth
Than did the tale of that *high Trojan duke*
To the sad-fated Carthaginian queen.

The Hog has lost his Pearl, O. Pl. vi. 446.

Also, a name for the piece at chess now called rook, or castle, of which the origin is here given:

E. There's the full number of the game;
Kings, and their pawns, queen, bishops, knights, and *dukes*.
J. *Dukes*? they're called rooks by some.
E. Corruptively.

Le rook, the word, custodié de la roch.

The keeper of the furs. *Middleton's Game of Chess*, Induction.

— Here's a *duke*

Will strike a sure stroke for the game anon,

Your pawn cannot come back to relieve itself.

Id. Wom. bew. Women, ii. 2.

DUKE HUMPHREY. The phrase of dining with Duke Humphrey, which is still current, originated in the following manner. Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, though really buried at St. Alban's, was supposed to have a monument in old St. Paul's, from which one part of the church was termed *Duke Humphrey's Walk*. In this, as the church was then a place of the most public resort, they who had no means of procuring a dinner, frequently loitered about, probably in hopes of meeting with an invitation, but under pretence of looking at the monuments. This point is thus distinctly explained by Stowe, where he describes the monuments in St. Paul's:

Sir John Bewcamp, constable of Dover, warden of the portes, knight of the garter, sonne to Gwyne Bewcamp, Earle of Warwick, and brother to Thomas, Earle of Warwick, in the body of the church, on the south side, 1358, where a faire monument remaineth of him: *he is by ignorant people misnamed to be Humphrey, Duke of Gloster*, who was honourably buried at Saint Albou's, twentie miles from London: and therefore such as merrily profess themselves to serve *Duke Humphrey* in Powles, are to be punished here, and sent to Saint Albou's, there to be punished againe, for theyr absence from theyr maister, as they call him.

Surrey of London, p. 262.

It is said of some hungry looking gallants,

Are they none of *Duke Humphrey's* furies? do you think that they devised this plot in Paul's to get a dinner.

Match at Midn. O. Pl. vii. 569.

Plots. You'd not do

Like your penurious father, who was wont
To walk his dinner out in *Paul's*, whilst you
Kept Lent at home, and had, like folks in sieges,
Your meals weigh'd to you.

Newc. Indeed they say he was

A monument of Paul's.

Tim. Yes, he was there

As constant as *Duke Humphrey*. I can show
The prints where he sate, holes 't the logs.

Plots. He wore

More pavement out with walking, than would make

A row of new stone saints, and yet refus'd

To give to th' reparation. *City Match*, O. Pl. ix. 535.

To seek his dinner in Poules with *Duke Humphrey*.

Gubr. Harrey's Four Letters, 1592.

See also Decker's *Gul's Hornbook*, and other authorities cited by Mr. Stevens in a note on *Rich. III.* Act iv. sc. 4.

Bishop Hall describes the Duke's hospitality with much humour:

'Tis Ruffio: trow'st thou where he din'd to day?
In south I saw him sit with *Duke Humphrey*.
Many good welcomes, and much gratis cheere,
Keeps he for everie struggling cavalier:
An open house, haunted with great resort,
Long service mix'd with musicall disport.
Many faire younker with a feather'd crest
Chooses much rather be his shot-free guest,
To fare so freely with so little cost,
Than taste his twelvence to a meaneer host.

Satires, B. iii. S. 7.

See PAULS.

DULCET. Sweet, harmonious. Still used occasionally in poetry. Applied to every kind of sweetness.

Uttering such *dulcet* and harmonious breath,
That the rude sea grew civil at her song.

Mids. ii. 2.

— Such it is

As are those *dulcet* sounds at break of day
That creep into the dreaming bridegroom's ear,
And summon him to marriage.

Mer. Ven. iii. 2.

For surely such fables are not only *dulcet* to pass the time withal, but gainfull also to their practisers.

Chaloner's Morie Encomium, H. 3.

DULLARD, s. One stupidly unconcerned and dull, in the midst of any interesting proceeding; a stupid person.

— How now, my flesh, my child,

What mak'st thou me a *dullard* in this act?

Wilt thou not speak to me?

Cym. v. 5.

And thou must make a *dullard* of the world,

If they no thought,—&c.

Lear, ii. 1.

What, *dullard*! would'st thou doat in rusty art?

Histriomastix, 1610.

Used also as an adjective. See *Todd*.

To DUMB. To silence, to make dumb.

Who neigh'd so high, that what I would have spoke

Was beatnly *dumb'd* by him.

Ant. & Cl. i. 5.

She sings like one immortal, and she dances

As goddess-like to her admired lays.

Great clerks she *dumbs*.

Pericles, v. 1.

DUMB-SHOW. A part of a dramatic representation shown pantomimically, chiefly for the sake of exhibiting more of the story than could be otherwise included; but sometimes merely emblematical. They were very common in the earliest of our dramas. Of the former kind is that in the *Prophetess* of Beaumont and Fletcher, Act iv. Sc. 1. where the Chorus assigns the reason, telling the audience that he hopes they will admit it,

— And be pleased,

Out of your wouted goodness, to behold,

As in a silent mirror, what we cannot

With fit courtesy of time, allow'd

For such presentations, cloath in vocal sounds.

Thus also in *Herod and Antipater*:

— What words

Cannot have time to utter, let your eyes,

Out of this *dumb-show*, tell your memories. *Herod & Antipater*.

Subjoined to the play of *Tancred and Gismunda*, are dumb-shows intended to precede each act as introductions. See O. Pl. ii. 230.

The emblematical dumb-shows may be seen prefixed to each act of *Ferrex and Porrex*, O. Pl. i. 109. and elsewhere. These exhibitions gradually fell into disrepute, by the improvement of taste; so that in Shakespeare's time they seem to have been in favour only with the lower classes of spectators, the *groundlings*, as he calls them,

Who for the most part are capable of nothing but inexplicable dumb shows and noise. *Hamlet*. iii. 2.

In his dramas there are few instances of them; that in *Cymb.* Act v. Sc. 4. and in the players' tragedy in *Hamlet*, are the chief. It was certainly a gross way of preserving the unity of time, yet not more so perhaps than that which Shakespeare preferred, as newer, the narrative chorus; which, though made elegant by his pen, is not very dramatic. In the following passage, the *dumb-show* forms the basis of a very curious sentiment: after a battle it is said,

To him who did this victory bestow,
Are render'd thanks and praises infinite.

For in so great and so apparent odds

The part man acts is the *dumb-show* to God's.

Fanish. Lusid. iii. 89.

DUMP. Formerly the received term for a melancholy strain in music, vocal or instrumental.

After your dire lamenting elegies,

Visit by night your lady's chamber window

With some sweet concert: to their instruments

Tune a deploring *dump*; the night's dead silence

Will best become such sweet complaining grievance.

Two Gent. of V. iii. 2.

We read of a *merry dump* in *Romeo and Juliet*, but that is evidently a purposed absurdity suited to the character of the speaker:

O play me some *merry dump*, to comfort me. *Mus.* Not a *dump* we; 'tis no time to play now. *iv.* 5.

Relish your nimble notes to pleasing ears;

Distress likes *dumps*, when time is kept with tears.

Sh. Rape of Lucr. Suppl. i. 538.

Mr. Stafford Smith gave to Mr. Stevens the music of a *dump* of the sixteenth century, which he had discovered in an old MS.; and it is given in the notes on the above passage of the *Two Gentlemen of Verona*, in the last edition of Johnson and Stevens. It is without words. Mr. S. Smith was a man of very curious research into old music, and published a valuable set of old songs, collected from MSS. with the music, which were dedicated to the late King, in 1779.

A *dump* appears to have been also a kind of dance:

He loves nothing but an Italian *dump*,

Or a French brawl.

Humour Out of Breath, 1607.

But whether *Devil's dumps*, in the following passage, be interpreted devil's tunes or devil's dances, depends upon whether it be thought to refer to the music preceding, or the dance following; I think the latter.

— More of these *Devil's dumps*!

Must I be ever haunted with these witchcrafts?

B. & Fl. Women pleased, v. 3.

Dumps, for sorrow, was not always considered as a burlesque expression:

— This, this, aunt, is the cause,

When I advise me sadly on this thing,

That makes my heart in pensive *dumps* dismay'd.

Tancred & Gism. O. Pl. ii. 177.

So also in the singular:

The fall of noble Monodante's son

Strike them even a *dump*, and made them sad.

Harr. Aristot. xliiii. 147.

It was even applied in the sense of elegy to poetical composition. Davies, of Hereford, has a singular poem of that species, entitled, "A *Dump* upon the Death of the most noble Henrie, Earle of Pembroke," printed in *Witte's Pilgrimage*.

DUN. To draw *Dun* out of the mire, was a rural pastime, in which *Dun* meant a dun horse, supposed to be stuck in the mire, and sometimes represented by one of the persons who played. See Brand's *Pop. Ant.* ii. p. 289. 4to. Mr. Gifford, who remembers having played at the game, (doubtless in his native county, Devonshire,) thus describes it, for the relief of future commentators:

A log of wood is brought into the midst of the room: this is *Dun* (the cart-loose), and a cry is raised that he is stuck in the mire. Two of the company advance, either with or without ropes, to draw him out. After repeated attempts, they find themselves unable to do it, and call for more assistance. The game continues till all the company take part in it, when *Dun* is extricated of course; and the merriment arises from the awkward and affected efforts of the rustics to lift the log, and sundry arch contrivances to let the ends of it fall on one another's toes.

Ben Jon. vol. vii. p. 283.

It is to this that allusion is made in *Hudibras*, Part III. Canto iii. l. 110. where Ralpho says,

But Ralpho's self, your trusty squire,

Who has dragg'd your *dunship* out o' th' mire.

Which none of the editors appear to have understood, and therefore silently changed it to *donship*, according to which reading Dr. Nash explains the passage. But it was *dunship* in all the editions till 1710.

In an old collection of epigrams, it is proposed to play

At shove-grout, venter-point, or crosse and pile,

At leaping o'er a Midsummer bone fire,

Or at the drawing *Dun* out of the myer.

So Shirley:

Then draw *Dun* out of the mire,

And throw the clag into the fire.

St. Patrick for Ireland.

Which marks what *Dun* was.

It is alluded to in *Romeo and Juliet*:

If thou art *Dun*, we'll draw thee from the mire,

Or, (save your reverence) love, wherein thou stick'st

Up to the ears.

i. 4.

Dun's in the mire, get out again how he can.

B. & Fl. Woman H. iv. 3.

DUN IS THE MOUSE. A proverbial saying, of rather vague signification, alluding to the colour of the mouse, but frequently employed with no other intent than that of quibbling on the word *done*. Why it is attributed to a constable, I know not.

The game was ne'er so fair, and I am done.

Mer. Tai, *dun's the mouse*, the constable's own word.

Rom. & Jul. i. 4.

Why then 'tis done, and *dun's the mouse*, and undone all the courtiers.

Two Merry Milkmaids, 1620.

In a passage of the play of *Sir John Oldcastle*, it seems to mean no more than, all is done, or settled. After arranging his followers, Murley exclaims, without any connexion prior or subsequent, " *Dun is the mouse.*" First Part of *Sir John Oldcastle*, iii. 2. Suppl. to *Sh.* ii. 311.

"As *dun* as a mouse," is among Ray's *Proverbial Similes*, p. 221.

DUNO. Under this word, bread, and the other productions of the earth, are contemptuously alluded to in the following obscure passage:

Which sleeps, and never palates more the *dung*,

The beggar's nurse, and Caesar's.

Ant. & Cl. v. 2.

Warburton, not understanding it, would have changed the word to *dug*, but more attentive critics afterwards perceived the true meaning. The passage which pointed out the interpretation was doubtless this:

Kingdoms are clay, our *dungy* earth alike
Feeds beast and man.

Act i. Sc. 1.

The idea is, that the productions of the earth are so much indebted to *dung* for their perfection, that they may fairly be called so. The critics have happily illustrated this by other quotations, as this from *Timon of Athens*:

— The earth's a thief,
That feeds, and breeds by a composture stolen
From general excrement.

iv. 3.

And this from the *Winter's Tale*:

— The face to sweeten
Of the whole *dungy* earth.

And yet more elegantly by the observation of the Ethiopian King in *Herodotus*, B. iii. who, hearing of the culture of corn, said, he "was not surprised if men who fed upon *dung*, did not attain a longer life."

This word is not inserted here as being used in an obsolete sense, but in a singular one.

DUNKIRKERS. The privateers of Dunkirk were long very formidable to our merchant ships, and esteemed remarkably daring; and the situation of that port gave them such an advantage, that the possession or dismantling of it was always an important object to England. It is well known that it was taken in the time of the republic, and sold again by Charles II.; and its fortifications demolished by treaty in 1712.

— This was a rail,
Bred by a zealous brother in Amsterdam,
Which being sent unto an English lady,
Was ta'en at sea by *Dunkirkers*.

The *Bird in a Cage*, O. Pl. viii. 267.

If he were put to it, would fight more desperately than sixteen *Dunkirks*.

Honest *Whore*, Part 2d. O. Pl. iii. 375.

Hence it is said to certain sailors, that they

Fear no hell but *Dunkirk*. B. & F. Hon. M. Fort. v. 1.

DUNSTABLE. Any thing particularly unornamented, particularly language, was often called *plain Dunstable*, in allusion to a proverb being both by Ray (p. 233) and Fuller. The latter, in his *Worthies*, under the Proverbs of Bedfordshire, gives this account of it:

As plain as *Dunstable* road. It is applied to things plain and simple, without welt or guard to adorn them, as also to matters easy and obvious to be found, without any difficulty or direction.

I find the phrase *plain Dunstable* noted, as occurring in the old translation of Stephens's *Apology for Herodotus*; but I had neglected to transcribe the passage.

TO DURE. To do up, to raise; analogous to don, doff, &c.

Then up he rose, and don'd his cloaths,
And dupt the chamber door.

Hamlet. iv. 5.

Capell changes it to *dop'd*, for opened, without the least notice of the true reading; but *dup* is found elsewhere, as in *Damon and Pythias*:

What devil like weene the porters are drunk, will they not
dup the gate to day.

O. Pl. i. 217.

Some gates and doors were opened by lifting up, as port-culises, and that kind of half door swinging upon two hinges at the top, which still is seen in some shops. Hence the phrase of *to do up*, for to open, was not uncommon: other instances are given in the notes on the above passage of Shakespeare.

DURANCE. Duration. *A robe of durance*, a lasting dress.

And is not a buff jerkin a most sweet robe of *durance*?

1 Hen. IV. i. 2.

It appears that the leathern dresses worn by some of the lower orders of people, were first called of *durance*, or everlasting, from their great durability. Thus the Catchpole in the *Comedy of Errors* is described,

A devil in an everlasting garment has him,
One whose hard hand is button'd up with steel;
A fiend, a fairy, pitiless and rough,
A wolf; nay worse, a fellow all in buff.

iv. 2.

Hence a stuff of that colour made in imitation of it, and very strong, was called *durance*:

Where did'st thou buy this buff? let me not live but I will
give thee a good suit of *durance*.

This is the address of a debtor to the officer who had arrested him, in *Westward Hoe*: whence it seems that the stuff *durance* was a new improvement, as a substitute for the buff leather. The following passages put out of doubt that there was a stuff so called:

Varlet of velvet, my moccado villain, old heart of *durance*, my
strip'd canvas shoulders. Devil's Charter, 1607.

As the taylor that out of seven yards stole one and a half of
durance. Three Ladies of London, cited by Mr. Steevens.

Durance is still familiarly used for confinement, especially in the phrase *durance vile*, for imprisonment.

DURE. Hard, or severe; perhaps from our common law, wherein the punishment of pressing was called *peine forte et dure*.

What *dure* and cruel penance dooe I sustaine for none offence
at all. Palace of Pleas. vol. i. Q. 4.

TO DURE. To continue, or endure.

Whoso hath felt the force of greedie fates,
And dur'd the last decree of grisly death,
Shall never yeeld his captive arms to chaines,
Nor draw in triumph deck the victor's pompe.

Hughes's Arthur, 1537. Sign. D.

Whilst the sunshine of my greatness dur'd.

Rob. E. of Huntington, B. 3.

To abide, or resist:

He that can trot a courser, break a rush,
And, arm'd in proof, dare *dure* a swares strong push.

Marston's Satires, Sat. 1.

DUREFUL. Lasting.

For neither pretious stone, nor *durefull* brasse,
Nor shining gold, nor mouldring clay it was. Sp. F. Q. IV. x. 39.

Spenser uses it in other places.

DURESSE. Hardship, constraint, or imprisonment. A term of our old law French, which crept also into common language.

— Right feeble from the evill rate
Of food, which in her *duresse* she had found.

Sp. F. Q. IV. viii. 19.

See also IV. xii. 10.

DURET. A kind of dance.

The knights take their ladies, to dance with them galliards,
durets, corantos, &c. Beaumont, Masq. at Gray's Inn.

DUST-POINT. A rural game. See *BLOW-POINT*. Played also by boys.

Down on our hooks and scrips, and we to nine holes fall,
At *dust-point*, or at quoits, else we are at it hard,
All false and cheating games we shepherds are debar'd.

Drayt. Nymphal. 6. p. 1496.

— He looks

Like a great school-boy, that had been blown up
Last night at *dust-point*.

B. & F. Captain, iii. 3.

I suspect that both this and *blow-point* much resembled the illustrious game of *push-pin*. Mr. Weber, on the passage last cited, has a conjecture

about blowing dust out of a hole, but it wants confirmation.

DUTCH GLEEK. A jocular expression for drinking, alluding to the game of *gleek*; as if tipping were the favourite game of Dutchmen.

Nor could be partaker of any of the good cheer, except it were the liquid part of it, which they call *Dutch gleek*, where he plaid his cards so well, and vied and revied so often, that he had scarce an eye to see withall. *Gayton, Fec. Notes, p. 96.*

DWALE, or DWALL. The deadly nightshade; now called *Atropa Belladonna*. It is narcotic in a high degree, and was therefore called also "sleeping nightshade."

Dwale, or sleeping nightshade, hath round blackish stalks, &c. This kind of nightshade causeth sleep. *Johnson's Gerard, lib. ii. cap. 56.*

Hence used to express a lethargic disease:

A sleepe sicknesse, nam'd the lethargie,
Opprest me sore, and feavers feare withall,
This was the gerdon of my glottonie,
Jehova sent my sleepe like this *dwale*.

Mirr. for Mag. King Jago. edit. 1587.

DYED BEARDS. Bulwer is very severe upon superannuated coxcombs in his time, for dyeing their beards to conceal their age. After citing Strabo for the practice in Cathea of dyeing them of many colours, he adds:

"Nor is the art of falsifying the natural hue of the beard wholly unknown in this more civilized part of the world; especially to old, &c."

He then expatiates at large upon the folly of it, and says,

In every haire of these old coxcombs you shall meet with three divers and sundry colours; white at the roots, yellow in the middle, and black at the point, like unto one of your parrot's feathers. *Artificial Changeling, Ch. xii.*

See **BEARDS**.

DYE THE DEATH. See **DEATH**.

DYLDE; GOD DYLDE YOU. Corruptly for God 'ild you, or yield you a reward.

God dylde you, master mine. Gammer Gurton, O. Pl. ii. 64.
See **GOD ILD YOU**.

E.

EACH, AT. An expression which, if it be right, can only mean, "Each joined to the other." It is the reading of the old editions in the following lines of Shakespeare:

Ten masts at *each* make not the altitude
Which thou hast perpendicularly fallen. *Lea, iv. 6.*

All that can be said for the phrase is, that, though it be singular, it is perhaps as probable as that it should have been substituted by mistake for any of the readings since proposed: such as, *attach'd, at least, on end, at reach*.

EAGER. Sour. From *aigre*, Fr.

And with a sudden vigour it doth posset
And curd, like *eager* droppings into milk
The thin and wholesome blood. *Hamlet, i. 5.*

Hence metaphorically:

If thou think'st so, vex him with *eager* words. *3 Hen. VI. ii. 6.*

So also in the first scene of *Hamlet*:

It is a nipping and an *eager* air.

EAME. See **EME**.

To EAN, usually written to *yeen*. To bring forth young. Applied particularly to ewes. The Saxon etymology demands *ean* rather than *yeen*; the former is therefore restored in the following passage:

Who then conceiving did in *eaning* time
Fall party-colour'd lambs, and those were Jacob's. *Mer. Ven. i. 3.*

See **Todd**.

EANLINGS. Young lambs just dropped or *ean'd*. The spelling should certainly be analogous to the other.

That all the *eanlings* which were streak'd and pied,
Should fall as Jacob's hire. *Mer. Ven. i. 3.*

To EAR. To plough, or till. From the Saxon, *epian*.

That power I have, discharge; and let them go
To *ear* the land, that hath some hope to grow,
For I have none. *Rich. II. iii. 2.*

Here it is used metaphorically, as to plough the sea:

Menecrates and Menas, famous pirates,
Make the sea serve them; which they *ear* and wound
With keels of every kind. *Ant. & Cl. i. 4.*
Whose crazed ribs the furrowing plough doth *ear*.
Drayt. Rob. D. of Normandy.

It is used several times in our translation of the Bible:

And will set them to *ear* his ground, and to reap his harvest. *1 Sam. viii. 12.*

The oxen likewise, and the young asses that *ear* the ground,
shall eat clean provender. *Isai. xxx. 24.*

I find it in the following passage used for *to hear*, or give *ear* to, as to *eye* is to look at:

—But if
Thou knew'st my mistress breath'd on me, and that
I *ear'd* her language, liv'd in her eyes.
Fleisch. Two Noble K. iii. 1.

EARABLE, from to EAR. Fit for cultivation with corn. The word is now changed to *arable*. In Heresbachius's *Husbandry*, translated by Barnabe Googe, the first book, out of four, treats "Of *earable* ground, tillage, and pasturage."

Hee [the steward] is further to see what demeanes of his lordes is most meete to be taken into his handdes, so well for meddowe, pasture, as *earable*, &c.

Order of a Nobleman's House, *Archeol. xiii. p. 315.*
A plow land shall containe cc and lv acres of *earable* ground. Then can there not lie, in any country almost—so much *earable* land together, but there will lie also entermengled therewith sloppes, slips, and bottomes, fitte for pasture and meadow. *Letter sent by J. B. (1572) in Centuria Literaria, vol. vii. p. 237.*

EARING, s. Tilling, or cultivation.

For these two years hath the famine been in the land; and there are yet five years in the which there shall be neither earing nor harvest.

— O then we bring forth weeds,

When our quick winds lie still; and our ills told us,
Is as our earing.

It has been suggested to read *minds* here, instead of *winds*; which certainly much improves the sense, and seems almost necessary. "We bring forth weeds, when our quick [i. e. pregnant, or fertile] *minds* lie still, but telling us of our ills [i. e. faults] is like ploughing them," which leads to a good produce. How it can be made sense with *winds*, it is not easy to say. The inversion of an *m* makes the whole difference.

To EARNE, for to Yearn. So Spenser writes the word; but *yearn* is considered as more proper, the *y* representing the Saxon initial in *gýrnan*, to desire.

And ever as he rode his heart did earne

To prove his puissance in battell brave.

Sp. F. Q. I. i. 3.

Besides being thus improper, it forms an unnecessary confusion with the verb to *earn*, to obtain by labour.

To EARNEST, for to use in earnest.

Let's prove among ourselves our armes in jest,

That when we come to *earnest* them with men,

We may them better use.

Pastor Fido, 1602. E. 1.

EAR-RINGS. The coxcombs in Shakespeare's time wore rings in their ears; to which Dogberry perhaps alludes, when he says of "one deformed, they say he wears a key in his ear," &c. *Much Ado ab. N.* v. 1. Or it is a mere blunder, instead of wearing a lock. It is also alluded to here:

For if I could endure an ear with a hole in't,

Or a plected lock, or a bare headed coachman,

That wits like a sign where great ladies are

To be sold with, agreement betwixt us

Were not to be despair'd of.

B. & Fl. Woman Hater, iii. 2.

He means, "Could I bear to see ladies' men, or any thing that marked their being near, then," &c.

EARTH. Perhaps made from to *ear*, (or plow) as *till*, from to *till*. It is singularly used for land in the following phrase, "Lady of my earth," for heiress or mistress of my land. It is used by Capulet, who, speaking of his daughter Juliet, says she is his only remaining child, and

She is the hopeful lady of my earth.

Rom. & Jul. i. 2.

Mr. Steevens says it is a Gallicism, *filie de terre* meaning an heiress. Dr. Johnson proposed an alteration of the text, which he called bold, and indeed with the greatest reason:

She is the hope and stay of my fall years.

EASTER, or ESTER, for EASTERN. Hence the name of Easter from its falling frequently in April, which, on account of the usual prevalence of easterly winds at that time, was called the Easter month. So says Verstegan, Chap. iii.

Till stars grow vanish, and the dawning brake,

And all the Easter parts were full of light.

Harringt. Arant. xxiii. 6.

Both burne farre hence, about the Ester parts.

Id. xvii. 75.

Some say, however, that it is rather derived from *Eastre*, a Saxon goddess, whose festival was celebrated in the month of April; and other derivations have been suggested. See Brady's *Clavis Cal.* under *Easter Sunday*.

The goddess is called *Eostre* by Mr. Turner, in his

valuable *History of the Anglo-Saxons*, and he confirms the naming of April *Eostre-monath*, from her. Vol. ii. p. 15. 4to. ed.

EASTER-EGGS. See PASCH-EGGS.

EATH. A Saxon word, eað, easy. See UNEATH.

Where ease abounds yt's eath to do amiss. Sp. F. Q. II. iii. 40.

For much more eath to tell the stars on hy. Ib. IV. xii. 1.

For why, by proofs the field is eath to win.

Gascoigne's Works, a. 8.

All hard assays esteem I eath and light. Fierf. Tasso, ii. 46.

Who thinks him most secure, is eathest sham'd. Id. x. 42.

EATHS, adv. Easily, commonly.

These are vain thoughts or melancholy shews

That would to haunt and trace by cloister'd tombs:

Which eaths appear in aid and strange disguises

To pensive minds, deceived with their shadows.

Cornelia, O. Pl. ii. 262.

To ECHE. The same as to eke, or lengthen out.

And time that is so briefly spent,

With your fine fancies quaintly eche,

What's dumb in show, I'll plain in speech.

Pericles, Act iii. Chorus.

Here the rhyme fixes it. In other passages it has been silently changed to *eke*. In the chorus to the 2d Act of *Henry V.* the same thought and expression occur, but in the first folio is spelt *ech*:

— Still be kind,

And eech out our performance with his mind.

It occurs again in the 4to. edition of the *Merchant of Venice*, 1600. Malone.

ECSTASY. Madness. In this sense it is now obsolete, nor does it seem much less so in the kindred signification of reverie, or temporary wandering of fancy, which Mr. Locke calls "dreaming with our eyes open." B. II. c. xix. § 1. It is now wholly confined to the sense of transport, or rapture. In the usage of Shakespeare, and some others, it stands for every species of alienation of mind, whether temporary or permanent, proceeding from joy, sorrow, wonder, or any other exciting cause: and this certainly suits with the etymology, *ἐκστασις*.

From sorrow:

Where sighs, and groans, and shrieks that rent the air—

Are made, not mark'd: where violent sorrow seems

A modern [i. e. common] *ecstasy*.

Macb. iv. 3.

From wonder and terror, mixed with anger:

— Follow them swiftly,

And hinder them from what this *ecstasy*

May now provoke them to.

Temp. iii. 3.

Madness, a particular fit or paroxysm of it:

C. How say you now, is not your husband mad?

A. His incivility confirms no less.—

C. Mark how he trembles in his *ecstasy*.

Com. E. iv. 4.

Fixed insanity:

— That noble and most sovereign reason,

Like sweet bells jangled out of tune, and harsh;

That unmatch'd form and feature of blown youth

Blasted with *ecstasy*.

Hamlet. iii. 1.

Again:

— *Ecstasy!*

My pulse as yours doth temperately keep time,

And makes as healthful music: It is not *madness*

That I have utter'd: bring me to the test,

And I'll matter will reward, which *madness*

Would gambol from.

Ib. iii. 4.

Most of these instances, and some others, are noticed by Johnson; but it is not mentioned that these senses are no longer given to the word.

EDDER, for a viper, is found in some old authors, and is evidently the same as *adder*, which is still in common use. Both from the Saxon, *æddep*. It is the only poisonous serpent of this country.

TO EDIFY. To build. The primitive sense of the word, from its etymology; and long the only sense in use.

There was an holy chapel *edifyde*,
Wherein the hermit dewily went to say
His holy things, each morn and eventide. *Sp. F. Q. I. i. 34.*
For see what workes, what infinite expense,
What monuments of zeale they *edifye*.

Daniel, Civ. Wars, vi. 33.

EDWARD SHOVELBOARDS, for Edward's Shovel-board shillings; a coin of Edward the Sixth. They were broad shillings, particularly used in playing the game of shovel-board. See **SHOVELBOARD**.

And two *Edward shovel-boards*, that cost me two shilling and two pence a-piece of Yewd Miller. *Mer. W. W. I. 1.*

The expression was probably low and ludicrous at the time, by its being given to Master Slender.

EFF. Soon, quickly. Saxon. Frequently so used by Spenser, and occasionally by his contemporaries. See **Todd**.

But properly, afterwards, as here;

— *Eff*, when yeares

More ripe as reason lent to choose our peares,
Ourselves in league of vowed love we knitt. *Sp. F. Q. II. iv. 18.*

EFFEST. Certainly put as a corruption of *deffest*.

See, marry, that's the *effest* way. *Much Ado, iv. 2.*

See **DEFT**.

EFT-SITHES. Ofttimes.

Which way *eft-sithes*, while that our kingdome dured,
Th' unfortunate Andromache alone
Resorted to the parents of her make. *Ld. Surry, Æneid. 2.*

EFTSOONS. Immediately, soon after; the Saxon *eft* properly meaning after. It was beginning to be obsolete in the time of Spenser, who, however, very frequently uses it. It occurs but rarely in the dramatic writers of that time.

Eftsoones I thought her such as she me told,
And would have kill'd her. *Sp. F. Q. I. ii. 39.*
But seeing me *eftsoones*, he took his heels,
And threw his garment from him in all haste.

Lingua, O. Pl. v. 137

EGAL. Equal. French.

Troubled, confounded thus; and for the extent
Of *egal* justice, us'd in such contempt. *Tit. And. iv. 4.*
So these, whose *egal* state bred envy pale of hue.

Romans & Juliet, Suppl. to Sh. i. 979.

Wherefore, O king, I speake as one for all,
Sith all as one do beare you *egal* faith.

Ferrex & Porrex, O. Pl. i. 113.

All men being yet for the most part rude, and in a manner popularly *egal*.

Puteash. Art. of Engl. Poetic, B. II. chap. xv.

EGALLY. Equally.

In every degree and sort of men virtue is commendable, but not *egally*: not only because men's estates are unequal, but for that also virtue itself is not in every respect of *egal* value and estimation.

Puteash, Art. of E. Poetic, B. I. ch. xv.

The same author uses *equal* also in the same page.

EGALNESS. Equality.

And such an *egalnesse* hath nature made
Betweene the brethren of one father's seede.

Ferrex & Porrex, O. Pl. i. 117.

EGG-SATURDAY. Festum ovorum, in the old calendars. A moveable feast, being the Saturday preceding Shrove Tuesday.

On the sixt of February, beeing *egge Satterday*, it pleased some gentlemen schollers to make a dauncing night of it.

Misc. Ant. Angl. in Christmas Pr. p. 68.

See **PASCH-EGGS**.

EGGS AND BUTTER were commonly eaten at breakfast, before the introduction of tea; but meat was more usual.

They are up already, and call for *eggs and butter*; they will away presently. *1 Hen. IV. ii. 1.*

Buttered eggs were the breakfast of the fifth Earl of Northumberland and his Lady in Lent. See his *Household Book*, published by Dr. Percy.

EGGS FOR MONEY. Apparently a proverbial expression, when a person was either awed by threats, or overreached by subtlety, to give money upon a trifling or fictitious consideration.

— Mine honest friend,

Will you take *eggs* for money? *Wint. T. i. 2.*

That is, Will you suffer yourself to be bullied, or cheated? The answer is suitable to this interpretation:

No, my lord, I'll fight.

An insult of this kind seems to be shown in the following passage:

And for the rest of your money, I sent it to one Captain Carre-gut; he swore to me his father was my lord mayor's cook, and that by Easter next you should have the principal, and *eggs* for the use, indeed, Sir.

Match at Mdn. O. Pl. vii. 432.

This seems the purposed insult of a bully, who thought any answer sufficient for the fool he took the money from; and the reply of him to whom this answer is reported, seems to show that it was a matter of notorious ignominy to be so put off:

O rogue, rogue, I shall have *eggs* for my money; I must hang myself. *Ibid.*

Who, notwithstanding his high promises, having also the king's power, is yet content to take *eggs* for his money, and to bring him in at leisure. *Stow's Annals, M m m 6.*

In the character of Coriat, prefixed to his *Travels*, where it is said in the text, "He will buy his *eggs*, his puddings, &c. in the Atticke dialect," it is added, in a note, "I meane when he travelled. A thing I know he scorned to do since he came home." Sign. [b 5].

EGLANTINE. The sweet briar. *Aiglantine*, or *aiglantier*, Fr. which Menage derives from acanthus. In modern French it is written *eglantine*, as in English. Bomare, in his *Dictionary of Natural History*, describes it as the *cynorrhodon*, or wild rose. The sweetness of the leaf is noticed by Shakespeare:

The leaf of *eglantine*, whom not to slander,
Out sweeten'd not thy breath. *Cymb. iv. 2.*

Herrick has an epigram upon it, which has merit:

From this bleeding hand of mine
Take this sprig of *eglantine*,
Which, tho' sweet unto your smell,
Yet the fretful bryar will tell,
He who plucks the sweets shall prove

Many thorns to be in love. *Works, p. 99.*

Milton has distinguished the sweet briar and the *eglantine*:

Through the sweet-briar, or the vine,
Or the twisted *eglantine*. *Allegro, v. 47.*

Eglantine has sometimes been erroneously taken for the honey-suckle, and it seems more than probable that Milton so understood it, by his calling it *twisted*. If not, he must have meant the wild rose. It is still a common word in poetry.

EGMA. A purposed corruption of enigma, which it immediately follows.

A. Some enigma, some riddle; come,—thy *l'envoy*, begin.

C. No *egma*, no riddle, no *l'envoy*; no *salve* in the male, Sir.
Love's L. L. iii. 1.
 "In the male," certainly means in the packet or budget. Costard mistakes these words for the names of plasters for his broken shin, and prefers a plantain-leaf. See **MALE**.

EILD. See **ELD**.

ERIE. The same as **AERY**, q. v. In the following passage it means a hawk, or falcon; or, perhaps, brood of them:

— Kings
 Strove for that *erie*, on whose scaling wings
 Monarchs in gold refin'd as much would lay
 As might a month an army royal pay.
Browne, Brit. Post. vol. ii. p. 23.

And again:

Nor any other lording of the air
 Durst with this *erie* for their wing prepare. *Ibid.*

EISEL. Vinegar. A Saxon word, used by Chaucer:

She was like thing for hungry ded,
 That had her life only by bred
 Knedin with *eisel* strong and egre. *Rom. of the Rose*, v. 215.

And Skelton:

He paid a bitter pencion
 For man's redemption,
 He dranke *eisel* and gall
 To redeme us withal. *Poems*, Sign. P 3.

It occurs also in an old ballad:

God that dyed for us all,
 And drank both *eyell* and gall,
 Bring us out of bale. *Ritson's Anc. Pop. Poetry*, p. 35.

Dr. Johnson quotes a similar passage from *Sir Thomas More*.

There is indeed no doubt that *eisel* meant vinegar, nor even that Shakespeare has used it in that sense: Whilst, like a willing patient, I will drink
 Potions of *eyell*, 'gainst my strong infection. *Sonnet* 111.

But in the following passage it seems that it must be put for the name of a Danish river:

— Show me what thou'lt do!
 Wou't weep? wou't fight? wou't fast? wou't tear thyself?
 Wou't drink up *Eisel*? eat a crocodile?
 I'll do't. *Hamlet*, v. 1.

There is said to be a river *Oesil* in Denmark, or if not, Shakespeare might think there was. *Yssel* has been mentioned, but that is in Holland; and even Nile, but that is as remote from the reading as from the place. The question was much disputed between Messrs. Steevens and Malone, the former being for the river, the latter for the vinegar; and he endeavoured even to get over the *drink up*, which stood much in his way. But after all, the challenge to drink *vinegar*, in such a rant, is so inconsistent, and even ridiculous, that we must decide for the river, whether its name can be exactly found or not. To drink up a river, and eat a crocodile, with his impenetrable scales, are two things equally impossible. There is no kind of comparison between the others. In the folios it is printed *Eisile*.

EKE. Also, Saxon.

And I to Page shall *eke* unfold,
 How Falstaff, varlet vile,
 His dove will prove, his gold will hold,
 And his soft couch defile. *Mer. W. W.* i. 3.
 Most briskly juvenal, and *eke* most lovely Jew. *Mids. N. D.* iii. 1.

This word occurs almost in every page of Spenser, and in the *Mirror for Magistrates*.

Accusing highest Jove and gods ingrate,
 And *eke* blaspheming Heaven bitterly. *F. Q. II.* vii. 40.

Eke lustfull life, that sleeps in sinks of sin,
 Procures a plague. *Mirr. for Mag. Legend of Mempricius*.
 I lusted *eke*, as lasie lechers use. *Ibid.*

But it was then growing obsolete, and is therefore admitted by Shakespeare only in burlesque passages.

ELD. Old age, old people; ealþ, Sax.

— For all thy blessed youth
 Becomes as aged, and doth beg the alms
 Of palsied *eld*. *Meas. for M.* iii. 1.

— And well you know,
 The superstitious idle-headed *eld*
 Receiv'd and did deliver to our age
 This tale of Hearnie the hunter for a truth. *Mer. W. W.* iv. 4.
 Seems that through many years thy wits thee false,
 And that weak *eld* hath left thee nothing wise. *Spens. F. Q. II.* iii. 16.

It is sometimes written *eild*:

Whose graver years would for no labour yield;
 His age was full of puissance and might;
 Two soons he had to guard his noble *eild*. *Fairfax. Tasso*, iii. 35.

For age, or time of life in general, even infancy:

The angel good appointed for the guard
 Of noble *Fairmond* from his tender *eild*. *Fairfax. T.* vii. 80.

ELDER. To be crowned with elder was a disgrace.

You may make doves or vultures, roses or nettles, laurel for a
 garland, or elder for a disgrace. *Epil. to Alex. & Comp. O. Pl.* ii. 150.

Probably this was owing to the anecdote which Shakespeare has noticed, that Judas was hanged on a tree of that kind:

Well follow'd; Judas was hang'd on an elder.
Love's L. L. v. 2.

This legend of Judas, however it originated, was generally received.

He shall be your Judas, and you shall be his elder-tree to hang on.
B. Jons. Er. M. out of *H.* iv. 4.

Our gardens will prosper the better, when they have in them not one of these *elders*, whereupon so many covetous Judases hang themselves. *Nixon's Strange Foot-pou.*

Shakespeare also makes it an emblem of grief:

— Grow patience,
 And let the stinking elder, grief, untwine
 His perishing root, with the increasing vine. *Cymb.* iv. 2.

That is, let grief, the elder, cease to entwine its root with patience, the vine. It is obscurely expressed, but does not seem to require the alterations which have been proposed.

THE ELEMENT was often used formerly, for the air, or visible compass of the heavens; and I believe still is so in very low colloquial language.

The *element* itself, 'till seven years hence,
 Shall not behold her face at ample view. *Twel. N.* i. 1.

And the complexion of the *element*,
 It favours like the work we have in hand,
 Most bloody, fiery, and most terrible. *Jul. Cæs.* i. 3.

That is, the look of the sky.

These watergalls in her dim *element*,
 Foretell new storms to those already spent. *Sh. Rape of Lucr.* Suppl. i. 562.

Milton has used it, *Comus*, 299.

There was a notion, that all the elements were combined in the atmosphere, which therefore was the element of elements. When Cæsar says to Octavia, "The *elements* be kind to thee," he probably means only, "May you have fair and favourable weather in your voyage." *Ant. & Cleop.* iii. 2.

This seems to be the simple meaning, which some would obscure by refinement.

Coriolanus swears by the *elements*, which I fancy is equivalent to by the heavens:

— By the *elements*,

If e'er again I meet him heard to beard,
He's mine, or I am his.

Cor. i. 10.

ELEMENTS. Man was supposed to be composed of the four elements, the due proportion and commixture of which, in his composition, was what produced in him every kind of perfection, mental and bodily. The four temperaments, or complexions, which were supposed immediately to arise from the four humours (see *HUMOURS*), were also more remotely referred to the four elements. Thus, in *Microcosmus*, the four complexions enter, and, being asked by whom they are sent, reply, "Our parents, the four *elements*;" and each afterwards refers himself to his proper element: *Choler*, to fire; *Blood*, to air; *Phlegm*, to water; and *Melancholy*, to earth. O. Pl. ix. 122. No idea was ever more current, or more highly in favour, than this, particularly with the poets. Hence Sir Toby Belch inquires, "Does not our life consist of the four *elements*?" Twel. N. ii. 3.

It is said, as the highest possible commendation of Brutus,

His life was gentle; and the *elements*
So mix'd in him, that Nature might stand up
And say to all the world, This was a man.

Jul. Cæs. v. 5.

The following passage of Drayton's *Baron's Wars* has been remarked for its striking similarity:

In whom so mix'd the *elements* all lay,
That none to one could sovereignty impute;
As all did govern, so did all obey;
He of a temper was so absolute

As that it seem'd, when Nature him began,
She meant to shew all that might be in man.

iii. 40.

It has been doubted which author copied the other; but the thought was so much public property at that time, as to be obvious to every writer.

So Browne says of a lady, that such a jewel

— Was never sent

To be possess'd by one sole element:

But such a work Nature disposes and gave,
Where all the *elements* concordance have.

Brit. Past. i. 1. p. 8.

The thought of Shakespeare's 44th and 45th Sonnets, which form but one poem, turns chiefly upon this supposed combination; among other things he says,

My life being made of four, with two alone
Sinks down to death oppress'd with melancholy.

Suppl. to Sh. i. 618.

So Higgins, in the *Mirror for Magistrates*:

If we behold the substance of a man,
How he is made of *elements* by kind,
Of earth, of water, aire, and fire, than
We would full often call unto our inind,
That all our earthly joys we leave behind.

King Forrex, pag. 76.

Massinger has further pursued the thought:

— I've heard

Schoolmen affirm, man's body is compos'd
Of the four *elements*; and, as in league together
They nourish life, so each of them affords
Liberty to the soul, when it grows weary
Of this fleshy prison, &c.

Renegade, iii. 2.

And as the above passage composes the body thus, the following declares that some thought the soul had the same origin:

One thinks the soul is air; another, fire;
Another, blood diffus'd about the heart;
Another saith, the *elements* conspire,
And to her essence each doth give a part.

Sir John Davies, Im. of Soul, Ezordium.

Cleopatra, about to die, says,
I'm fire and air; my other *elements*
I give to baser life.

Ant. & Cl. v. 2.

On the contrary, when the mental qualities were in any way deranged, the *elements* were supposed to be ill mixed. Thus a madman is addressed in these terms:

I prithee, thou four *elements* ill brew'd,
Torment none but thyself: Away, I say,
Thou beast of passion, &c. B. & Fl. Nice Valour, Act i. p. 312.

ELIZABETH, SAINT. An Hungarian princess, daughter of Alexander II. King of Hungary, a long account of whose life and miracles is given by Alban Butler, on the day dedicated to her memory, which is the 19th of November, from sources considered by him as authentic. She is called, in the French Service Books, *Saint Elizabeth, veuve*. By a species of adulation very absurd, as addressed to Queen Elizabeth, (the bulwark of the Protestant cause,) this Saint's day was kept as a festival in her reign.

Thence the 19th day, being Saynt Elizabeth's day, th' Erie of Comerland, th' Erie of Essex, and my L. Burge, dyd chaleng all comers, sex courses apence, whiche was very honorably performed.

Lodge's Illustrations, vol. iii. p. 13.

The honour of a festival day seems not to have been granted to Elizabeth, mother of John the Baptist. Relics of the Hungarian saint are preserved at Brussels, and in the electoral treasury at Hanover! So says Butler.

To ELF. To entangle in knots, such as *elf-locks*. It was supposed to be a spiteful amusement of Queen Mab, and her subjects, to twist the hair of human creatures, or the manes and tails of horses, into hard knots, which it was not fortunate to untangle.

— My face I'll graine with filth,

Blanket my loins; *elf* all my hair in knots.

Learn, ii. 3.

ELF-LOCKS. Locks clotted together in the manner above mentioned. It is not probable that the terrible disease called *plica polonica* could have been alluded to, as some have supposed.

— This is that very Mab,

That plucks the manes of horses in the night,
And cals the *elf-locks* in foul sluttish hairs,
Which once untangled much misfortune bodes.

She tore her *elfish* knots of haire, as blacke,
And full of dust, as any collyer's sacke.

Brown, Brit. Past. ii. 1. p. 13.

His black haire hung dangling about his eares like *elfe-locks*, that I cannot be persuaded but some succubus begot him on a witch. Fennor's Compter's Common-wealth, in Cens. Lit. x. p. 301.

ELSE. Rather licentiously used for others.

— Bastards and else.

K. John, ii. 1.

ELTHAM MOTION. A contrivance shown at Eltham, and pretended to be a perpetual motion.

I dwell in a windmill! the perpetual motion is here, and not at Eltham.

B. Jon. Episcane, v. 3.

It is alluded to in one of Jonson's epigrams, under the name of *The Eltham Thing*:

See you yond' motion? — not the old fa-ding,
Nor captaine Pod, nor yet the *Eltham thing*.
And think them bappy, when may be shew'd for a penny
The Fleet street naudrakes, that heav'nly motion of *Eltham*.

Epigr. xcvi.

Verses prefixed to Coriat, [18].

EMBALLING. The ceremony of carrying the ball, as Queen, at a coronation. The word was probably coined by Shakespeare for the occasion. Mr. Toller

objects to that interpretation, because, he says, a Queen consort has not that ensign of royalty. But the sense of the passage enforces this meaning upon us, and Shakespeare might not think of that distinction. He would know that Queen Elizabeth carried the ball, and might naturally conclude the same of other queens.

— In faith, for little England
You'd venture an *emballing*: I myself
Would for Carnarvonshire, although there 'longed
No more to the crown but that. *Hen. VIII. ii. 3.*

This is Dr. Johnson's explanation, and it is clearly the best, among many. One of them is offensive, without being at all probable.

TO EMBASE. To make base. Debase is now used instead of this.

But then the more your own mishap I rue,
That are so much by so mean love *embas'd*. *Spens. Sonnet, 82.*
Thou art *embas'd*; and at this instant yield'st
Thy proud neck to a miserable yoke. *Cornelia, O. Pl. ii. 263.*

It was used by later writers, as South, and others, as may be seen in Johnson's Dictionary.

TO EMBAY, for embathe. To bathe. Metaphorically, to delight.

Whiles every sence the humour sweet *embay'd*,
And slumbering soft my heart did steal away. *Sp. F. Q. I. ix. 13.*
In the warm sun he doth himself *embay*. *Id. Muisopotmos, v. 206.*

Their swords both points and edges sharp *embay*
In purple blood, where'er they hit or light. *Fairf. Tasso, xii. 62.*

TO EMBAYLE, or EMBALE. To enclose, or pack up as in a bale.

And her straight legs most bravely were *embayl'd*
In golden buskins of costly cordwayne. *Sp. F. Q. II. iii. 97.*

EMBERINGS. The fasts of the ember weeks. See *Todd*.

EMBOSSED. Blown and fatigued with being chased, so as not to be able to hold out much longer; or, according to some, swelled in the joints. From *bosse*, a humour, Fr. Mr. Malone deduces it from *embogar*, Spanish; but it is not likely that we should have a hunting term from Spain. France was most probably our mistress in this, as well as many other sports, and we must have it from *emboucher*, or *embosser*; the former most probably, if Turberville's definition be right: "having the mouth full of foam." See *EMBOST*. A term of hunting.

When the hart is foamy at the mouth, we say, that he is *embos'd*. *Turberville on Hunt. p. 242.*

It seems in the following passage to mean "foaming with rage," and not any thing of fatigue:

— O he is more mad
Than Telamon for his shield: the boar of Thessaly
Was never so *embossed*. *Ant. & Cl. iv. 11.*

In the next, it appears rather more likely to mean swelling with protuberances, which is the common and still current sense of the word;

Which once a day with his *embossed* froth
The sea shall cover. *Tim. of A. v. 3.*
So we have "*emboss'd* carbuncle," in *Lear*, ii. 4.

Here it means worn out with fatigue:

— I am *embost*
With trotting all the streets to find Pandolfo. *Albumazar, O. Pl. vii. 235.*

In the passage of Spenser which Upton thought so difficult, I have little doubt that to *emboss* means simply to fatigue:

But by ensample of the last dayes losse,
None of them rashly durst to her approach,
Ne in so glorious spoile themselves *embosse*. *F. Q. III. i. 64.*

That is, "Nor fatigue themselves by attempting so glorious spoil."

EMBRASURES, for embraces.

— Forcibly prevents
Our lock'd *embrasures*, strangles our dear vows. *Tr. & Cr. iv. 4.*

TO EMBRUE, in the sense of to strain, or distil.

Some bathed kisses, and did soot *embrue*
The sugred liquor through his melting lips. *Spens. F. Q. II. v. 33.*

EME, or EAM. An uncle. *Eame*, Sax. *Eam* is more proper, on account of the etymology, but *eme* is perhaps more common.

While they were young, Cossibelan their *eme*
Was by the people chosen in their stead. *Spens. F. Q. II. x. 47.*

— Henry Hotspur, and his rance
The earl of Worcester. *Drayt. Polyoth. 22. p. 1070.*

See the First Part of *Henry IV.*

Daughter, she says, fly, fly; behold thy dame
Foreshews the treasons of thy wretched *eam*. *Fairf. Tasso, iv. 49.*

The nephews straight depos'd were by the *eam*.
Mirror for Mag. p. 438.

Mr. Todd says it is still used in some parts of Staffordshire. Grose's, and other Glossaries, mark it is a northern word.

EMERALD. To look through one, apparently to look with pleasure and ease; perhaps from the pleasant green hue of the stone, or some supposed occult quality in it.

But alwaies, though not laughing, yet looking through an *emerald*
at others jarres. *Euph. Engl. li. 1.*

This is said of England, on account of her security in foreign contests.

EMMANUEL. Formerly prefixed, probably from pious motives, to letters missive, and other public deeds.

C. What is thy name?
Cl. Emmanuel.

D. They use to write it on the top of letters; 'twill go hard with you. *2 Hen. VI. iv. 2.*

In the old play of *The famous Victories of Henry V.*, &c. the broad seal of the King is called by this name:

I beseech your grace to deliver me your safe
Conduct, under your broad seal, *Emmanuel*.

Which the King does, and issues the order almost in the same words. See the note on the above passage.

TO EMMEW. To restrain, to keep in a *mew*, or cage, either by force or terror.

— This outward-sainted deputy,
Whose settled visage, and deliberate word
Nips youth 't' th' head, and follies doth *emmeno*
As fawcon doth the fowl. *Meas. for M. iii. 1.*

EMMOVE. A compound of move, used by Spenser, and in imitation of him by Thomson, when writing in his stanza, in the *Castle of Indolence*. See *Todd*.

EMONY, for Emonia, or Hæmonia. Part of Thessaly, where was Pharsalia.

War that hath sought th' Aonian fame to rear
In warlike *Emony*. *Cornelia, O. Pl. ii. 244.*

EMPEACH, v. To hinder; from *empescher*, Fr. It has been thought that this should be used, as a distinct word from *impeach*, for to accuse; but the similarity is perhaps too great for confusion to be avoided. Mr. Todd exemplifies this sense from Elyot and Spenser.

EMPERY. A kingdom; from *empere*, old Fr.

— A lady
So fair, and fasten'd to an *emperey*,
Would make the greatest king double. *Cymb. i. 7.*

More commonly, sovereign authority, dominion :

— Or there we'll sit

Ruling, in large and ample *empire*

O'er France, and all her almost kingly dukedoms. *Hen. V. i. 2.*

Do exercise your mirthless *empire*. *Cornelia, O. Pl. ii. 246.*

Bring all the nymphs within her *empire*

To be assistant in her sorrowing.

Brown, Brit. Past. i. 5. p. 120.

Proud Mersey is so great in entering of the main,

As he would make a shew for *empire* to stand.

Drayt. Polyolb. 11. p. 861.

EMPIRICICK, for empirical. Whether a license of the author, or an intended error of the speaker, or a real error of the press, is not quite clear.

The most sovereign prescription in Galen is but *empirickick*.

Coriol. ii. 1.

The first folios have it *emperickquitique*. The speaker is Menenius, who coins words at pleasure. Alluding to Aufidius, he says, "I would not have been so *fisidius* for all the chests in Coriolii." *Ibid.*

EMPRIE. Apparently used for implement.

See, sweet, here are the engines that must do't.

(Namely, an iron crow and a halter.)

— My stay hath been prolonged

With hunting obscure nooks for these employments.

Widow's Tears, O. Pl. vi. 220.

So Malvolio, taking up the feigned letter of

Olivia, says,

What *employment* have we here?

Twel. N. ii. 5.

Which however might bear its usual sense, without much violence. Warburton says it is equivalent to "What have we to do here?"

EMPRESA, the same as *impresa*. Device or motto on a shield, &c.

Thy name as my *impresa* will I beare.

Drayton's Matilda.

See **IMPRESA**.

EMPRISE. Enterprise. *Emprise*, Fr. Very commonly used by Spenser.

Therewith Sir Guyon left his first *emprise*,

And turning to that woman fast her heat. *Sp. F. Q. II. iv. 12.*

Not hope of praise, nor thirst of worldly good,

Induced us to follow this *emprise*. *Fairf. Tasso, ii. 83.*

It is still a poetical word, having been used by Milton and Pope.

ENACTURE. Action, or effect.

The violence of either grief or joy

Their own *enactures* with themselves destroy.

Ham. iii. 2.

ENAUINTER, *adv.* Lest. A word peculiar to Spenser; whether provincial or antiquated, has not been made out.

Anger nould let him speak to the tree,

Enauinter his rage moult cooled be. *Spens. Sh. Kal. Feb. 199.*

With them it fits to care for their heir,

Enauinter their heritage do impair.

Id. May, 77.

ENCAVE. To hide, as in a cave.

— Do but *encave* yourself,

And mark the flery, the gibes, and notable scorns,

That dwell in e'ry region of his face.

Oth. iv. 1.

Compounds with *en* were almost made at pleasure, while our language was forming, and hardly require explanation.

ENCHASON. Occasion. *Enchaison*, old Fr. See **ROQUEFORT**.

Thou raillest on right without reason,

And blamest him much for small *enchason*.

Spens. Shep. K. May, 146.

Certes, said he, well mote I shame to tell

The fond *enchason* that me hether led. *Spens. F. Q. II. i. 30.*

An antiquated word in Spenser's time.

ENDIAPRED. Variegated, diversified in colour. See

DIAPER.

Who views the troubled bosome of the maine

Endiaped with cole-black porpises.

Cl. Tib. Nero, Tragedy, sign. G. 2.

ENDOSS, *v.* To put on, or mark upon. *Endosser*, Fr. This and *endorse* are of the same origin; only *endorser* is older French than *endosser*. Both mean originally to put on the back, from *dorsum*.

Gave me a shield, in which he did *endoss*

His dear Redeemer's badge upon the boss.

Spens. F. Q. V. xi. 53.

Both here, and in his *Colin Clout*, l. 632, it is used for to put on by painting or engraving.

TO ENFEOFF. To grant out as a feoff, fief, or estate; to give up.

Grew a companion to the common streets,

Enfeoff'd himself to popularity.

1 Hen. IV. iii. 2.

ENFOULDRED. A word peculiar to Spenser, and conjectured to be made from *fouldroyer*, the antiquated form of *foudroyer*, in French. If so, it must mean "thundered out with it."

With fowle *enfoldred* smoake and flashing fire.

Spens. F. Q. I. xi. 40.

ENGLE, or **ENGLE**. I fear nothing better can be made of this word than a different spelling of *ingle*, which is often used as a favourite, and sometimes of the worst kind.

What between his mistress abroad, and his *eagle* at home, high fare, &c.—he thinks the hours have no wings.

B. Jon. Silent W. i. 1.

Possibly it was a cant term among the players, for the boys belonging to the theatre:

What, shall I have my son a stager now? for the players to make *engles* of.

Id. Poetaster, i. 1.

No, you manningizing slave, I will not part from 'em. You'll sell them for *engles*, you.

Id. ib. iii. 4.

The children who speak the prologue to *Cynthia's Revels*, call themselves *enghles*:

And swent for every venial trespass we commit, as some author would if he had such fine *enghles* as we.

Prot.

Shakespeare, to his credit, has not the word at all, unless we turn the "ancient angel," in the *Taming of the Shrew*, into an *engle*, which I should much scruple to do. See **INGLE**.

TO ENGLE. To coax, or cajole, as a favourite might do. To *ingle* is used exactly in the same manner.

I'll presently go and *engle* some broker for a poet's gown, and bespeak a garland.

B. Jon. Poetaster, ii. 2. at the end.

ENGINE, for *ingin*; from *ingenium*, wit.

These quaint questions (were I) the apostles would never have soluted with like quickness of *engin*, as our Dunsen do.

Chaloner's Moria Enc. M. 1.

See **ENGINE**.

AN ENGINE sometimes meant the rack.

Which, like an *engine*, wrench'd my frame of nature

From the fixt place.

Lear, i. 4.

Shall murderers be there for ever dying,

Their souls shot through with adlers, torn on *engines*?

B. & Fl. Night-walker, Act iv.

In *Temp.* ii. 1. it may mean a rack, or other instrument of torture. It signified also a warlike engine, or military machine, used for throwing arrows, and other missiles:

When he walks he moves like an *engine*, and the ground shrinks before his treading.

Coriol. v. 4.

So also in *Tr. & Cr.* ii. 3.

Arcite is gently visag'd, yet his eye

Is like an *engine* bent.

Two Noble Kinsm. v. 4.

Though he, as *engines arrows*, shot forth wit,
Yet aim'd with all the proper marks to hit,
His ink ne'er stain'd the surplice.

West's Poem, prefixed to Randolph's Poems, B. 5.

ENGLAND'S JOY. The name of an old play, now lost;
written perhaps by Nich. Breton.

Let me see — the author of the Bold Beauchamps,
And *England's Joy*.
P. The last was a well writ piece, I assure you;
A Breton, I take it, and Shakspeare's very way.

Goblins, O. Pl. x. 172.

And poore old Vennor, that plain dealing man,
Who acted *England's Joy* first at the Swan.

Taylor, Water P. pag. 162.

TO ENGRAVE. To put into a grave, to bury.

The sist had charge of them now being dead,
In seemly sort their corse to engrave. *Spens. F. Q. I. x. 42.*
See also II. i. 60.

Ten in the hundred lies here engrav'd,
'Tis a hundred to ten his soul is not sav'd. *Epitaph on John*
a Cosme, attributed to Shaks. Prolog. to Sh. p. 180.

The quick with face to face engrav'd he,
Each other's death that each might living see.

Mirror for Mag. p. 441.

TO ENGROSS. To fatten, or make gross.

Not sleeping to engross his idle body,
But praying to enrich his watchful soul. *Rich. III. iii. 7.*

Also to make large, or heap together:
For this they have engrossed, and pil'd up
The canker'd heaps of strung-achieved gold. *2 Hen. IV. iv. 4.*

ENGROSSMENTS. Accumulations, heaps of wealth.

— This bitter taste
Yield his engrossments to the ending father. *2 Hen. IV. iv. 4.*
That is, "Such is the unpleasant consequence of
his gains, to a father at the close of life."

TO ENHALSE. To clasp round the neck; from *halse*,
a neck. See *HALSE*.

First to mine lunc cometh my brother false;
Embraceth me; well met, good brother Scales,
And weeps withal; the other me *enhalse*,
With welcome cosin, now welcome out of Wales.

Mirror for Magist. p. 406.

ENMESH, v. To enclose in the meshes of a net.
Found only in the following passage:

And out of her own goodness make the net
That shall *enmesh* them all. *Othello, ii. 3.*

ENOW. Though Dr. Johnson considers this as the
plural of *enough*, and gives examples accordingly,
there is no doubt that it is now obsolete, except in
some provincial dialects. We now say men enough,
horses enough, &c. Probably it never was more
than a different pronunciation of enough, there being
no etymological reason for the two senses. The last
syllable was sounded like the adverb *now*.

Am. When wilt thou think my torments are *enow*?
Echo. Now.

Rand. Amyntas, Act v. sc. 8.

In some counties they say *enew*.

TO ENRACE. To implant. *Enraciner*, Fr. Spenser
says of the human soul,

Which powre retaining still, or more or lesse
When she in fleshly seede is eft *enraced*,
Through every part she doth the same impress,
According as the heavens have her graced.

Hymn on Beauty, l. 113.

TO ENSCONCE. To fortify, to protect as with a fort;
a *SCONCE* signifying a kind of petty fortification.
Written also *INSCONCE*.

And yet you, rogne, will *ensconce* your rage, your eat-a-moun-
tain looks, your red-lattice phrases, and your bold, beating oaths,
under the shelter of your honour. *Mer. W. W. ii. 2.*

I will *ensconce* me behind the arras.

Mer. W. W. iii. 3.

So in *All's W. ii. 3.*

Against that time do I *ensconce* me here,
Within the knowledge of mine own desert. *Sh. Sonnet, 49.*
Convey him to the sanctuary of rebels,
Nestorius' house, where our proud brother has
Ensconced himself. *B. & Fl. or Shirley, Coronat. v. 1.*
And therein so *ensconced* his secret evil,
That jealousy itself could not mistrust.

Sh. Rape of Lucr. Suppl. i. 550.

TO ENSEAM. To fatten, or grease; from *seam*, grease.
In the rank sweat of an *enscamed* bed. *Hamlet. iii. 4.*

Also, as from *seam*, a juncture made by sewing, to
unite or enclose. "Come, I'll *ensem* you," are the
words of Monsieur, to Bussy d'Ambois, introducing
him to the ladies; meaning, "Come, I'll unite you
to their party," or, as the French call it, *faufiler*.
Hence surely it ought to be interpreted *encloses*, or
contains, in the following passage of Spenser:

And bounteous Trent, that in himself *ensem*s
Both thirty sorts of fish, and thirty sundry streams.

F. Q. IV. xi. 35.

The commentators, who here explain it *fattens*, do
not seem to have observed that the word is applied
not only to the fishes, which might be *fattened*, but
also to the streams. See *SEAM* and *INSEAME*.

ENSEAR, or perhaps ENSERE. Dr. Johnson explains
it *sear up*, or cauterize; but I suspect that no more
is meant than *dry up*, from *sere*, dry.

Ensere thy fertile and conceivous womb,
Let it no more bring out ungrateful man. *Timon, iv. 3.*

ENSHIELD, for enshielded. Covered as with a shield.
Some have conjectured *inshelled*, which word occurs
in *Coriolanus*. The difference is not important.

— As these black masks

Proclaim an *enshield* beauty, ten times louder
Than beauty could display it. *Meas. for M. ii. 1.*

TO ENSNARLE. To insnare, or entangle. Spenser
uses the word *snarl* in the sense of twisted or knotted,
applied to hair:

They in awayt would closely him *ensnarle*,
Ere to his den he backward could recyle. *F. Q. V. ix. 9.*

ENTAYLD, part. Engraved, cut in like a seal. *Intag-
liato, Ital.*

All bar'd with golden bendes, which were *entayld*
With curious antiques. *Sp. F. Q. II. ii. 27.*

Over the doore whereof yee shall find the armes of my husband
entayld in marble. *Palace of Pleas. vol. ii. H. 17.*

Spenser uses *entail* also for carving. *F. Q. II.
vii. 4.*

ENTER-DEALE, s. Meditation, design; or perhaps
rather intercourse, dealing together. See *INTER-
DEAL*.

For he is practis'd well in policy,
And thereto doth his courting most apply,
To learn the *enterdeale* of princes strange,
To mark th' intent of counsels, &c. *Sp. Moth. Hubb. T. 783.*

ENTHRONISED, part. Enthroned.
Should be there openly *enthronised* as the very elected king.

Koller, Hist. of the Turks, 922.

Accented *enthronised*. See *INTHRONIZED*.

TO ENTRAIL, v. To entwine, or twist together.

And each one had a little wicker basket
Made of fine twigs, *entrailed* curiously.
Before they fastened were under her knee
In a rich jewel, and therein *entrayld*
The ends of all the knots. *Id. F. Q. II. iii. 27.*

ENTRAÎLE. Fold, or twist. *Intralasciare*, Ital., or *entraile*, Fr.

— Whose folds display,
Were stretch'd now forth at length without *entraile*.

Spens. F. Q. I. i. 16.

The bowels might be called *entrailes* from being so curiously twisted as they are, unless the word was borrowed from the French.

TO ENTREAT. To treat or use well or ill. The second sense of the word in Johnson.

Uncle, you say the queen is at your house,
For Heaven's sake fairly let her be *entreated*. *Rich. II. iii. 1.*
Who for the same him foully did *entreat*.

Spens. Moth. Hubb. Tale, v. 922.

Hence, to entertain or to receive, metaphorically:

In which she often us'd from open heat
Herself to shroud and pleasures to *entreat*.

Spens. F. Q. II. vii. 53.

ENTREATMENT. Entertainment, conversation.

— From this time

Be somewhat scancer of your maiden presence;

Set your *entreatments* at a higher rate

Than a command to parley.

Ham. i. 3.

So also *entreaty*, in Johnson.

ENVIRON, adv. All around. Exactly the French adverb *environ*. The original French word was *viron*, of which this is a compound. See *Ménage, Origines*.

Lord Godfrey's eye three times *environ* goes,
To view what count'nance ev'ry warrior bears.

Faif. Tass. ii. 80.

The verb and substantive from this origin are still in use.

ENVOY. See *L'ENVOY*.

ENVY, for hatred, or ill-will. Not now used in that sense; but envy too frequently produces hatred.

— I forgive all

There cannot be those numberless offences

'Gainst me, I can't take peace with; no black *envy*

Shall make my grave.

Hen. VIII. ii. 1.

And here I cannot but applaud the ingenuity of Dr. Johnson's conjecture, who, for the clearing up of the passage, supposes *take* and *make* to have changed places:

— I can't *make* peace with; no black *envy*

Shall *take* my grave.

To take would then mean to blast, as it does not unusually. In the same sense *envy* occurs again in that play:

— Madam, this is a mere distraction,

You turn the good we offer into *envy*.

iii. 1.

Many such instances are given in the notes, and at *Merch. Ven. iv. 1.* and *O. Pl. ii. 319*. Hence *envy* is used by Shakespeare for angrily, indignantly:

— And hems, and beats her heart,

Spurns *envyously* at straws.

Ham. iv. 5.

EPHESIAN. Evidently a cant term, probably signifying a toper, or jovial companion, as Dr. Johnson conjectured.

Art thou there? it is thine host, thine *Ephesian*, calls.

Mer. W. W. iv. 5.

On the above passage Mr. Steevens says, that this word is like *Anthropophaginan*, which precedes it, merely a sounding word, to astonish Simple. This is refuted by the recurrence of it in *2 Hen. IV.*, where the context sufficiently explains it. Inquiring who are with Falstaff, the Prince says,

P. H. What company?

Page. Ephesians, my lord, of the old church. *2 Hen. IV. ii. 2.*

He means "Jolly companions of the old sort."

Why they were termed *Ephesians*, is not clear; and it would be in vain to conjecture the origin of so idle and familiar an expression.

EPICED, or EPICEDE. A funeral song. *Epicidium*, Lat.

And on the banks each cypresse bow'd his head,
To hear the swan sing his own *epiced*.

Brown, Brit. Past. l.v. pag. 112.

Mr. Todd gives instances of *epicede*. The Latin form, *epicedium*, has been more commonly used.

EQUIPAGE appears to have been a cant term, which Warburton conjectured to mean stolen goods. Dr. Farmer proves that it was a cant word, but does not quite ascertain its meaning.

Why then the world's mine oyster, which I with sword will open. I will retort the sum in *equipeage*. *Mer. W. W. ii. 2.*

Mr. Steevens thinks it means attendance; that is, "If you will lend me the money, I will pay the sum by waiting on you;" and quotes a passage in support of it, where it means rather state.

ERRA PATER. This was formerly very current as the name of an old astrologer, but who was meant by it, cannot so easily be determined. In Sion College Library there is a tract, entitled *Erra Pater's Predictions*; (see *Reading's Catalogue*). But this, on examination, proves to be nothing more than a companion to the English Almanack, dated 1694. The title is, "A Prognostication for ever, made by *Erra Pater*, a Jew born in Jewry, Doctor in Astronomy and Physic, very profitable to keep the body in health." Black letter. But the contents are only the usual idle rules for health, with an account of the fairs and highways subjoined. Almanacks also borrowed this name, with equal reason. Mr. Warton says of *Borde's Astronomical Tracts*, that he thinks they were "epitomized and bound up with *Erra Pater's almanacs*." *Hist. Engl. Poetry*, iii. 77.

Then walks a turn or two in *Viâ Lacted*,

And after six hours' conference with the stars,

Sleeps with old *Erra Pater*.

B. & Pl. Elder Bro. i. 2.

This was a hidden blessing, whose effects are not yet to be seen. 'Tis one of *Erra Pater's* predictions, 'tis intailed upon his issue. *T. Taylor's Cast over the Water, Dedication to the Reader*, p. 136.

Butler mentions him with Tycho Brahe:

In mathematics he was greater

Than Tycho Brahe, or *Erra Pater*.

Hudib. i. l. 1. 119.

But he had given that nick-name to William Lilly, the astrologer. He says, "O the infallibility of *Erra Pater*, Lilly!" *Mem. of 1649 and 50. p. 97*. In the above passage, however, it is most probable that he alluded to the original *Erra Pater*, for it does not appear that the other was more than an occasional sarcasm.

An *Erra-Pater* sometimes meant an almanack:

Yes, lest I erre in rules of husbandrie,

An *Erra Pater* keeps me companie,

To tell me which are good days, which are ill.

Honest Ghost, p. 105.

ERST. Formerly; the superlative of the Saxon *er*, which means before: therefore properly *erst*, first. It occurs so perpetually in all early authors, that instances seem hardly necessary:

Thy company, which *erst* was irksome to me,
I will endure.

As you I. ii. iii. 5.

That erst did follow thy proud chariot wheels. 2 *Hen. VI.* ii. 4.
Shakespeare has not used it very frequently; it was beginning in his time to be antiquated. Yet it is still retained in poetry.

ESCAPE. An irregularity, or transgression; an escape from the strict ties of duty. Often written 'scape.

Rome will despise her for this foul escape. *Tit. And. iv.* 2.
O thou great thunderer! dost thou behold
With watchfull eyes the subtle 'scapes of men.

Tamcred & Gismunda, O. Pl. ii. 197.

To ESCHEW. To avoid, or shun. From *eschever*, old French, which meant the same. Dr. Johnson has preferred the false etymology, *escheoir*, though Skinner, his usual guide, pronounces *eschever* the better. It is indeed undoubted; the word, and all its derivatives, may be seen in Cotgrave. The French word is itself deduced by Menage from *er-cavere*, to take care; whence also *echevin*. See him in *eschever*.

What cannot be *eschew'd* must be *embrac'd*. *Mer. W. W.* v. 5.

The word occurs often in the translation of the Bible. See Job, i. 1. and 8., and ii. 3., and in 1 Pet. iii. 11.

Those dangers grent you say to be foreshowne, &c.

— Cannot be knowne, or cannot be *eschew'd*. *Harr. Ariost. iv.* 26.

ESCOTED. Paid. From *scot*, a contribution, which is formed, as Du Cange says, from the Anglo-Saxon, *sceat*, money. See his Glossary, in *Escotum* and *Scot*: hence *scot* and *lot*.

Who maintains them? how are they *escoted*? *Hamlet. ii.* 2.

ESILE, or OISEL. Probably a Danish river. See *ESIEL*.

ESLOYNE, v. To remove. *Esloyguer*, old Fr.

From worldly cares he did himself *esloyne*,
And greatly shunned mainly exercise. *Spens. P. Q. I.* v. 20.

Donne has used it in the form of the more modern French, without the *s*, *elaigner*.

How I shall stay, though she *elaigne* me thus,
And how posterity shall know it too.

Dannc, Valediction to his Book.

Mr. Todd has found *elaignement* even in Shensstone.

ESPERANCE. Hope. French. Shakespeare uses it as if perfectly adopted into our language. In the Scottish dialect it was, as Dr. Jamieson shows.

An *esperance* so obstinately strong,
That doth invert th' attest of eyes and ears. *Tro. & Cress. v.* 2.

To be worst;
The lowest, and most dejected thing of fortune,
Stands still in *esperance*, lives not in fear. *Lear, iv.* 1.

Where it is used as a word of battle by Percy, it has the final *e* pronounced, as a French word. 1 *Hen. IV.* v. 2.

ESP'IAL. A spy. From the French, *espier*.

— By your *espials* were discovered
Two mightier troops than that the dauphin led. 1 *Hen. VI.* iv. 3.

Her father and myself, lawful *espials*,
Will so bestow ourselves, that, &c. *Hamlet. iii.* 1.

They hurt no man that is unarmed, unless he be an *espial*.
More's Utopia, by Robinson, P. 7.

The French king, advertised by *espials* of their determination,
prepareth also for the warres. *Holiusch. vol. ii.* M. 1.

Also for observation, or discovery. See *SPIAL*.

ESPRYED. Taken. *Esprise*, old Fr.

But she that was so much or more *espryed* with the raging
and intolerable fire of love. *Palace of Pleas. vol. ii.* S. 8.

ESSAY. To take the *essay* of a dish, or to try it, was the office of the *maître d'hôtel*, or, in very great houses, of the master carver, *écuyer tranchant*. It appears to have been done by dipping in a square piece of bread, and tasting it. When the company is seated, he is to

Come and uncover the meat, which was served in covered dishes, then taking the *essay* with a square slice of bread which was prepared for that use and purpose.

G. Rose's Instruct. for Officers of the Mouth, 1682. p. 20.

Often contracted to 'say. See *SAY*.

ESSES. The turnings of a river are oddly and quaintly compared by Browne to the collar of SS, or esses, worn by the Knights of the Garter:

Or to a mead a wanton river dresses,
With richest collars of her turning *esses*. *Brit. Past. I.* iv. p. 94.

Minshew tells us that they were worn by "great counsellors of estate, judges of this land," &c. but he does not say why they were formed like SS.

ESSOINE, or ESSOIGN. Excuse, indulgence for not appearing. From the French, *essoine*, or *exoine*. This has been variously derived, from *ἐξωίνωμαι*, from exonerare, or exideonare, barbarous Latin; but the best etymologists, as Du Cange, Menage, Vossius, Spelman, agree to deduce it from the barbarous Latin, *sunnis*, *sumnis*, or *somnis*, which meant an impediment. *Sunnis* itself is derived from *saunnis*, delay, Germ., or, as Hicke says with less probability, from *sunia*, truth, Mæso-Goth.

From everie worke he challenged *essoyne*,
For contemplation sake. *Spem. F. Q. I.* iv. 20.

Essoign is still a term in the common law; the *essoign-days* being those days on which the court sits to take *essoigns* or excuses for such as do not appear according to the summonses of the writ. The topics of *essoign* are classed into five kinds:—1. *De ultra mare*; 2. *De terra sancta*; 3. *De malo veniendi*; 4. *De malo lecti*; 5. *De servitio regis*. For being beyond sea, in the holy land, infirm, sick in bed, or on the king's service. There is an officer called clerk of the *essoigns*, by whom these pleas are registered. *Law Dict.*

ESTIMATE. Used for estimation, value.

And in it are the Lords York, Berkeley, and Seymour,
None else of name and noble *estimant*. *Rich. II.* ii. 3.—424. b.

ESTRADIOTS. A kind of dragoons used by the French. Menage derives it from the Italian, *stradiotti*, which, according to Guiccardini, were Greek soldiers in the service of Venice, who retained the appellation proper to them in their own language, *stratiota*, στρατιώται. Otherwise, it seems more obvious to derive them from *estrade*, or *strada*, as being light troops employed *battre l'estrade*, to scour the ways, for intelligence, and other purposes.

Accompanied with crosse-bowe men on horsebacke, *estradiots*,
and footmen. *Comines, by Danet, F.* 3.

Ph. de Commines describes the particular manner in which they were armed.

ESTRIDGE. The ostrich.

All plum'd like *estrigris*, that with the wind
Bated, like eagles having newly lath'd. 1 *Hen. IV.* iv. 1.

— To be furious,
Is to be frighted out of fear; and in that mood
The dove will peck the *estrigris*. *Ant. & Cl.* iii. 11.

Let them both remember that the *estrigris* digested hard yron
to preserve his health. *Euphuus, N.* 4. b.

Should the *estrige* snatch off the gallant's feather, the beaver his hat, the goat his gloves, the sheep his sute, the silkworm his stockings, the neate his shoes — he would be left in a cold condition.

Fuller, *Holy War*, p. 154.

ESTRO, s. for *Æstrum*. Literally the gadfly; metaphorically, any violent and irresistible impulse.

— But come, with this free heat,

(Or this same *estro*, or enthusiasm,
For these are phrases both poetical)
Will we go rate the prince.

Marston's *Parasitaster*, ii. *Anc. Dr.* ii. 337.

ETERNE. Eternal.

But in them Nature's copy's not *eternæ*.

Macb. iii. 2.

O Mars's armour, forg'd for proof *eternæ*.

Hamd. ii. 2.

O thou *Eternæ*! by whom all beings move.

Brown, Brit. Past. i. iv. p. 89.

For which we ought in all our hearts rejoice,
Because the eye *eternæ* all things foreseeeth.

Mirror for Mag. p. 384.

ETICKE, or **ETHIKE**, *adj.* Hectic. *Etique*, Fr. Here evidently agree fits.

A sickness, like the fever *eticke* fites,
Which shakes with cold when we do burne like fire.

Pygmal. & Cassand. iii. 1.

What saide I? lyke to *eticke* fites? thought neare.

Id. ibid.

Qahil sic thynghis war done in Scotland, Ambrose kyng of Britonis fell in ane dwynand seiknes namyt the *ethic fevir*.

Bellenden, cited by Dr. Jamieson.

This *ethic*, or *ettick* fever was, in fact, the consumption, but was also called an ague. An old medical book says, "Of the Consumption or Ethic Hectica. This is one of the most perilous agues that may light upon a man." *Moson's General Practice of Physick*, Part VI. cap. xi. p. 679.

I have the fever *ethic* right,
I burne within, consume without,
And having melted all my might,
Then followes death, without all doubt.

Willobie's Arisa, Cant. 43.

ETTIN. A giant. From *eten*, Sax. *id.* So derived by Dr. Leyden, in his Glossary to the *Complaynt of Scotland*. Dr. Jamieson rather inconsiderately objected to this etymology; but both Lye and Benson give *eten*, *gigas*, which they derive from *etan*, to eat. The origin is therefore undeniable.

For they say the king of Portugal cannot sit at his meat, but the giants and the *ettins* will come and snatch it from him.

B. & Fl. Knight of B. P. i. 1.

And, whether thou with doughty knight,
Arm'd or unarm'd, shalt enter fight;
Nay, with a gyant or an *ettin*,
Thou shalt be ever sure to beat him.

Cotton, Scoffer Scoft.

Eyttin is also preserved in the Scottish dialect, of which many examples are given by Jamieson, quarto Dict. As *ettin*, from its etymology, implies cannibalism, every giant might not deserve the name.

See also Chalmers's *Glossary to Sir David Lyndsay*.

EURIDES. A collective name for some of the western islands of Scotland. A corruption of *Ebuda*, which is the name given to them by Pliny. They are now called *Hebrides*, which is perhaps only a further corruption.

— As in th' Albanian seas,

The Arraus, and by them the scatter'd *Eubides*.

Drayt. Polygl. B. IX. p. 837.

The Orcaides, and all those *Eubides*, imbrac'd

In Neptune's aged arms.

Id. B. X. p. 844.

EUPHUISM. An affected style of conversation and writing, fashionable for some time in the court of Elizabeth, from the fame of Lyly's two performances,

entitled, *Euphues*, or the *Anatomy of Wit*, and *Euphues and his England*. This we learn only on the authority of Mr. Blount, who published six of his plays in 1632: he says, "Our nation are in his debt for a new English which he taught them. *Euphues and his England* began first that language. All our ladies were then his scollers, and that beaute in court who could not *parley Euphuesme*, was as little regarded as shee which now there speaks not French."

The work which had this extraordinary effect, is well characterized by R. Dodsley, in his preface to the old plays, who says, "It is an unnatural, affected jargon, in which the perpetual use of metaphors, allusions, allegories, and analogies, is to pass for wit; and stiff bombast for language." It may be added, that the author perpetually takes the liberty to allude to things that never had existence but in his own brain, as acknowledged and known, of which the following is a curious specimen:

The peacock is a bird for none but Juno, the dove for none but *Vesta*: none must wear *Venus* in a table but *Alexander*; none *Pallas* in a ring but *Ulysses*; for as there is but one phoenix in the world, so there is but one tree in *Arabia* where she buildeth.

Here the circumstances in *Italic* were, I believe, never thought of but by this author; which affectation of learning, without any sound foundation, has the coldest effect imaginable. The same he does with respect to the names and properties of natural productions. I have remarked above, in *CAMOMILE*, that Shakespeare meant to ridicule Lyly in what he introduces about it in *1 Hen. IV.* And in the character of *Osrick*, and *Hamlet's* burlesque of his affected language, we have a complete specimen of *Euphuism*. *Hamlet*. v. 2. Very fine people were sometimes said to be *Euphuist's*:

When the *Arcadian* and *Euphuist's* gentlemen have their tongues sharpened to set upon you. *Decker's Gull's Hornb.* ch. vi.

By *Arcadian* it should appear that a fashion was taken from the *Arcadia* of Sidney, as well as the *Euphues*. In Beaumont and Fletcher, *Euphues* is said in ridicule to be part of the furniture of an affected courtier:

It's nothing in him, but a piece of *Euphues*,
And twenty dozen of twelvepenny ribband.

Honest Man's Fortune, v. p. 451.

Drayton gives Sir Philip Sidney the credit of putting an end to *Euphuism*; but, alas! without discarding affectation, for the *Arcadia* is almost as absurdly affected as *Euphues*.

The noble Sidney, with this last arose,
That *heroc* for numbers and for prose,
That thoroughly pac'd our language, as to show
The plant-ous English hand in hand might go
With Greek and Latin; and did first reduce
Our tongue from *Lilly's* [Lyly's] writing then in use:
Talking of stones, stars, plants, of fishes, fies,
Playing with words, and idle similes.
As th' English apes, and very zanies be,
Of ev'ry thing, that they do hear and see,
So imitating his [Lyly's] ridiculous tricks,
They speak and write all like mere lunatics.

Drayton, Of Poets and Poety, p. 1256.

Ben Jonson strongly lashes this affectation of his times, in his *Discoveries*:

I do hear them say often, some men are not witty because they are not every where witty, than which nothing is more foolish. If an eye or a nose be an excellent part in the face, therefore be

all eye or nose? I think the eyebrow, the forehead, the cheek, chin, lip, or any part else, are as necessary and natural in the place. But now nothing is good that is natural; right and natural language seem to have the least of the wit in it; that which is writhed and tortured is accounted the more exquisite.

Vol. vii. p. 88.

EVARGY. An affected expression, supposed to be used for facility; from *evargos*, easy. I rather suspect the passage to have been corrupted at the press.

In plainer *evargy*, what are they? speak.

Muer. of Inf. Mar. O. Pl. v. 96.

TO EVEN. To equal, or make equal.

Madam, the care I have to *even* your content, I wish might be found in the calendar of my past endeavours. *All's W. i. 3.*

There's more to be consider'd; but we'll *even* All that good time will give us. *Cymb. iii. 4.*

In *Othello*, ii. 1. the folios read, Till I am *even'd* with him, wife for wife; instead of "*even* with him," as in the quarto and the modern editions.

But now the walls be *even'd* with the plain.

Tancr. & Gism. O. Pl. ii. 212.

The stately walls he rear'd, level'd, and *even'd*. *Heywood, Iron Age, Part II.*

EVEN, adj. Equal. Singularly used in the phrase *even Christian*, for fellow Christian; a customary expression.

And the more pity; that great folk should have countenance in this world to drown or hang themselves, more than their *even* Christian. *Hamlet. v. 1.*

Proudly judging the lives of their *even* *Christen*, disdainful of other men's virtue, envying other men's praise.

Sir Thor. More's Works, fol. p. 83.

And where they raise not fight against the Turke, arise in great plumes to fight against their *even* *Christen*. *Ibid. p. 277.*

Were no trustie frende to you, nor charitable man to mine *even* *Christian*. *Half's Chronicle, Hen. V. 111. p. 261.*

It is in fact a remnant of older language; for Mr. Todd shows that Wickliff used *even* *servant*, for fellow-servant.

EVIL EYED. Envious, malicious. Envy is denoted by an evil eye in the New Testament, and is warranted by the original. "Is thine eye evil because I am good." *Matth. xx. 15.* See also *Mark, vii. 22.* and other passages.

— You shall not find me, daughter, After the slander of most stepmothers, *Evil-ey'd* unto you. *Cymb. i. 2.*

EWES. The price of ewes in the time of Shakespeare is preserved in the following passage:

A score of good ewes may be worth ten pounds.

2 Hen. IV. iii. 2.

EXCALIBOUR, or ESCALIBOUR. The name of King Arthur's sword, whose spear and shield had also their proper names; the one being called *Rone*, the other *Pridcin*.

The richness of the arms their well-made worthy wore, The temper of his sword, the try'd *Excalibour*; The bigness and the length of *Rone*, his noble spear, With *Pridcin*, his great shield, and what the proof could bear. *Drayton, Polyolb. iv. p. 753.*

This sword was given to Arthur by the Lady of the Lake, to whom Merlin directed him to apply for it; the account is given in B. I. ch. 23. of the "Historie of Prince Arthur." *Lond. 1634.* Other adventures relating to this sword are told in B. IV. ch. 69, 70.

The swords of the heroes of romance usually had names; thus, *Morglay* was the sword of Sir Bevis, and *Durindana* of Orlando.

You talk of *Morglay*, *Excalibur*, *Durindana*, or so; tut! I lend no credit to that is fabled of 'em: I know the virtue of mine own. *B. Jon. Every M. in H. iii. 1.*

As all heroes were made to resemble the knights of romance, by the writers of the middle ages, Geoffry of Monmouth gave the name of *Crocea Mors* to the sword of Julius Cæsar. Hence in *Finimus Troes*:

Where is false Cæsar's sword, call'd *Crocea Mors*.

Which never hurt, but kill'd? *O. Pl. vii. p. 487.*

So also in the *Mirror for Magistrates*, Nennius says,

I had his sword, was named *Crocea Mors*.

Leg. of Nennius, p. 126.

EXCLAIM. Exclamation.

Alas, the part I had in Gloster's blood

Doth more solicit me than your *exclaims*. *Rich. II. i. 2.*

— I, their *exclaims*

Move me as much, as thy breath moves a mountain.

B. Jon. Every Man out of H. i. 3.

EXCREMENT, from exresco. Every thing that appears to vegetate or grow upon the human body; as the hair, the beard, the nails.

Why is Time such a niggard of hair, being as it is so plentiful an *excrement*. *Com. of E. ii. 2.*

Daily with my *excrement*, my mistachio. *Love L. L. v. 1.*

Whose chin bears no impression of manhood,

Not a hair, not an *excrement*. *Soliman & Persaida.*

But above all things wear no beard; long beards

Are signs the brains are full; because the *excrements*

Come out so plentifully. *Randolph's Amyntas, i. 3.*

Which passages explain the following, where the usage is more obscure:

Let me pocket up my pedlar's *excrement*. *W. Tale, iv. 3.*

that is, my pedlar's beard; and in *Hamlet*,

Your bedded hair, like life in *excrements*,

Starts up and stands on end. *Hamlet. iii. 4.*

that is, as if there was life in these excrements.

EXECUTION. The sacking of a town.

— Or in *execution*

Old bed-ridden beldames, without teeth or tongues,

That would not fly his fury. *Beaum. & Fl. Mad Lover, i. 1.*

It is said to be so used by Ben Jonson, but I have not met with the passage. It was probably a military term.

EXERCISE. The puritans had week-day sermons, which they made a great point of frequenting, and termed exercises. In ridicule of them a profligate character says,

We of the pious shall be afraid to go

To a long *exercise*, for fear our pockets should

Be pick'd. *Witts, O. Pl. viii. 509.*

— In sincerity

I was never better pleas'd at an *exercise*. *Mayor of Quinb. O. Pl. xi. 169.*

These exercises are noticed in the Canons of the Church. See *Todd*.

It probably means sermon in the following passage:

I thank thee, good Sir Hugh, with all my heart.

I am in debt for your last *exercise*:

Come the next Sabbath, and I will content you. *Rich. III. iii. 2.*

EXHIBITION. Stipend or allowance of money. Still used in the universities, where the salaries bestowed by some foundations are called *exhibitions*.

What maintenance he from his friends receives,
Like *exhibition* thou shalt have from me. *Two Gent. i. 3.*
Go to, behave yourself distinctly, and with good morality, or I
protest I'll take away your *exhibition*. *B. Jon. Episcopus, iii. 1.*

— Nay, take all,
Though 'twere my *exhibition*, to a royal,
For one whole year. *B. & Fl. Spanish Curate, i. 1.*

Thus,
— Hie'd with that self *exhibition*
Which your own coffers yield. *Cymb. i. 7.*

“Hired with that very same allowance of money.”
And when Lear complains of being “confin'd to
exhibition,” he means, put upon a stated allowance.
Lear, i. 2. The same is the intent of Othello when
he requires for his wife,

Due reference of place, and *exhibition*. *Oth. i. 3.*

EXIGENT, frequently used for exigence. Situation of
difficulty; as in the following:

Why do you cross me in this *exigent*? *Jul. Cæs. v. 1.*

But Shakespeare, or some one of his time, has
used it for extremity, in the sense of end or termina-
tion:

These eyes, like lamps whose wasting oil is spent,
Wax dim, as drawing to their *exigent*. *1 Hen. VI. ii. 5.*

The following passage is cited as parallel, and pro-
bably is so:

Hath driv'n her to some desperate *exigent*.
Widow of Dr. Dodypole, 1600.

The next is so without doubt, as the speaker
alludes to his own immediate death:

And now arrived upon the armed coast,
In expectation of the victorie
Whose honour lies beyond this *exigent*,
Through mortal danger, with an active spirit,
Thus I aspire to undergo my death.
C. Tourneur, Atheist's Tragedy, I. 4.

EXPECT, s. Expectation.

— Be't of less expect,
That matter needless, &c. *Tro. & Cr. i. 3.*

I have not seen another instance of it. It has
been thought that Shakespeare considered it as an
allowable license to make substantives from verbs,
and *vice versa*. He generally followed the practice
of his time.

EXPEDIENCE. Expedition, celerity.

— Three thousand men of war
Are making hither, with all due *expedience*. *Rich. II. ii. 1.*

The French are bravely in their battles set,
And will with all *expedience* set on us. *Hen. V. iv. 3.*

Also in the sense of enterprise, undertaking:
In forwarding this dear *expedience*. *1 Hen. IV. i. 1.*

That is, the expedition to the Holy Land.

— I shall break
The cause of our *expedience* to the queen. *Ant. & Cl. i. 2.*

EXPEDIENT, adj. Expeditious, quick; like the pre-
ceding substantive.

Expedient manage must be made, my liege,
Ere further leisure yield them further means. *Rich. II. i. 4.*
His marches are *expedient* to this town. *John, ii. 1.*

EXPEDIENTLY. Expeditiously; still with the same
analogy.

Do this *expediently*, and turn him going. *As you like it, iii. 1.*

TO EXPIRE, v. a. To exhaust, or wear out.

Now when as time flying with wings swift
Expired had the term that these two Jucels
Should, &c. *Spens. Moth. Hubb. Tale, 308.*

So also Shakespeare in *Romeo and Juliet*, and
Selden. See *Todd*.

TO EXPLATE. To explain, or unfold, for *expleat* or
unpleat: a word supposed to be peculiar to Jonson.
Mr. Gifford says that *explanation* is in Coles's Diction-
ary; but it is not in some editions which I have
seen.

Like Solon's self *explat'st* the knotty laws
With endless labours. *Egfr. 65. On Sir Ed. Coke.*

EXPOSURE. Exposure; the being exposed.

— Determine on some course
More than a wild *exposure* to each chance
That starts i' the way before thee. *Coriol. iv. 1.*

As this word is found only here, it has been sup-
posed to be an error of the press, for *exposure*, but it
is the reading of the first folios.

TO EXPULSE. To expel, or drive out. *Expulsus*,
Lat.

For ever should they be *expuls'd* from France. *1 Hen. VI. iii. 3.*
For he was *expulsed* the senate. *North's Plat. p. 499.*
If he, *expulsing* king Richard, as a man not meet for the office
he bare, would take upon him the scepter.

Holinshead, vol. ii. V v. 8.

EXSUFFLATE, adj. Contemptible, abominable. From
exsufflare, low Lat. which Du Cange explains “con-
temnere, despere, rejicere.” It is derived, he says,
from the old ecclesiastical form of renouncing the
devil, in the ancient baptism of catechumens; when
the candidate was commanded by the priest to turn
to the west, and thrice *exsufflate* Satan, (*exsufflare*,
or *insufflare*). He refers to Cyril, and others of the
fathers, for authority. The English word is found
only in this passage of Shakespeare:

When I shall turn the business of my soul
To such *exsufflicate* and blown abuses. *Othello, iii. 3.*

This not being understood, *exsufflate* was pro-
posed by Hammer, and adopted by Johnson and
others; but the other, (or rather *exsufflicate*) is the
reading of the old copies, and is probably right.
Rider and Thomasius both acknowledge *exsufflo*
as equivalent to *efflo*, but as a word then disused.
Sulpicius Severus has *exsufflo*, in his third Dialogue,
but confesses that it is not pure Latin. It was,
however, a regular ecclesiastical term.

In Schmidius's *Lexicon Ecclesiasticum Minus*, *ex-
sufflare* is thus explained: “Mos erat antiquorum, in
signum detestationis, in expulsiōne malignorum spi-
rituum, quemadmodum etiam in baptisimi ritibus
ecclesie Romanæ solet adhiberi à sacerdote, olim
quoque à catechumeno.” He also quotes Cyril,
Augustin, and others; and adds, that it is still done
by the priest in the Roman Church.

TO EXTEND. To seize. A law term.

— Lahienus (this is stiff news)
Hath with his Partisan force *extended* Asia. *Ant. & Cl. i. 2.*
— But when

This manner is *extended* to my use,
You'll speak in humbler key. *Mass. New Way to p. O. D. v. 1.*

Also to praise, probably from the idea of extending
or augmenting the commendation or qualities of a
person. The following passage contains a singular
contradiction of expressions:

I do *extend* him, Sir, *within* himself. *Cymb. i. 1.*
Wonderfully to *extend* him, be it but to fortify her judgement.

Id. i. 5.

EXTENT. A seizure. This is also a legal expression.

Make an *extent* upon his house and lands. *As you like it, iii. 1.*

And the sheriff with them is come to serve an *extent* upon your land. *Miseries of Inf. Marr. O. Pl. v. 96.*

Used also to signify a violent attack, such as is made in serving an *extent*:

In this uncivil and unjust *extent*

Against thy peace.

Twel. N. iv. 1.

EXTERN. An abbreviation of external, outward.

The naive act and figure of my heart

In compliment *extern*.

Othel. i. 1.

It is exemplified in the new edition of Johnson, from Bacon, Bishop Taylor, and Howell.

To EXTIRP. To extirpate. Lat.

But it is impossible to *extirp* it quite, Friar, 'till eating and drinking be put down.

Meas. for M. iii. 2.

But he *extirp*ed from our provinces.

1 Hen. VI. iii. 3.

Began to hate the benefit, and in place

Of thanks devise t' *extirp* the memory

Of such an act.

B. Jon. For. iv. 5.

Which to *extirpe*, he laid him privily

Down in a darksome lonely place far in. *Spens. F. Q. I. x. 25.*

EXTRAVAGANT, in the literal sense of its etymology, wandering about, going beyond bounds. *Extra vagans*.

Th' *extravagant* and erring spirit hies

To his couline.

Hamlet. i. 1.

To an *extravagant* and wheeling stranger.

Othel. i. 1.

EXTREAT. Extraction. *Extrait*, Fr.

Some clarkes doe doubt, in their devicefull art,

Whether this heavenly thing, whereof I treat,

To weeten mercie, be of justice part,

Or drawne forth from her by divine *extreate*. *Sp. F. Q. V. x. 1.*

EXUFFLICATE. See **EXSUFFLICATE**.

EYAS. A young hawk. From *ey*, Sax. an egg, as *eyas* being newly hatched. Such is the derivation given by Church and others. It is certain also that Latham and other writers on falconry use *eyas*; yet it is more likely that an *eyas* is only an erroneous pronunciation of a *nyas*, the latter having a direct derivation from the French, whence other terms of falconry are deduced. The former is more remote and fanciful. See *Ney*, in Ritson's Glossary to his *Metrical Romances*. Mr. Malone testifies that it is sometimes written *nyas*. See his note on the following passage. He adds, "Some etymologists think *nyas* a legitimate word." The above account was written long ago, and I see with pleasure that Mr. Todd adopts the same opinion. See his *Johnson*, in **EYAS**.

But there is, Sir, an airy of children, little *eyases*, that cry out on the top of the question. *Hamlet. ii. 3.*

Like *eyas* hawk up mounts into the skies,

His newly budded panions to assay.

Spens. F. Q. I. xi. 34.

The French word is thus defined: "On appelle *oiseau nyais*, un oiseau de fauconnerie qu'on prend au nid, et qui n'en est encore sortie. Ce mot paroît formé du *nid* même, où le *d* ne se prononce pas." *Précet, Manuel Lexique.*

EYAS-MUSKET. A young hawk. From *eyas* and *musket*, a young sparrow-hawk; which is derived from *mouschet*, Fr. of the same meaning. See *Minshew*. *Muschetus* in low Latin means the same. See *Du Cange*. *Musquet*, a gun, comes from the same *mouschet*; and *muschetta* meant a missile weapon of war before the invention of artillery; all in allusion

to falconry. *Du Cange* and *Menage*. Metaphorically, this word *eyas-musket* is used as a jocular term for a small child.

How now, my *eyas-musket*! what news with you?

Mer. W. W. iii. 3.

See **NIAS** and **MUSKET**.

AU EYE. A small tint of colour; perhaps as much as is just sufficient for the eye to discern.

Aut. The ground indeed is *tawney*.

Seb. With an eye of green in't.

Temp. ii. 1.

— None of these beads will serve;

There's not an eye of white in them. *Goblins, O. Pl. x. 146.*

Red, with an eye of blue, makes a purple.

Boyle, quoted by Steevens.

EYE-BRIGHT. An unknown personage, coupled with another of the name of *Pimlico*, and both mentioned as of great celebrity at Hogsden.

— Gallants, men and women,

And of all sorts, tag-rag, have been seen to flock here

In threves, these ten weeks, as to a second Hogsden

In days of *Pimlico* and *Eyebright*. *B. Jon. Alch. v. 2.*

What illustrious personages bore these names, has not yet been discovered; but the former has given his appellation to more than one suburban district. One is near Hogsden, as here mentioned, another in the way from Westminster to Chelsea.

Eyebright was also the name of an herb, called in the Linnæan system, *euphrasia officinalis*, and alluded to by Milton, for its virtue in clearing the sight:

— Then purg'd with *euphrasy* and rue

The visual nerve, for he had much to see. *Par. Lost, xi. 415.*

EVERIE. See **AIERY**. A nest, or a young brood of eagles or hawks. This form of the word is more correct, though the other is more prevalent, the origin being *ey*, an egg.

For as an *eyerie* from their seegs wood,
Led o're the plains, and taught to get their food

By seeing how their breeder takes his prey,

Now from an orchard due they scare the jey,

Then, &c.

Brownie, Hist. Past. ii. 4. p. 115.

Dryden uses it as a nest:

Some haggard hawk, who had her *eyry* nigh,

Well pouc'd to fasten, and well winc'd to fly.

Hand & Panther, Part III.

EYES, KISSING OF. The commentators on Shakespeare have very sagaciously told us that, "It was formerly the fashion to kiss the eyes, as a mark of extraordinary tenderness." See the note on the *Winter's Tale*, iv. 3. Say rather, that it was the natural impulse of affection in all ages, without any regard to fashion. Greek and Latin authors might be quoted in proof of it.

EYLIADS. Ogles, wanton looks of the eyes; a word which, being uncommon, is corruptly spelt in all the old copies of Shakespeare: as *iliads*, *aliads*, &c. The best guide for the orthography is the French original *aillade*; which Cotgrave translates "a sheep's-eye."

Who even now gave me good eyes too, examined my parts with most judicious *eyliads*.

Mer. W. W. i. 3.

It occurs again in *Lear*, iv. 5. where the folios spell it *eliads*, and *iliads*; the quarto *aliads*. See **OELIAD**.

EYSELL. See **EISEL**.

F.

FABELL, PETER. The name of a celebrated scholar, and reputed magician of Edmonton, of whom it was reported that he outwitted the devil. He is the hero of the old comedy entitled the *Merry Devil of Edmonton*; and by the manner in which he is mentioned in that play, one should conceive him to have lived at a more distant period than his history notes.

'Tis *Peter Fabell*, a renowned scholar,
Whose fame hath still been hitherto forgot
By all the writers of this latter age.

It then states that he was called "the merry fiend of Edmonton," and adds,

If any here make doubt of such a name,
In Edmonton, yet fresh unto this day,
Fix'd in the wall of that old ancient church,
His monument remaineth to be seen:
His memory yet in the mouths of men.

Merry Devil, O. Pl. v. 249.

By the prologue to Jonson's *Devil is an Ass*, the comedy appears to have been extremely popular; as is known also by other proofs:

And shew this but the same face you have done
Your dear delight, *The Devil of Edmonton*.

The comedy was anonymous, and the author is still unknown. It has been falsely ascribed to Shakespeare and to Drayton.

A monument, reputed to be his, was shown in Edmonton Church, in the time of Weaver and of Norden; but it was without inscription, and therefore could throw no light on his history. The fullest account of him is given in a very scarce old tract, entitled, "The Life and Death of the Merry Devil of Edmonton, &c. by T. B." This tract was reprinted in 1819, by Mr. Nichols, with an exact copy of the original wood-cut. T. B. signs himself at the end Thomas Brewer. He says of Fabell, "In Edmonton he was borne, lived, and died, in the reign of king H. VII." This is the only date relating to him. But Warton mentions a thin folio of two sheets, black letter, entitled, "Fabyl's Ghoste, printed by John Rastal in 1553." Brewer says,

He was a man of good descent; and a man, either for his gifts external or internal, inferior to few. For his person he was absolute. Nature had never shewne the fulness of her skill more in any then in him. For the other, I mean his great learning (including many mysteries), hee was as amply blest as any.

See also Robinson's *History of Edmonton*, 1819. p. 111.

Short as the period was between his death and the publication of Brewer's Tract, a sufficient number of fabulous tales had been invented of him, as may be seen there.

TO FACE IT WITH A CARD OF TEN. A common phrase, which we may suppose to have been derived from some game, (possibly *primero*), wherein the standing boldly upon a *ten* was often successful. A *CARD OF TEN* meant a tenth card, a *ten*. See that word. Warburton was wrong in saying a *ten* was the highest, for *coat cards* are of equal antiquity.

A vengeance on your crafty wither'd hide,
Yet I have fac'd it with a card of ten.

Tam. Shr. ii.

Some may be *coats*, as in the cards; but then
Some must be knaves, some varlets, bawds and ostlers,
As aces, duces, cards o' ten to face it
Out, 't' the game which all the world is. *B. Jon. New Inn*, i. 3.

Skelton is also quoted for the expression:

First pycke a quarrel and fall out with him then,
And so out face him with a card of ten.

I conceive the force of the phrase to have expressed originally, the confidence or impudence of one who with a *ten*, as at brag, *faced*, or *out-faced* one who had really a faced card against him. To face meant, as it still does, to bully, to attack by impudence of face.

Face not me: thou hast brav'd many men; brave not me; I
will neither be fac'd nor brav'd. *Tam. Shr. iv. 3.*

FACES ABOUT. A military word of command, equivalent to *wheel*.

— Or when my muster-master

Talks of his tactics, and his ranks and files,

His bringers-up, his leaders-on; and cries,

"Faces about, to the right hand," "the left,"

Now, "as you were."

B. Jon. Staple of News, iv. 4.

Ralph, exercising his men in the *Knight of the Burning Pestle*, uses both this phrase and the curious one of "as you were."

"Double your files;" "as you were;" "faces about." *Act v.*

Good captain, *faces about*, — to some other discourse.

Every Man in his H. iii. 1.

Cutting Morecraft, *faces about*, — to some other discourse.

B. & Fl. Scornful Lady, Act v.

— Sweet virgin,

Faces about, to some other discourse. *Antiquary*, O. Pl. x. 50.

Thou know'st nothing but the earthly part, and can'st cry to that, *Faces about*.

Parson's Widd. O. Pl. xi. 376.

Said to a captain.

Mr. Pye has noticed this phrase in the 19th of his *Sketches*, p. 95.

In the *Soldiers' Accidence*, the officers are directed to give the word of command in these terms, used, says the author, both here and in the Netherlands.

Faces to the right.

Faces to the left.

Faces about, or

Faces to the rear. } which is all one.

Gifford's note on *Every Man in his H. Act i. sc. 1.*

FACT. Unusually put for *gilt*.

— As you were past all shame

(Those of your fact are so) so past all truth. *Wint. Tale*, iii. 2.

If the reading be right, it means "those who commit such facts as you have;" but the expression is singular. Some have conjectured *sect*, but *sect* is only used as an ignorant corruption of *sex*. *Fact* might possibly be used for *faction*, party, or set, but I do not recollect an authority. *Pack* is certainly wrong.

TO FADGE. To suit, to fit. This was perhaps never any better than a low word, and as such is hardly obsolete yet. Etymologists derive it from the Saxon.

How will this *fadge*? my master loves her dearly.

And I, poor monster, fond as much on him.

Twel. N. ii. 2.

We will have, if this *fadge* not, an antick. I beseech you follow.

Love's L. I. v. 1.

In good sooth, Sir, this match *fadged* him.

Promos & Cass. Part I. v. 3.

With flattery my muse could never *fadge*.

I am one of those, whose opinion is, that divine poesie doth never *fadge* so well—as in a youthful, wanton, and unbridled subject.
Florio, Transl. of Montaigne, B. i. ch. 28.

FADING. The name of an Irish dance, and a common burden for a song. In the Irish Masque performed before James I. at court, an Irishman says,

But trill marriage bring over a doshen of our best maysters to be merry, perit too sweet faish, ant be; and daunsh a *fading* at te wedding.
B. Jons. Works, vol. v. p. 421.

George, I will have them dance *fading*; *fading* is a fine jig, I'll assure you, gentlemen.
B. & Fl. Knight of B. Peale, iv. 1.

So Jonson:

See you yond motion? not the old *fading*,
Nor captain Pod, nor yet the Elitham thug,
But one more rare.
Epigr. 97.

It is used as the burden of a song, in the following passage:

Not one amongst a hundred will fall,
But under her coats the ball will be found,
With a *fading*, &c.
Bird in a Cage, O. Pl. viii. 969.

And is so mentioned in the *Winter's Tale*, iv. 3.
Mr. Gifford thinks that both the song and the dance were naught.

FAGIOLI. French beans. The Italian name for that vegetable. The old English name was kidney beans, (see Gerrard); but when they came as an Italian dish, they were called *fagioli*, when among French cookery, French beans.

He doth learn to make strange sauces, to eat anchovies, macaroni, botoli, *fagioli*, caviare.
B. Jons. Cynthia's Rev. ii. 1.

Bovoli, in the same place, means periwinkles, or snails.

FAIL, s. Failure.

Goodly and gallant shall be false and perjur'd
From thy great *fail*.
Mark, and perform it, (see'st thou?) for the *fail*
Of any point in 't shall, &c.
Cymb. iii. 4. Wint. T. ii. 3.

And again:

What dangers by his lightness' *fail* of issue
May drop upon his kingdom.
Id. v. 1.

We still say *without fail*, but in the other senses it is not used.

FAIN, adj. Glad. This word is still used in some phrases, but not simply, as in the following:

Yea, man and birds are *fain* of climbing high. 2 *Hen. VI. ii. 1.*
Ah York, no man alive so *fain* as I. *Id. iii. 1.*

And in her hand she held a mirror bright,
Wherein her face she often viewed *fain*. *Spens. F. Q. I. iv. 10.*

For the other senses of *fain*, see Todd's *Johnson*.

FAIR, s. Fairness, beauty. Very common with Elizabethan authors.

—My decayed *fair*
A sunny look of his would soon repair.
Com. E. ii. 1.

Thus:

But when Adonis liv'd, sun and sharp air
Lurk'd like two thieves to rob him of his *fair*.
Sh. Venus & Adonis, Suppl. i. 456.

See also his 18th Sonnet.

Then tell me, love, shall I have all thy *fair*?
George a Greene, O. Pl. iii. 15.

The lovely lillie, that faire flower for beauty past compare,
Whom winter's cold keene breath hath kill'd and blasted all her
faire.
Mirror for Mag. Ind. to Winter's N. p. 556.

Some well I wot, and of that some full many,
Wish't or my *faire*, or their desire were lesse.
Lodge's Glaucois & Silla.

These, and many other instances which might be produced, prove that *fair*, which was the reading of the old copies in the following passages, ought not to be changed.

Demetrius loves your *fair*, O happy *fair*. *Mids. N. Dr. i. 1.*

And,

Let no face be kept in mind,
But the *fair* of Rosalind. *As you l. i. iii. 2.*

Some modern editors in the former place substituted "you *fair*," and in the latter, "the *face*."

TO FAIR. To make fair, or beautiful.

For since each hand hath put on nature's power,
Fairing the foul with art's false borrow'd lace,
Sweet beauty hath no name, no holy hour. *Sh. Sonnet, 127.*

FAIRY-CIRCLES. Certain green circles, frequently visible on short grass, and supposed to have been made by the dancing of fairies. In reality, formed by the growth of a particular fungus.

—Ye demy-puppets, that
By moonlight do the green *saur ringlets* make,
Whereof the ewe not bites. *Temp. v. 1.*

Near to this wood there lay a pleasant mead
Where fairies often did their measures tread,
Which in the meadows made such *circles green*,
As if with garlands it had crown'd beene.

Browne's Brit. Past. I. ii. p. 41.

TO FAITH. To give credit to. Peculiar to this passage:

Thou unpossessing bastard! dost thou think
If I would stand against thee, would the reposal
Of any trust, virtue, or worth in thee,
Make thy words *faith'd*? *Lear, ii. 1.*

FAITOR. A malefactor, a traitor; literally only a doer.
Faitour, Fr.

Down, down, dogs! down, *faitors*! 2 *Hen. IV. ii. 4.*
Into new woes unweeting I was cast
By this false *faitour*. *Spens. F. Q. I. iv. 47.*

A false infamous *faitour* late befell
Me for to meet. *Id. F. Q. II. i. 30.*

FALCON. A species of cannon.

Having names given them, some from serpents, and ravenous birds, as culverines or colubrines, serpentes, basilisks, *faulcons*, sacres, &c.
Camden, Rem. p. 208.

TO FALL, active. To strike down, or let fall. Dr. Johnson has not noted this sense as obsolete, but it is so.

—The common executioner
Falls not the axe upon the humbled neck,
But first begs pardon. *As you l. i. iii. 5.*

—Aye, but yet
Let us be keen, and rather cut a little,
Than fall and bruise to death. *Meas. for M. ii. 1.*

Which explains the following passage:

—Inflect her beauty,
You fen-suck'd fogs, drawn by the pow'rful sun
To *fall* and blast her pride. *Lear, ii. 4.*

That is, "Drawn by the sun in order to beat down and blast her pride." This usage was not uncommon. See *Johnson*.

FALL, or FALLING-BAND. A part of dress, now usually called a vandyke; it fell flat upon the dress from the neck, and succeeded the stiff ruffs. It seems that at one time both were worn together. *Bellafront* says,

So, poke my ruff now. My gown, my gown! have I my *fall*,
where's my *fall*, Roger? *O. Pl. iii. 281.*

So also,

Nay, he doth weare an embleme 'bout his neck;
For under that *faire* ruffe so sprucely set
Appeares a *fall*, a *falling-band*, forsooth

Marston, Sat. iii. p. 148.

Why Women wear a Fall.

A question 'tis why women wear a fall?
The truth on't is, to pride they're given all.
And pride, the proverb says, will have a fall.

Wit's Recreat. Epigr. 246.

Evelyn says, "This new mode succeeded the cumbersome ruff; but neither did the bishops or cumbes give it over soon, the Lord Keeper Finch being, I think, the very first." *Disc. on Medals*, p. 108. There is also a passage in the works of Taylor the water poet, which says that the *falling band* preceded the ruff. P. 108. It certainly followed too.

And, do you hear? you must wear *falling bands*, you must come into the *falling* fashion: there's such a deal of pining these ruffs, when the fine clean *fall* is worth all: and again, if you should chance to take a nap in the afternoon, your *falling band* requires no *poking stick* to recover its form: believe me, no *fashion* to the *falling band*, I say. *Malcontent*, O. Pl. iv. 99.

Yet a passage is quoted where a woman is said to have

Sat with her poking stick, stiffening a *fall*. *Laugh and lie down*.

It is sometimes called "The French *fall*." O. Pl. iv. 423.

To FALSE. To falsify, to betray.

She *fall'd* her faith, and brake her wedlock's band.

Edw. IV. 1626. Sign. P. 1.

Whom prince's late displeasure left in bands

For *faul'd* letters and suborned wyle. *Spens. F. Q. II. i. 1.*

It was probably intended to be used as a verb in the following passage; the adjective will make sense, but not so clearly:

— 'Tis gold
Which buys admittance; oft' it doth; yea, and makes
Diana's rangers *false* themselves. *Cymb. II. 3.*

FALSE-BRAY. A term in fortification, exactly from the French *fausse-braye*, which means, say the dictionaries, a counter-breast-work, or, in fact, a mound thrown up to mask some part of the works.

And made those strange approaches by *false-brays*,
Reduts, half-moons, horn-works, and such close ways.

B. Jons. *Underwoods*, p. 446. Wh.

See BRAY.

To FAMBLE is a word acknowledged by most of the old dictionaries, for to stammer. Coles has it: "To *famile* in one's speech, in *sermone hesitare*." But I have not met with it in other authors.

FAMBLE, in the old cant language of the beggars, meant *hands*. See *Beggar's Bush*, ii. 1. and O. Pl. vi. 110.

FAMILY OF LOVE. A fanatical sect, founded by one David George, of Delph, in Holland. He died Aug. 2, 1556, and his tenets are supposed to have been first received into England about 1580. His followers were called *Familists*, or of the Family of Love, from the affection they bore to all people, however wicked, and their obedience to all magistrates, however tyrannical. See Ross's *View of all Religions*, p. 256. ed. 6.

Almost of all religions 't the land, as papist, protestant, puritan,
Brownist, anabaptist, millenary, *family of love*, Jew, he,
Eastward Ho, O. Pl. iv. 204.

Kersey has the word *familist*.

To FAMOUS. To make famous, to celebrate.

To *famous* that house that never hath been found without men
approved in chivalry. *Euphues, Golden Legacy*, B. 4.

— The halcyon famed

For colours rare, and for the peaceful seas
Round the Sicilian coast, her brooding days.

Browne, Brit. Past. II. i. p. 23.

The painfull warrior famed for worth.

Shakes. Sonnet, 25.

Hither did those oars and ships, so famed through the whole
world, and praised by the verses of all ages, bend their course.

Coryat, Oration in praise of Travell, [m. 7. v. i.]

FAN. The fan of our ancestors was not at all in the
shape of the implement now used under the same
name, but more like a hand-skreen. It had a round-
ish handle, and was frequently composed of feathers.

The feathers of their (the ostriches) wings and tails, but
especially of their tails, are very soft and fine; in respect whereof
they are much used in the *fannes* of gentlemen.

Coryat, vol. i. p. 40.

The handles were often silver:

While one piece pays her idle waiting-man,

Or buys a hood or *sister handled fan*.

Hall's Satires, v. 4.

It appears that these fans were sometimes very
costly, the handles being of gold, silver, or ivory
inlaid: sometimes as much as 40*l.* in value. See
Nichols's *Progr. of Eliz.* vol. ii. *Churchyard's Acc.*
p. 53.

Hence they were an object of plunder:

And when Mrs. Bridget lost the handle of her *fan*, I took't
upon mine honour thou hadst it not. *Merr. IV. W. ii. 2.*

Mrs. Bridget's handle apparently produced half a
crown, for Pistol immediately asks,
Didst thou not share? hadst thou not fifteen pence? *Ibid.*

Four of these fans are delineated in the notes on
this passage, from Titian, and other ancient designs,
in Johnson and Steevens's edition.

The feathers of these fans are very frequently
mentioned:

— For a garter

For the least *feather* in her bounteous *fan*.

B. Jon. Cynthia's Rev. iii. 4.

Ravish a *feather* from a mistress' *fan*,

And wear it as a favour.

Mass. Bondm. i. 1.

See *Harr. Epigr.* i. 70.

It was a piece of state for a servant to attend, on
purpose to carry the lady's fan when she walked out;
this was one of the offices of her gentleman usher.
The Nurse in *Romeo and Juliet* affects this dignity.
Act ii. sc. 4.

The mistress must have one to carry her cloake and hood,
another her *fanne*. *Serviceman's Comfort*, 1598.

It appears that men were sometimes effeminate
enough to use such a fan. Phantastes, a male character,
is so equipped in the old play of *Lingua*; and
Greene reproaches the men of his day for wearing
plumes of feathers in their hands, which in wars
their ancestors wore on their heads. *Farewell to Folly*.
Looking-glasses were sometimes set in these
fans, in the broad part, above the handle, near the
setting on of the feathers:

In this glasse you shall see, that the *glasses* which you carry in
your *fans of feathers*, shew you to be lighter than feathers.

Euph. Engl. F. f. 1.

Loveless addressed a copy of verses to his mis-
tress's fan, which he describes as made of ostrich's
feathers dyed sky-blue, with a looking-glass set
in it:

A crystal mirror sparkles in thy breast. *Poems*, p. 34.

Coryat very awkwardly describes Italian *fans*,
which, as far as can be collected from his account,
seem to have been such as are now in use, but were
quite new to him:

Here will I mention a thing, that although perhaps it will seem but frivolous to divers readers that have already travelled in Italy; yet because unto many that neither have been there, nor ever intend to go thither while they live, it will be a mere novelty, I will not let it passe unmentioned. The first Italian *fannes* that I saw in Italy did I observe in this space, betwixt Pighitton and Cremouna. But afterward I observed them common in most places of Italy where I travelled. These *fannes* both men and women of the country doe carry to coole themselves withall in the time of heate, by the often fanning of their faces. Most of them are very elegant and pretty things. For whereas the *fanne* consisteth of a painted peece of paper and a little wooden handle; the paper which is fastened into the top is on both sides most curiously adorned with excellent pictures, either of amorous things tending to dalliance, having some witty Italian verses, or fine emblems written under them; or of some notable Italian city, with a brief description thereof added thereunto. These *fannes* are of a meane price. For a man may buy one of the fairest of them for so much money as countervaleth our English groate.

Craditie, vol. i. p. 134.

He then proceeds to speak of umbrellas.

The ladies of ancient Rome used fans made of feathers, like those above described as worn by the English ladies. Propertius speaks of

—Paronis cauda flabella superba. *El. II. xxiv. 11.*

FANCIES. A name for a sort of light ballads, or airs.

And sung those tunes to the over-scutch huswiver, that he heard the carmen whistle, and sware they were his *fancies*, or his goodnights.

2 Hen. IV. iii. 2.

One part of the collection called *Wit's Recreations*, is entitled, "*Fancies and Fantastics*." Another publication gives us, "*Wits, Fits, and Fancies*."

FANCY, s. Used for love, as depending much on fancy.

Fair Helena in *fancy* following me. *Mids. N. D. iv. 1.*

In *Trilulus* and *Cressida* we have it as a verb:

—Never did young man *fancy*

With so eternal and so fix'd a soul. *v. 2.*

We may observe, therefore, that the famous passage supposed to delineate Queen Elizabeth,

In maiden meditation, *fancy-free*, *Mids. N. D. ii. 2.*

means, "free from the attacks of love."

FAND. An irregular præterite of *find*, for *found*. It was very common with the Elizabethan poets.

At last, (nigh tir'd,) a castle strong we *fand*,

The utmost border of my native land. *Fairf. Tasso, iv. 55.*

We conquer'd all the realm; my foes we *fand*,

Which were in armes stout, valiant, noble wights.

Mirr. for Mag. p. 94.

The author means, "All whom we found my foes." Spenser used it also. Dr. Jamieson shows that it is also Scotch.

To FANG. To tear or seize, with teeth or fangs.

Destruction *fang* mankind! earth yield me roots!

Timon of Ath. iv. 3.

So Decker:

Bite any catchpole that *fangs* for you. *Match me a Lord.*

FANGLE. Trifle, or toy; trifling attempt. From the Saxon. See *Johnson*.

What *fangle* now thy thronged quests to winne,

To get more roome, faith, goe to Inne and Inne.

Gayton, Fcet. Notes, p. 230.

A hatred to *fangles* and the French foderies of his time.

Wood's Athene. II. col. 456.

FANGLED, part. Trifling.

—A book! O rare one!

Be not, as is our *fangled* world, a garment

Nobler than that it covers.

Sh. Cym. v. 4.

Hence *new-fangled*, which is still in use, means properly, fond of new toys or trifles.

FANTASTICO. A fantastical, coxcombical man. Ital. This is the word of the old editions, which had been changed without reason.

The pox of such antic, hisping, affecting *fantasticoes*; these new tuners of accents. *Rom. & Jul. ii. 4.*

I have revelled with kings, danc'd with queens, dallied with ladies, worn strange attires, seen *fantastico*, couvers'd with humorists. *Decker's Old Fortunatus, Anc. Dr. iii. 148.*

FAP seems by the context to mean drunk, but has yet not been fully traced. It was probably a cant term.

Why, Sir, for my part I say the gentleman had drunk himself out of his five senses — and being *fap*, Sir, was, as they say, cashier'd. *Mer. W. W. I. 1.*

It has been attempted to derive it from *rappa*, but that, as Mr. Douce observes, is too learned. I have not met with it in any Glossary.

To FARCE. To stuff. *Farcer, Fr.*

The enterissured robe of gold and pearl,

The *farced* title running 'fore the king. *Hen. V. iv. 1.*

Farced means there pompous or swelling.

And with our broth, and bread, and bits, Sir Friend,

Y'ave *farced* well; pray make an end. *Herrick's Works, p. 169.*

What broken piece of matter so e'er she's about, the name of Palamon lards it, so that she *farces* every business withal, fits it to every question. *Two Noble Kinsm. iv. 3.*

Farcing his letter with like fustian, calling his own court our most happy and shining Port, a port of refuge for the world.

Sandys' Travels, p. 47.

It is *farced* with fables, visions, legends, and relations.

Id. p. 54.

FARDEL, or FARTHEL. A burden. *Fardellus*, low Latin; from which, probably, the Italian *fardello*, the French *fardeau*, and the Dutch *fardeel*.

There is that in his *farthel* will make him scratch his beard.

Wint. T. iv. 3.

—Who would *fardels* bear,

Hamlet. iii. 1.

To groan and sweat under a weary life?

Other men's sins we ever beare in mind,

None sees the *fardel* of his faults behind.

Herrick's Poems, p. 298.

To FARDEL, or FARDLE. To pack up. From the noun.

For she had got a pretty handsome pack,

Which she had *fardled* neatly at her back.

Drayton, Nymphal. 7. p. 1500.

To FARE. To proceed.

At last resolving forward still to *fare*. *Spens. F. Q. I. i. 11.*

One knocked at the door, and in would *fare*. *Id. I. iii. 16.*

FARLIES. Strange things. From *faerlic*, strange, Saxon. *Ferly* is in Chaucer, C. T. 4171, and in Gavin Douglas.

Whilst thus himself to please, the mighty mountain tells
Such *farlies* of his Cluyd, and of his wondrous wells.

Drayt. Polyolb. 10. p. 847.

It occurs in the old metrical version of the Ten Commandments, by William Wisdom, as an adjective.

Attend my people and give eare,

Of *ferly* things I will thee tell. *Ps. by Sternh. & Hop.*

Minshew erroneously supposes it to be made from *yorely*. See Lye's *Junius*, where it is abundantly illustrated from the Scottish dialect. *Ferly* occurs also in Percy's *Reliques*, vol. ii.

FASHIONS. Corrupted from *furcins*, Fr. for the *faricy*, a disease to which horses are subject.

Troubled with the lampass; infected with the *fashions*.

Tom. Shr. iii. 2.

Fashions was then counted a disease, and horses died of it.

Decker's Gul's Horn-book.

54. What shall we learn by travel?

An. Fashions.

Sh. That's a beastly disease.

Old Fortunatus, 1600. Anc. Dr. iii. 158.

A song on the various modes of dress concludes with the same bad pun:

Thus are we become

As apes of Rome,

Of France, Spain, and all nations;

And not horses alone,

But men are grown

Diseased of the fashions.

Acad. of Compl. 1713. p. 218.

FAST AND LOOSE. A cheating game, whereby gipsies and other vagrants beguile the common people of their money. It is said to be still used by low sharpers, and is called *pricking at the belt or girdle*. It is thus described:

A leathern belt is made up into a number of intricate folds, and placed edgewise upon a table. One of the folds is made to resemble the middle of the girdle, so that whoever should thrust a skewer into it would think he held it fast to the table; whereas, when he has so done, the person with whom he plays may take hold of both ends and draw it away.

Sir J. Hawkins.

The drift of it was, to encourage wagers whether it was *fast or loose*, which the juggler could make it at his option.

Like a right gipsy, hath, at *fast and loose*,

Beguil'd me to the very heart of loss.

Ant. & Cl. iv. 11.

Charles the Egyptian, who by juggling could

Make *fast or loose*, or whatsoever he would.

An old Epigr. quoted by Mr. Steevens.

In *Promos and Cassandra*, Part I. the hangman

says,

At *fast and loose* with my *Giptian* I mean to have a cast,

Tenne to one I read his fortune by the Marymas fast.

Act ii. sc. 5.

He like a gypsy oftentimes would go,

All kinds of gibberish he hath learn'd to know;

And with a stick, a short string, and a noose,

Would show the people tricks at *fast and loose*.

Drayton's Mooncalf, p. 500.

To this piece of the sharper's trade Falstaff means

to recommend Pistol, when he says,

Go—a short knife and a thong,—to your manor of Pick-batch

—go.

Merr. W. W. ii. 2.

In *Scot's Discoverie of Witchcraft*, ch. xxix. p. 336.

is described the manner of playing at *fast and loose*

with handkerchiefs. The phrase is not yet disused,

but its origin is unknown to many.

FATIGATE. Fatigued, wearied.

—Then straight his double spirit

Requicken'd what in flesh was *fatigate*,

And to the battle came he.

Cor. ii. 2.

TO FAULT. To commit a fault.

—If shee find fault,

I mend that fault; and then shee saies I *faulted*

That I had mend it.

B. Jon. Every Men out of H. ii. 4.

He that *faulteth*, *faulteth* against God's ordinance, who hath

forbidden all faults.

Holinsk. Vol. ii. K k k k 7.

So deeply *faulteth* none, the which unware

Doth fall into the crime he cannot shun.

Gasc. Works, F 8.

FAVELL. Favour. This corruption seems only to

have existed in the one phrase to *curry favell*. Now

changed to *curry favour*.

Whereunto were joined also the hard speeches of her pick-

thane favourites, who to *curry favell*, spared not, &c.

Knowles, Hist. of Turks, p. 108.

But if such modernation of words tend to flattery or soothing, or

excusing, it is by the figure *paradiastole*, which therefore, nothing

improperly we call the *curry-favell*, as when we make the best of

a bad thing, or turne a signification to the more plausible sense.

Puttenham, Art of Poesie, p. 154.

Yet sometimes a creeper and a *curry favell* with his superiors.

Puttenham, Art of Poesie, p. 245.

This phrase has been traced to Chaucer, and has been fully discussed by Mr. Douce in his *Illustrations of Sh. i. 474*. *Favel* being a name for a yellow (or light bay) horse, and joined with *curry*, he supposes it derived from the stable. But it was originally *favel*, so there is still some doubt as to its origin. To *curry favel*, as derived from the stable, could only mean to *curry* a favourite horse of that colour. But why not to *curry* a *Bayard*, or any other coloured favourite?

FAVOUR. Look, countenance.

For surely, Sir, a good *favour* you have, save that you have a hanging look.

Mens. for 31. iv. 2.

But there's no goodness in thy face: If Antony

Be free and heedful,—so tart a *favour*

To trumpet such good tidings.

Ant. & Cleo. ii. 3.

A tart *favour*, is a sour countenance. See *Todd, Favour, 9*.

Appearance in general:

And she had a filly too that waited on her,

Just with such a *favour*.

B. & Fl. Pilgrim, v. 6.

TO FAVOUR. To resemble, to have a similar countenance or appearance.

And the complexion of the element,

It *favours* like the work we have in hand.

Jul. Cas. i. 3.

Good faith, methinks that this young Lord Chamont

Favours my mother, sister, doth he not?

B. Jon. Case is alter'd, iii. 1.

The mother had been dead some time.

FAUSEN. Apparently, for coarse, clumsy, &c. It is explained by Kersey as a substantive, meaning a sort of large eel.

All of which were *fausen* sluts, like Bartholomew-fair pig-dressers.

Gayton, Festiv. Notes, p. 37.

Mr. Todd quotes Chapman for it, in the sense given by Kersey:

He left the waves to wash

The wave-sprung entrails, about which *fausens* and other fish

Did shole.

Transl. of Ilud.

FAUTORS. Abettors, supporters. Lat.

Lewes the Frenche king's sonne, with all his *fautours*, and complices.

Holinsk. Vol. ii. Q 3.

Her *fautors* banish'd by her foes so high.

Drayt. Mooncalf, p. 482.

It is rather an unusual than an obsolete word, being used in later times.

FAY. Faith. Usually as an oath, *by my fay*.

These fifteen years! by my *fay*, a goodly nap.

Tam. Shrew, Induct. 2.

Ah sirrah, by my *fay*, it waxes late;

I'll to my rest.

Rom. & Jul. i. 5.

Shall we to the court, for, by my *fay*, I cannot reason.

Hamlet, ii. 2.

Spenser, however, has used it without that connexion:

From her unto the miscreant himselfe,

That neither hath religion nor *fay*.

F. Q. V. vii. 19.

FAYLES. A kind of game at tables.

He's no precisian, that I'm certain of,

Nor rigid Roman Catholic. He'll play

At *fayles* and tick-tack; I have heard him swear.

B. Jon. Every Man in H. iii. 3.

Mr. Douce has thus explained it from a MS. in the British Museum:

It is a very old table game, and one of the numerous varieties

of back-gammon that were formerly used in this country. It was

played with three dice, and the usual number of men or pieces.

The peculiarity of the game depended on the mode of first placing

the men on the points. If one of the players threw some particular

throw of the dice, he was disabled from bearing off any of his

men, and therefore *fayled* in winning the game; and hence the

appellation of it.

Y

In Mr. Gifford's note on the above passage of Jonson it is said: "It was a kind of *tric-trac*, which was meant by *tick-tack* in the same passage." Mr. Douce refers also to the English translation of *Rabelais*. Strutt mentions it, and refers to the same MS., but gives no particulars. *Sports and Pastimes*, p. 283.

FEAKE. A word of which I have met with no example but this:

Can set his face, and with his eye can speake,
And dully with his mistres' dangling *feake*,
And wish that he were it, to kisse her eye,
And flare about her beauties dettie.

Marston, Sat. i. 1. repr. p. 138.

So it is also in the original edition. The context seems to point to the hanging curl called a lovelock, or some part of the head-dress.

TO FEAR, v. a. To terrify, to frighten.

We must not make a scare-crow of the law,
Setting it up to *fear* the birds of prey.
I tell thee, Lady, this aspect of mine
Hath *fear'd* the valiant.

Meas. for M. ii. 1.

Merch. of V. ii. 1.

And frame my steps to unfrequented paths,
And *fear* my heart with fierce inflamed thoughts.

Spanish Trag. O. Pl. iii. 161.

Art not asham'd that any flesh should *fear* thee?

Mad World, O. Pl. v. 581.

FEARE-BABES, s. A vain terror, a bugbear, fit only to terrify children. From the above sense of *fear*.

As for their shewes and words, they are but *fear-babes*, not worthy once to move a worthy man's conceit. *Pembr. Arc. p. 299.*

FEARFUL. Dreadful, causing fear.

A mighty and a *fearful* hand they are.
— My queen
Upon a desperate bed; and at a time
When *fearful* were point at me.

1 Hen. IV. iii. 2.

Cymb. iv. 5.

Now like great Phœbus in his golden carre,
And then like Mars the *fearful* god of warre.

Drayton's Matilda.

But we must not give it this sense, as some commentators have, in the *Tempest*, where Miranda says of Ferdinand, "He's gentle, and not *fearful*." i. 2. Dr. Johnson's explanation is certainly best: "As he is gentle, rough usage is unnecessary; and as he is brave, it may be dangerous." This connects it with the preceding words, "make not too rash a trial of him."

FEARLE. Perhaps wonder, from the same origin as *farlie*.

By just descent these two my parents were,
Of which the one of knighthood bare the *feare*,
Of womanhood the other was the *pearle*.

Mirr. for Mag. p. 273.

FEASTINGS EVEN. This obsolete term for Shrove Tuesday evening, was perhaps peculiar to North Britain, as we find it only in an account of Scotland, and there explained in the margin.

The castle of Roxburgh was taken by Sir James Douglas on *Feastings even*. *Holins. Hist. of Scott. sign. U. S.*
The feasting of that season much scandalized the worthy Bourne. See *Popular Antiq.* last octavo ed. p. 232.

FEAT. Neat, dexterous, elegant. From the Fr. *fait*.

So tender over his occasions, true,
So *feat*, so nurse-like.

Cymb. v. 5.

And look how well my garments sit upon me,
Much *feater* than before.

Temp. ii. 1.

Defined by Barrett, "proper, well-fashioned, minikin, handsome." *Alcearic*, in loc.

Used by Steele in the *Tatler*:

In his dress there seemed to be great care to appear no way

particular, except in a certain exact and *feet* manner of behaviour and circumspection.

No. 48. p. 428. Nich. ed.

TO FEAT. To make neat, &c.

A sample to the youngest, to the more mature
A glass that *feated* them.

Cymb. i. 1.

This word not being understood, the modern editions in general read *featured*, till lately.

FEATHER-MAKERS. Feathers were much worn by gentlemen in their hats, by ladies in their fans, &c. so that a *plume of feathers* is used as a phrase for a beau. *Love's L. L. iv. 1.* The manufacturers of these commodities for sale were chiefly puritans, and lived in Blackfriars. See **BLACKFRIARS**.

Now there was nothing left for me, that I could presently think of, but a *feathermaker of Blackfriars*, and in that shape I told them surely I must come in, let it be cooped unto me; but they all made as light of me as of my feather, and wondered how I could be a *puritan*, being of so vain a vocation.

B. Jons. Masque of Love Restored, vol. v. p. 404.

All the new gowns 't' th' parish will not please her,
If she be high-bred, (for there's the sport she aims at)
Nor all the *feathers* in the *Fryars*.

B. & Fl. Mons. Thomas, ii. 2.

FEATLY. Neatly, dexterously, &c.

Foot it *featly* here and there.

Temp. i. 2.

FEATURE is said, in a note on *As you like it*, iii. 3. to be synonymous with *feat*, or action. I do not recollect any instances of that usage; and the passage may as well be explained, by supposing only that the word *feature* is too learned for the comprehension of the simple Audrey.

Am I the man yet? hath my simple *feature* content you?
Aud. Your *features*? Lord warrant us, what *features*? iii. 3.

Feature is sometimes used for form, or person in general:

— Bid him

Report the *feature* of Octavius.

Ant. & Cl. ii. 5.

She also doth her heavy habergeon,
Which the *fair feature* of her limbs did hide.

Spens. F. Q. III. ix.

As a magical appearance:

Stay, all our charms do nothing win
Upon the sight; our labour dies!
Our magical *feature* will not rise.

B. Jons. Masque of Queens.

On the preceding charm Jonson's own note says,
Here they speak as if they were creating some new *feature*, which the devil persuades them to be able to do often, by the pronouncing of words, and pouring out of liquors on the earth.

4th Charm.

FEAZE. See **PHEEZE**.

TO FAZZE. TO CAUSE. *Faiser*, Fr.

Those enger impez whom foz'd-want *fraz'd* to fight anaine.

Mirror for Magist. p. 480.

FEDERARY. An accomplice, or confederate.

More, she's a traitor, and Camillo is

A *federary* with her.

Wint. T. ii. 1.

See **FEDARY**.

FEЕ. A regular salary. From *feof*.

Gives him threescore thousand crowns in annual *fee*.

Hamlet. ii. 2.

Two liveries will I give thee every year,

And forty crowns shall be thy *fee*.

George a Greene, O. Pl. iii. 47.

FEЕ-GRIEF. A private grief, appropriated to some single person as a fee or salary. Apparently an arbitrary compound.

— What, concern they

The general cause? or is it a *fee-grief*,

Due to some private breast?

Mach. iv. 3.

TO FEЕBLE. TO WEAKEN; we now say to enfeeble.

Shall that victorious hand be *feebled* here,

That in your chambers gave you claustrisment? *K. John, v. 2.*

— Making parties strong,
And *feebing* such as stand not in their liking
Below their cobbled shoes.
An old man *feeb* with age.

Cor. i. 1.

North's *Plut.* p. 571.

FEEDER. A servant. It was much disputed, between Mr. Stevens and Mr. Malone, whether this sense should or should not be given to the word, in one or two passages of Shakespeare. Stevens maintained the affirmative; Malone doubted. I think the former was right. In the first passage, Antony says, in a rage, to Cleopatra, on her having suffered Thyreus to kiss her hand,

You were half blasted ere I knew you: ha!
Have I my pillow left unpress'd at Rome,
Forborne the getting of a lawful race,
And by a gem of woman, to be abus'd
By one that looks on *feeders*?

Ant. & Cleop.

He means, "Have I done all this, to be abused by a woman that stoops to look on *feeders*?" The *feeder*, therefore, must be Thyreus, whom, in his anger, he represents as a menial servant of Caesar's. "This *Jack* of Caesar's," he calls him; and, afterwards, one who "ties Caesar's points." In the other passage, the Steward tells Timon that he has often retired to weep,

When all our offices have been oppress'd
With riotous *feeders*.

Timon of A. ii. 2.

That is, he has retired from the offices, where the servants were rioting, when the rooms above also blazed with lights, and rang with minstrelsy, as he proceeds to say. But for the connexion of the sentence, *feeders* might here well mean eaters, gormandizers; but the context fixes the sense, which is, therefore, well illustrated by the passage of Jonson, where Morose calls his servants "eaters." We may add, that the very same seems to be the meaning in another passage, where the speaker has already been promised wages.

— If you like, upon report,
The soil, the profit, and this kind of life,
I will your very faithful *feeder* be.

As you like it, ii. 4.

That is, your provider, your caterer. See OFFICE.

FEEDING. Pasturage, tract of pasture land.

They call him Doricles, and he boasts himself
To have a worthy *feeding*.

Wint. T. iv. 3.

Finding the *feeding*, for which he had toil'd,
To have kept safe, by these vile cattle spoil'd.

Drayt. *Mooncalf*, p. 512.

— So much that do rely
Upon their *feedings*, flocks, and their fertility.

Id. *Polyolb.* Song 6.

FEERE. See FERE.

To FEIZE, or FEEZE. See PHEEZE.

FELL. The skin; generally with hair. Saxon.

Why, we are still handling our ewes, and their *fells*, you know,
are greasy.

As you like it, iii. 2.

— My *fell* of hair

Would at a dismal treatise rouse, and stir
As life were in't.

Macb. v. 3.

So "Flesh and *fell*," *Lear*, v. 3. They are often
joined.

To feed on bones, when *flesh* and *fell* is gone.

Gasc. *Steel Gl. Chalm.* Poet. ii. 556. b.

Least if the cat be curst, and not tam'd well,
She with her nails may claw him to the *fell*.

Mirror for Mag. pag. 283.

I thought they would have flayed me, to search between the
fel and the *flesh* for fardings.

Gasc. *Works*, Sign. D 8.

And where the lion's hide is thin and scant,
I'll firmly patch it with the foxes *fell*.

Chapman's *Alphonsus*, Sign. B 2.

Proverbial, to eke out the lion's hide with the
fox's skin; i. e. to make up in cunning what is
wanted in force or courage.

FELL. A hill, or mountain. Supposed to be derived
from the German, or Icelandic. In this sense it is
used in Lancashire; but Drayton had a different
idea of it, for he explains it, "Boggy places;" and
adds, "a word frequent in Lancashire." Note on
these lines:

— Or happily be grac'd

With floods, or marshy *fells*.*Polyolb.* 3. p. 707.

Again:

As overholt and heath, as thorough frith and *fell*.

Id. 11. p. 862.

Mr. Todd has inadvertently quoted the following
line as an instance of this sense, which belongs
clearly to the other:

So may the first of all our *fells* be thine.

Jons. Pan's *Annie. Masque*.

It means the first *skin* or *fleece*, i. e. a part of the
first fruits, and mentioned with others, as promised
to Pan. Jonson has it elsewhere, in the *Masque* of
Gipsies.

FELL'FES. The felly, fellow, or circumference of a
wheel. Apparently contracted from *felloffe*.

— In hope to hew out of his bole

The *fell'fi*, or out-parts of a wheele, that compass in the whole.Chapm. *Hom.* II. 4. p. 61.

FELLOW, or FELON. A boil, or whitlow.

Where others love and praise my verres still,

Thy long black thumb-nail marks them out for ill:

A *fellow* take it, or some whin-daw come,
For to unsate or to untile that thumb. Herrick, *Works*, p. 72.

Gerrard says,

The roots of asphodill, boiled in dregs of wine — ease the
fellow, being put thereto as a poultice.

B. I. ch. 70.

He gives several other prescriptions for *fellons*.

A learned physician says,

The imposthummation which some do call *panaricium*, and we a
fellow or *ancone*, is, &c.

Morgan's *Physick*, Ch. i. P. 4. § 12.

FELLOW. Companion; even a female.

I am your wife, if you will marry me;

If not, I'll die your maid, to be your *fellow*

You may deny me.

Temp. iii. 1.

So Jephthah's daughter desires to be allowed to
go upon the mountains, she, "and her *fellows*."
Judg. xi. 37. And in the common translation of the
Psalms,

The virgins that be her *fellows* shall bear her company.

Ps. xlv. 15.

"The *fellow* with the great belly," spoken of by
Falstaff, alluded probably to some particular object,
then well known.

The youthful prince hath misled me; I am the *fellow* with the
great belly, and he is my dog.

4 Hen. IV. i. 2.

The *fellow* seems sufficiently to mark such an
allusion.

FELLOWLY. Sociable, sympathetic.

Mine eyes, ev'n sociable to the shew of thine,

Fall *fellowly* drops.

Temp. v. 1.

FELTER'D. The same as *feutred*. Twisted; matted
close together, like felt; entangled. *Feutre* is felt.

His *felter'd* locks that on his bosom fell,
On rugged mountains briers and thorns resemble.

Fairfax. *Tasso*, iv. 7.

See FEUTRED.

Feltre is put for *filtre*, or *filter*, by Ben Jonson, both as a verb and substantive:

Let the water in glass E be *feltred*.

Alchem. ii. 3.

— Sir, please you,

Shall I not change the *feltre*?

Ibid.

FEMALE CHARACTERS, in our early dramas, were acted by boys or men. If the face did not exactly suit, they took advantage of the fashion of wearing masks, and then the actor had only his voice to modulate.

Flute. Nay, faith, let me not play a woman; I have a beard coming. *Quince*. That's all one; you shall play it in a mask, and you may speak as small as you will. *Mids. N. Dr.* i. 2.

See **ACTRESSES**.

FENNE. Apparently a dragon; being said of that which watched the golden fleece.

And that the waker *fenne* the golden spoylle did keepe.

Twelfth. Or. Egypt. p. 33.

Topsell, who gives an elaborate account of this not *non-descript*, but *non-existent* animal, divides the Indian dragons into two kinds, "the fenny, living in the marshes," and those in the mountains; and tells us wherein the latter differ from the "dragons of the fennes." *Hist. of Serpents*, p. 158. But this hardly accounts for a dragon being called a *fenne*.

FENNEL was generally considered as an inflammatory herb; and, therefore, to eat *conger* and *fennel*, was to eat two high and hot things together, which was esteemed an act of libertinism.

Because their legs are both of a bigness, and he plays at quoits well, and eats *conger* and *fennel*. *2 Hen. IV.* ii. 4.

One of the herbs distributed by Ophelia, in her distraction, is *fennel*, which she either offers to the old as a cordial, or to the courtiers, as an emblem of *flattery*; joining it with *columbines*, to mark, that though they flattered to get favours, they were thankless after receiving them.

There's *fennel* for you, and columbines.

Hamlet. iv. 5.

Fennel was certainly regarded as emblematical of *flattery*, several instances of which have been produced by the commentators; to those, the following may be added:

Flatter, I mean lie, little things catch light minds, and fancie is a worm that feedeth first upon *fennell*. *Lyly, Sappho*, ii. 4.

Fennell I mean for flatterers.

Greene's Quip for an Upstart Courtier.

Some will say that *fennell* is to flatter:

They over teache, their tongues too much do clatter. *Verses in praise of Fennell and Woodbine, Yates's Ditties*, &c. 1582.

Nor *fennell*-huckle bring for flattery,

Begot of his, and fained coortisie. *Phylas Lackrymaram*, 1634.

See **COLUMBINE**.

FENOWED. Mouldy. A word regularly formed from the Saxon, *pennig*, or *pyng*, of the same sense. It was afterward corrupted into *finewed*, and *vinew'd*. Junius acknowledges *fennow*, *finnow*, and *vinney*, to be the same, yet unnecessarily fetches them from different dialects. See **VINEW'D** and **WHINIDST**. The translators of the Bible, in their excellent address to the readers, speak of Scripture, as

A pantry of wholesome food, against *fennowed* traditions.

Preface.

The old moth-eaten leaden legend, and the foisty and *fennowed* festival. *Dr. Ferriar*, cited by Todd.

Why H. Tooke derived it from the verb *pyngian*, rather than from the adjective, its immediate origin, it is not easy to say. *Div. of Purley*, ii. 61.

FEODARY. One who holds a feod, or feud, on the tenure of feudal service; probably pronounced *feudary*, like *feod*.

A. We are all feal. Ia. Else let my brother die,

If not a *feodary*, but only he,

Owe, and succeed by weakness.

Meas. for M. ii. 4.

That is, I think, "if he is the only subject who holds by the common tenure of human frailty." "Owes," i. e. possesses, and "succeeds by," holds his right of succession by it.

In another passage, it seems to mean a subordinate agent, as a vassal to his chief:

— O damned paper!

Black as the ink that's on thee. Senseless bauble!

Art thou a *feodary* for this act, and look'st

So virgin-like without.

Cymbel. iii. 2.

It seems to me quite a mistake, to suppose that *feodary*, in the *Winter's Tale*, was meant for the same word. Another author has *feodar*, in three syllables, for *feodary*:

For seventeen kings were Carlings *feodars*.

Marston's Wonder of Women.

I cannot think Mr. Malone's law officer, *feodary*, at all likely to have been thought of by Shakespeare, occurring only in an old act of parliament. *Feodary* is explained by Minshew as synonymous with *feoffour*, i. e. *feudi possessor*. He has also *feudary*, which he refers to *feodary*.

To **FER**, *v*. A word of no meaning, seemingly coined by Pistol, for the sake of the others which he introduces after it.

Master Fer! I'll fer him, and firk him, and ferret him: discuss the same to him in French. Boy. I do not know the French for *fer*, and *ferret*, and *firk*.

Hen. V. iv. 4.

I could have *fer'd* and *ferk't*, &c. *Barret's Ram Alley*, Sign. C.

FERE, **FEERE**, **PHAREE**, or **PHREE**. A companion, partner, husband, or lover. From *gefepra*, Saxon, of the same signification.

And swear with me, as with the woeful *feere*

And father of that chaste dishonour'd dame. *Titus Andr.* iv. 1.

But faire Charissa to a lovely *feere*

Was lincked, and by him had many pledges dore.

Spens. F. Q. i. 1. 4.

Therewith I chose him for my lord and *phere*.

Tamond & Gism. O. Pl. ii. 204.

A goodly swaine to be a princesse *phere*.

Fairf. Godf. of Brill. iv. 47.

FERN-SEED was supposed to have the power of rendering persons invisible. The seed of fern is itself invisible; therefore, to find it was a magic operation, and in the use it was supposed to communicate its own property.

We have the receipt of *fern-seed*, we walk invisible.

1 Hen. IV. ii. 1.

— Because, indeed, I had

No med'cine, Sir, to go invisible:

No *fern-seed* in my pocket.

B. Jon. *New Inn*, i. 6.

This seed was to be gathered mystically on some particular night:

When coming nigher, he doth well discern,

It of the wood'rous one-night-seeding fern

Some bundle was.

Brown's Brit. Past. II. 2. p. 54.

FERRIL, for *Ferule*, appears only in an unnecessary conjecture of Mr. Seward's, on the *Two Noble Kinsmen*. The original is,

A fire ill take her, does she flinch now?

Act ii. 5.

Had the schoolmaster been the speaker, there would have been some probability in the conjecture; but it is one of the bumpkins. A *fire-ill* take her, is, doubtless, equivalent to "*p—x take her*."

FESCUE. A wire, stick, or straw, chiefly used for pointing to the letters, in teaching children to read. From *festuca*, Latin, in the same sense, by abbreviation, and transposition of the *c*. The French, by abbreviation only, made it *festu*. A *fescue* is particularly and humorously described by Swift:

There is a certain little instrument, the first of those in use with scholars, and the meanest, considering the materials of it, whether it be a joint of wheaten straw (the old Arcadian pipe), or just three inches of slender wire, or a stripped feather, or a corking pin. Furthermore, this same diminutive tool, for the posture of it, usually reclines its head on the thumb of the right hand, sustains the foremost finger upon its breast, and is itself supported by the second. This is commonly called a *fescue*.

Works, by Scott, vol. ix. p. 390.

Nay then his Hodge shall leave the plough and waine,
And buy a booke and go to schoole againe.
Why mought not he as well as others doe,
Rise from his *fescue* to his Litterton.

Half's Sat. IV. 2.

The style of a sundial has been called a *fescue*, from its analogous use in pointing to the hour:
The *fescue* of the dial is upon the Christ-cross of noon.

Puritan, iv. 2. Suppl. ii. 607.

i. e. like a *fescue* pointing to the alphabet.

A still more extraordinary application of the word occurs in an old poet, quoted in the first edition of Poole's *Parnassus*.

And for a *fescue*, she doth use her tears,
The drops do tell her where she left the last.

p. 410.

The word occurs in Dryden.

It is rather odd, that another pedagogical instrument should have, in French, a name of exactly the same sound as *fescue*, and yet have no connexion in signification or etymology. This word is *fesse-cul*, a rod; the component parts of which express its use.

FESTINATE, adj. Hasty. Latin.

Advise the duke, where you are going, to a most *festinate* preparation.

Lear, iii. 7.

It is a conjectural emendation of the old folios, which read *festivate*. But it seems indubitable.

To FET. To fetch; said to be still used in some counties.

Whose blood is *fet* from fathers of war-proof.

Hen. V. iii. 1.

I, writing nought myself, will teach them yet
Their charge, and office, whence their wealth to fet.

B. Jon. Hor. Art of Poetry, vol. vii. 189.

That looks eke houre when prouling sheeves will fet

Himself to ward, and of his goods make sennure,

If some unlookt for guine he hap to get.

Harring. Ariost. xxv. 57.

The marble *fet* from far, and dearly bought.

Id. xlii. 70.

It still remains in some passages of the English Bible. See *Jerem. xxxvi. 21*, &c.; and *Acts, xxviii. 13*. "From thence we *fet* a compass." Such obsolete forms were not generally changed in the editions of the Bible, till after the beginning of the 18th century, nor then completely.

We find also *far-fet*, for far-fetched.

Some *far-fet* trick, good for ladies, some stale toy or other.

Malcont. O. Pl. iv. 98.

FETT. Probably only an error of the press, for *frett*, which commonly means raised work or protuberance, in the following passage of Drayton:

And told me that the bottom clear,

Now layd with many a *fett*

Of seed-pearl, ere she bath'd her there,

Was known as black as jet.

Quest of Cynthia, p. 623.

So Drayton uses *frett*:

The yellow king-cup, wrought in many a curious *frett*.

Polyd. 15.

Fet is nowhere so used.

FETTLE, v. To go intently upon any business. Certainly an English word, being acknowledged by our old dictionary-makers. Phillips has "to *fettle* to, to go about, or enter upon a business." Kersey, as usual, copies him. Coles has "to *fettle*, *se accingere ad aliquid, aggredior*." Of uncertain derivation, though it seems like a corruption of *settle*. It was, probably, always a familiar, undignified word, and still exists as a provincial term. Ray speaks of it as in common use in the north, and defines it, "to set or go about any thing, to dress, or prepare." Hall is the only old writer hitherto quoted for it:

Nor list he now go whistling to the car,
But sells his team, and *fettles* to the war.

Sat. iv. 6.

I can add Sylvester:

They to their long hard journey *fettling* them,
Leaving Samaria and Jerusalem.

Maiden's Blush.

Swift also used it, in his directions to servants.

See *Todd*.

In the Glossary to *Tim Bobbin*, we have *fettle* explained as a substantive, by "dress, case, condition."

FETUOUS, or, more properly, FETOUS. Neat; the same as *feat*, from which it is formed. Some of the dictionaries have it *fetise*. See also Skinner in that word. It is so spelt in Chaucer. See **FEAT**.

Upon this *fetuous* board doth stand
Something for shew-bread; and at hand, &c.

Herrick's Poems, p. 103.

Full *fetise* was hire cloke, as I was ware.

Cant. T. Prol. 137.

To FEUTRE. To set close. *Feutre*, originally *fuiltre*, in French, is our *felt*, or fur, worked into a close mass, as for hats. Hence *feutrer*, to set thick or close; and in Gavin Douglas's translation of Virgil,

They *feuter'd* foot to foot, and man to man,

as a translation of

Heret pede pes densusque viro vir.

In Spenser, it means to fix the spear in rest, probably from setting it close, and holding it so:

His spears he *feutred*, and at him it bore.

F. Q. IV. iv. 45.

In this usage it seems to have been technical, for it is found in the prose *History of King Arthur*.

In the *O. Pl. vol. i. p. 88*, the word *feutred* occurs, but so obscurely used, that the context throws no light on its meaning.

FEWNETS (hunting term). The dang of a deer.

For by his slot, his entries, and his port,
His *frayings*, *fewnets*, he doth promise sport.

B. Jon. Sad. Shep. i. 2.

Called also *fewmishings*:

He [the buck] makes his *fewmishings* in divers manners and forms, as the hart doth.

Genil. Recreation, p. 77. 8vo.

FEWNESS AND TRUTH. A quaint, affected phrase, meaning, in few words and true.

— *Fewness and truth*, 'tis thus:

Your brother and his lover have embrac'd, &c.

Meas. for M. i. 5.

FEWTERER, a term of the chase, explained a dog-keeper, or one who lets them loose in the chase; and is a corruption of the French, *vautrier*, or *sautier*.

Or perhaps stumble upon a yeoman *fewterer*, as I do now.

B. Jon. Every Man out of H. ii. 3.

Puntarvolo is so called there, because he stands holding his dog:

A dry nurse to his coughs, a *fewterer*,

To such a nasty fellow.

B. & Fl. Tamer T. ii. 2.

Alluding to the treatment of dogs in a kennel, it is said,

— If you will be

An honest yeoman *phenterer*, feed us first,
And walk us after. *Mass. Picture*, v. 1.

In some editions it is foolishly printed *phenterer*.
In the *Maid of Honour*, (ii. 2.) it is used as a mere
term of contempt, for slave, or menial.

To *FIANCE*, for to affiance. To betroth.

To have the daughter of the earle of Leycester, his *fianced* wife,
delivered to hym. *Holinsh. Vol. ii. A a 5.*

John, king of Scotlande, *fianceth* his sonne, Edward Ballioll,
with the daughter of Charles du Valoys. *Id. C c 4.*

See *Todd*.

FIGO. A fig, a term of reproach. See **FIG**.

Convey the wise it call. Steal! I soh, a *fico* for the phrase.

Mer. W. W. i. 3.

Behold next I see contempt, giving me the *fico* with his thombe
in his mouth. *Wit's Miserie*, Sign. D 4.

And yet the lye, to a man of my coat, is as ominous a fruit as
the *fico*. *B. Jons. Every Man in his H. i.*

See *Ram Alley*, O. Pl. v. 458.

FIERCE. Sudden, precipitate.

— This *fierce* abridgement

Hailt to it circumstantial branches,
Distinction should be rich in.

Cymb. v. 5.

So hot a speed with such advice dispos'd,
Such temp'rate order in so *fierce* a cause,
Doth want example.

King John, iii. 4.

Ben Jonson has,

And, Lupus, for your *fierce* credulity,
One fit him with a pair of larger ears.

Postaster, v. 3.

FIG, TO GIVE THE FIG. An expression of contempt
or insult, which consisted in thrusting the thumb
between two of the closed fingers, or into the mouth;
whence *BITE THE THUMB*. The custom is generally
regarded as being originally Spanish. According to
some authors, it conveyed an insulting allusion to a
contemptuous punishment inflicted on the Milanese,
by the emperor Frederic Barbarossa, in 1162, when
he took their city. See Minshew, who quotes
Munster and Krantz for it, and several French books
on proverbs, as *Matinées Sénoneses*, No. 85. But
this has much the air of a fable, and the Spanish
expression for it, *Dar una higa*, does not support it;
for *higo* is a fig, not *higa*: though the similarity of
the words may have caused the error or equivocation;
and the same exists in Italian. The real origin, I
presume, may be found in Stevens and Pinedo's
dictionaries, under *Higa*: and, in fact, the same
phrase and allusion pervaded all modern Europe.
As, *Far le fiche*, Ital.; *Faire la figue*, Fr.; *Die feigen
weisen*, Germ.; *De eyghe setten*, Dutch. See *Du
Cange*, in *Ficha*. See Mr. Douce's *Illustrations*,
vol. i. p. 492, &c.

A *fig* for you is still known as a familiar expression
of contempt; and must have arisen from the other,
as figs were never so common here as to be proverbially
worthless.

Be this as it may, the persuasion that *the fig* was
of Spanish origin, was here very prevalent. Hence
Pistol says,

A *figo* for thy friendship! —

The *fig* of Spain.

Hen. V. iii. 6.

And again,

When *Pistol* lies, do this, [i. e. make the action of reproach]
and *fig* me, like the bragging Spaniard. *2 Hen. IV. v. 3.*

And so farewell, I will returne

To Lady Hope agayne.

And for a token I these sende

A doting *fig* of Spayne. *Ulp. Fulw. Art of Flattery*, C 4.

But there was a worse kind of *Spanish fig*, the
notoriousness of which, perhaps, occasioned some
confusion, so that one fig was mistaken for the other.
This was the *poisoned fig*, employed in Spain as a
secret way of destroying an obnoxious person. To
this fatal fig many passages unequivocally refer.

There, there's the mischief, I must poison him,

One *fig* sends him to Erebus. *Shirley, Brothers*, iii. p. 37.

I do now look for a *Spanish fig* or an Italian sallet daily.

White Dev. O. Pl. vi. 314.

It may fall out that thou shalt be entic'd

To sup sometimes with a magnifico

And have a *figo* foisted in thy dish.

Gaucoigne's Works.

— Is it (that is, the poison) speeding?

As all our *Spanish figs* are.

Noble Soldier, 1634.

Whether *Pistol* refers at all to this kind of fig, may
be doubted. Mr. Steevens thought he did. The
Spanish poisoned fig was proverbial also in France.
See *Les Illustres Proverbes*, tom. ii. p. 58.

FIGENT. A familiar term, not acknowledged, as far
as I have found, by any of the dictionaries, or glos-
saries of provincial terms. If we suppose it to have
been spoken *figent*, (with the *i* short), it will be evi-
dently of the same origin as *figlet*; and will then
mean *figgetty*, *restless*, &c., which well enough suits
the comic passages where it occurs.

I have known such a wrangling advocate,

A little *figent* thing. *H. & Fl. Little Fr. L. iii. 2.*

A girl, who is asked what courting is, describes
her lover as being rather *figent*:

Faith, nothing, but he was somewhat *figent* with me.

Id. Coxcomb, iv. 3.

In the comedy of *Eastward Hoe* it is applied to
memory and wit:

Q. Slight, God forgive me, what a kind of *figent* memory have
you! Sir P. Nay, then, what kind of *figent* wit hast thou?

O. Pl. iv. 246.

Here *unsteady* will suit both speeches.

If you call it *figent*, which is more regular, the
derivation will not be so easy.

FIGGUM. Conjectured by Mr. Gifford to be a popular
term for the jugglers' trick of spitting fire. One
character says of Fitzdottrel,

See! he spits fire;

another answers,

— O no, he plays at *figgum*.

The devil is the author of wicked *figgum*.

B. Jons. Devil is an Ass, v. 8.

The marginal direction, in the original, subjoins,
“Sir Poule interprets *figgum* to be a juggler's game.”
The interpretation, therefore, is very plausible. The
same sound critic considers the whole scene as a
burlesque of the tricks played by Darrel and Somers,
and exposed by Bishop Harsnet. Fitzdottrel repre-
sents the boy *Somers*. This is also highly probable.
Figgum, as a game, is not known.

FIGHTS. In navigation;

Are the waist-cloaths, which hang round about the ship, to
hinder men from being seen in fight; or any place wherein men
may cover themselves, and yet use their arms.

Phillips's World of Words.

So also Florio, in *Pavesata*:

A *pavesado*. Also the *fights* in a ship, or the arming of a ship
with cloth and canvase, to hide the mariners from sight of the
enemie.

Their upper decks, all trim'd and garnish't out

With sterne designs for bloodie warre at hand,

With crimson *fights* were armed all about.

England's Elite, 1588, in *Mirr. for Magist.* 816.

This pink is one of Cupid's carriers:
Clap on more sails; pursue; with your *figh*ts,
Give fire; she is my prize, or ocean whelm them all.

Mer. W. W. ii. 2.

While I were able to endure a tempest,
And bear my *figh*ts out bravely, 'till my tackle
Whistled 'till the wind, and held against all weathers.

B. & Fl. Valent. ii. 2.

— May I — suffer —

This pink, this painted foist, this cockle-bont,
To hang her *figh*ts out, and defie me, friends,
A well known man of war.

Id. Woman's Prize, ii. 6.

It has been quoted from Dryden also.

FILE. List, catalogue, number.

The greater *file* of the subject held the duke to be wise.

Meas. for M. iii. 2.

Their names are not recorded on the *file*
Of life, that fall so.

B. Jon. Underw. vol. vii. p. 6.

Armes and the men, above the vulgar *file*.

Fanshaw's Lus. I. i. 1.

— As we meant to lose,
Our character and distinction, and stop
To th' common *file* of subjects.

Shirley, Doubtful Heir, A. iv. p. 54.

In *Macbeth*, iii. 1. "the valued *file*," means the
list, with accounts of the value of each in it. So
afterwards, "I have a *file* of all the gentry." v. 2.

To *FILE*, was used for to polish, and was very often
applied to the tongue of a delicate speaker.

And when thou com'st thy tale to tell,
Smooth not thy tongue with *filed* talk.

Sh. Pass. Pilgr. Suppl. i. 726.

The sly deceiver, Cupid, thus beguiled
The simple damsel with his *filed* tongue. *Fairf. Tasso, vi. 73.*
Thereto his subtle engines he does bend,
His practick witt, and his fayre-*filed* tongue.

Spens. F. Q. II. i. 3.

Ben Jonson, therefore, prays that the king may be
delivered

From a tongue without a *file*,
Heaps of phrases, and no style.

Masque of Gipsies, vol. vi. p. 113.

To *FILE*. Contracted from to defile, by dropping the
first syllable, and in signification the same.

— If it be so,

For Banquo's issue have I *fil'd* my mind. *Macb. iii. 1.*

By that same way the direfull dames do drive
Their mournfull charett, *fil'd* with rusty blood.

Spens. F. Q. I. v. 32.

He call'd his father villain, and me trumpet,
A word that I labour to *file* my lips with.

Revenge's Trag. O. Pl. iv. 348.

As not to *file* my hands in villain's blood.

Miseries of Inf. Marr. O. P. v. 100.

Such guits whereby both earth and aire ye *file*.

Mirr. for Mag. p. 436.

FILL, now called **THILL**. The shafts of a cart or
waggon. This is the reading of the old 4to. and
first folio of *Troilus and Cressida*, in the following
passage, and is undoubtedly the genuine word;
as the expression, "draw backward," proves.

Come your ways, come your ways, an you draw backward
we'll put you 'till the *fills*. *iii. 2.*

In the first quarto it is *fills*; in the first folio, *fills*.
Files, which modern editors have preferred, as sup-
posing it a military phrase, appeared first in the folio
of 1632, i. e. the second.

So also we should read *fill-horse*, in the following:

Thou hast gotten more hair on thy chin, than Dobbin, my *fill*-
horse, has on his tail. *Mer. of Iv'ca. ii. 2.*

The first folio has *phil-horse*; the second, and the

quartos, by an evident blunder, *pil-horse*. Both
readings are supported by other authorities.

— I will

Give you the fore horse place, and I will be
I th' *fills*. *Woman never Fazed, 1632, cit. St.*
Acquaint you with Jock, the forehorse, and Fibb, the *fill-horse*,
&c. *Heyw. & Rowl. Fortune by Sea and Land, cit. St.*

It is cited by Johnson, from Mortimer's *Husbandry*,
which shows that it was common.

FINECH-EGG. Evidently meant as a term of reproach,
being put into the mouth of the railer Theristes.
The meaning of it is by no means clear. Mr.
Steevens says that a *finch's egg* is remarkably gaudy.
If so, it may be equivalent to coxcomb. See *Tr. &*
Cr. v. 1. But what finch did Mr. Steevens mean?
The chaffinch, bulfinch, and goldfinch, have all eggs
of a bluish white, with purplish spots or stripes.
There is no bird simply called a *finch*.

To *FINE*. To adorn, to make fine.

To *fine* his title with some shew of truth,
Though, in pure truth, it was corrupt and naught. *Hen. F. i. 2.*

In the following passage it seems to be put for
to make an end of: *fine* was, and yet is sometimes, used
for end.

Time's office is to *fine* the hate of foes,
To eat up error by opinion bred.

Sh. Rape of Lucr. Suppl. i. 527.

It can hardly mean to refine, as that word will not
well bear the sense of to soften or relax.

FINELESS, for Endless; used by Shakespeare. *Fine*
was formerly more used for end than it is now; as,
in fine, &c.

But riches *fineless* is as poor as winter,
To him that ever fears he shall be poor.

Othello, iii. 3.

FINEW. Mouldiness, or mustiness. Coles has it,
"finew. *Situs, mucor*." Kersey explains it by
mouldiness, or *hoariness*. See **HOAR**. Minshew
derives it from *finexian*, Saxon, of the same signifi-
cation. See also **VINEW**.

FINEW'D. Mouldy. "*Mucidus, situ sentus*," Coles.

A souldier's hands must oft be died with goare,
Lest, starke with rest, they *finew'd* waxe, and hoare.

Mirror for Mag. p. 417.

See **FENOWED**.

FINGERS, SWEARING BY. A customary oath.

By these ten ends of flesh and blood I swear.

Death of Rob. E. of Hunt. K. 2.

See **TEN COMMANDMENTS**.

FINSBURY. A manor, north of Moorfields, famous
for the exercise of archers, now covered with build-
ings, except one spot; of which the following account
is given:

In 1498, certain grounds, consisting of gardens, orchards, &c.
on the north side of Chiswell-street, and called Bunhill, or
Bunhill-fields, within the manor of Finsbury, were by the mayor
and commonalty of London converted into a large field, containing
eleven acres and eleven perches, now known by the name of the
Artillery Ground, for their train-bands, archers, and other
military citizens to exercise in. *Entick's Hist. i. 441.*

Stowe says it was called *Finsbury field*, and that
here it was where they usually shot at twelvescore.

And givest such sacrecient surety for thy oaths, as if thou never
walk'd'st further than Finsbury. *1 Hen. IV. iii. 1.*

Because I dwell at Hogden, I shall keep company with none
but the archers of Finsbury. *B. Jons. Every Man in H. i. 1.*

Nay, Sir, stand not you fix'd here, like a stake in Finsbury, to
be shot at. *B. Jons. Barth. Fair, v. 6.*

FIRECOCK. A corrupted word, or false print, which criticism has not yet set right; it evidently means something dangerous. *Firecock* and *firelock* have been conjectured.

March off amain, within an inch of a *firecog*,
Turn me on the toe like a weathercock,
Kill every day a serjeant, for twelve months.

B. & Fl. Wit without M. ii. 1.

Either conjecture is better than nonsense.

FIRE-DRAKE. A fiery dragon; draco igneus.

It may be, 'tis but a glow-worm now, but 'twill
Grow to a *fire-drake* presently. B. & Fl. Begg. Bush, v. 1.

So *Dryden*:

By the hissing of the snake,
The rustling of the *fire-drake*. *Nymphidia*.

Also a fiery meteor, particularly the *ignis fatuus*,
or *Will o' the wisp*.

Who should be lumps to comfort out our way,
And not like *fire-drakes* to lead men astray. *Mis. of Inf. Mer. O. Pl. v. 109.*

A moon of light
In the noon of night,
Till the *fire-drake* has o'ergone you. *B. Jona. Gips. Met. vol. vi. 79.*

Fiery spirits or devils are such as commonly work by *fiend-rakes*,
or *ignes fatui*, which lead men often in *flumina et precipitia*.
Burt. Anat. Met. p. 46.

Jocularly, for a man with a red face:

That *fiend-rake* did I hit three times on the head, and three
times was his nose discharged against me. *Hen. VIII. v. 3.*

Some sort of fireworks appear also to have been
so called. The following seems to describe a rocket:

— But, like *fiend-rakes*,
Mounted a little, gave a crack, and fell.
Middleton's Five Gallants.

The alchemist's man is called his *fire-drake*, probably
from working so much in the fire:

— That is his *fire-drake*,
His lungs, his Zephyrus, he that puffs his coils. *B. Jona. Alc. ii. 1.*

Fire-men were also called *fire-drakes*.

FIRE-NEW. Newly come from the fire: said originally
of things manufactured in metal. Afterwards applied
to all things new, as we now say, with less evident
meaning, *bran-new*; which, however, is explained
brand-new. The two words are thus brought together.

And with some excellent jests *fire-new* from the mint, you
should have bang'd the youth into dumbness. *Twel. N. iii. 2.*

Peace, master *marquis*, you are malapert,
Your *fire-new* stamp of honour is scarce current. *Rich. III. i. 3.*
A man of *fire-new* words, fashion's own knight. *Love's L. L. i. 1.*

See also *Lear*, v. 3.

A FIRK. A trick, or quirk; or, perhaps, freak.

Sir, leave this *firk* of law, or by this light
I'll give your throat a slit. *Ram Alley, O. Pl. v. 467.*
Why this was such a *firk* of piety
I ne'er heard of. *Witts, O. Pl. iii. 498.*

To FIRK. To beat; said to be from *ferio*, Latin.

I'll fer him, and *firk* him, and ferret him. *Hen. V. iv. 4.*
— Nay, I will *firk*
My silly novice, as he was never *firk'd*
Since midwives bound his noddie. *Rom. A. O. Pl. v. 466.*

Mr. Steevens justly observed, that this word was
so licentious used, that it is not easy to fix its
meaning.

To FIRN. To confirm. This usage should not, perhaps,
be considered as obsolete, being employed by Dryden
and Pope; but it would hardly be ventured by a
modern writer.

Your wishes blest;
Jove knocks his chin against his breast
And *firms* it with the rest. *B. Jona. Masque of Aug. vi. 136.*
Cynna, as Marius and the rest agree,
Firms the edict, and let it pass for me. *Lodge's Wounds of Civ. War, F. 3.*

FIRST-BORN OF EGYPT. Dr. Johnson says that this
is a proverbial expression for high-born persons; but
it has not been met with, except in the following
passage:

I'll go sleep, if I can; if I cannot, I'll rail against all the *first-born* of Egypt. *As you like it, ii. 5.*

Perhaps *Jaques* is only intended to say, that, if he
cannot sleep, he will, like other discontented persons,
rail against his betters.

FISKE. A notorious cheat, connected with *Foreman*,
and others. See *BRETNOR*. Often mentioned by
Lilly the astrologer. Possibly the evil repute of his
name might lead Beaumont and Fletcher to make
La Fiske one of "five cheating rogues" (so described
in the *dramatis personæ*) introduced in the fourth act
of the *Bloody Brother*. He is described as an
astrologer,

— And then *La Fiske*,
The mirror of his time; 'twas he that set it. *Act iv. 1.*
(viz. the astrological figure.)

In the next scene we find him dealing out the
imposing jargon of astrology, to cheat his customer.

Fiske is also mentioned by Butler:

And nigh an ancient obelisk
Was rais'd by him, found out by *Fisk*. *Hudibr. Part II. Cant. iii. l. 403.*

Where the note tells us, from the information of Lilly
aforesaid, that *Fiske* was born near Framlingham, in
Suffolk, and that he died in the 78th year of his life;
with a few other particulars.

FIT. A division of a song, or dance. In the former
sense it is fully explained in the first volume of
Dr. Percy's *Reliques of Ancient Poetry*. But what
can it have to do with the following passage?

Well, my lord, you say so, in *fit*. *Tro. & Cr. ii. 3.*

Mr. Steevens says, perhaps a quibble is intended.
What quibble, it is not easy to guess; probably the
reading should be, "it fits;" that is, it suffices, it
satisfies us.

FIT OF THE FACE. A grimace, an affected turn of
the countenance.

As far as I see, all the good our English
Have got by the late voyage, is but merely
A *fit* or two o' the face; but they are shrewd ones;
For when they hold them, you would swear directly
Their very noses had been counsellors
To Pepin or Clotharius, they keep state so. *Hen. VIII. i. 3.*

A FITCHEW. A pole cat. *Fissau*, Fr. Also *fitchat*,
or *fitchet*.

To be a dog, a mule, a cat, a *fitchew*, a toad, &c. — I would
not care: but to be a Menelaus, — I would conspire against destiny. *Tro. & Cr. v. 1.*

'Tis such another *fitchew*! — marry, a perfum'd one. *Oth. iv. 1.*

This animal was supposed to be very amorous;
and Mr. Steevens tells us, that its name was often
applied to ladies of easy or no virtue.

A FITMENT. An equipment, or dress.

— I am, Sir,
The soldier that did company these three
In poor beseeching; 'twas a *fitment* for
The purpose I then follow'd. *Cymb. v. 3.*

FITTERS. Small fragments. A low, familiar word, said by Skinner to be derived from the German.

None of your piec'd companions, your pin'd gallants,
That fly to fitters with ev'ry flaw of weather.

B. & Fl. Pilgrim, i. 1.
They look and see the stones, the words, and letters,
All cut and mangled, in a thousand fitters.

Harr. Ariosto, xiv. 40.
Cast them upon the rocks by the town walls, and splited them
all to fitters.

North's Plat. p. 358.
Only their bones, and ragged fitters of their clythes, remained.
Coryat, vol. i. p. 55.

A FITTON. A fiction, or falsehood; how formed, I know not, unless by corruption from fiction.

He doth feed you with fittons, figments, and lessings.
B. Jon. Cynth. Revels, i. 4.
To tell a fitton in your landlord's ears.
Gasc. Works, C. 3.

To FITTON. To form lies, or fictions.

Although in many other places he commonly useth to *fitton* (or *fiten*), and to write devices of his own head.

Plut. Lives, by North, p. 1016. A.

FIVES, more properly *VIVES*; in French, *avices*. A disease in horses, little differing from the strangles.

Past cure of the *fives*, stark spoil'd with the staggers.

Sam. of Shr. iii. 2.

For the *vives*, which is an inflammation of the kernels between the chap and the neck of the horse, take, &c.

G. Mark. Way to get W. B. i. ch. 59.

FIGURE. Fixture, fixedness; that by which any thing is fixed.

The *figure* of her eye has motion in 't,
As we are mock'd with art. *Wint. T. v. 3.*

That is, the attachment of the eye, that by which it is fixed into the head, has motion; as a string, or some such contrivance.

— Rendi and deracinate

The unity, and married calm of states
Quite from their *figure*. *Tro. & Cr. i. 3.*

Whose glorious *figure* in so clear a sky.
Drayt. Baron's W. Canto I.

FLAGS. Our old play-houses exhibited flags on their roofs when there were performances at them. This originated, probably, from the situation of several of them on the Surrey side of the Thames; since, by this device, they could telegraphically inform those on the opposite shore, when there was to be a play. In Lent, of course, as there were no plays, there were no flags out. The Globe playhouse, with its flag, is delineated in Steevens's *Shakespeare*, edition 1778, at page 85 of the prefaces.

Nay, faith, for blushing, I think there's grace little enough amongst you all; 'tis Lent in your cheeks, the flag's down.

Mad World, O. Pl. v. 314.

The hair about the hat is as good as a flag upon the pole at a common playhouse, to wait company.

Lb. p. 364.

Each play-house advanceth his *flagge* in the aire, whither quickly, at the waving thereof, are summoned whole troops of men, women, and children.

Curtain Dr. of the W. p. 47.

FLAMED. Inflamed.

And, *flam'd* with zeale of vengeance inwardly,
He askt, who had that dame so foully dignit.

Spens. F. Q. V. i. 14.

And since their courage is so nobly *flam'd*,
This morn'ing we'll behold the champions

Within the list. *Coronation, by Shirley, (in B. & Fl.) Act ii.*

— I am *flam'd*

With pity and affection; whether more!

Parson's Honest Lawyer, C. 1.

FLANNEL. A ridiculous expression for a Welchman, because Wales is famous for the manufacture of it.

Flannel is speciously derived from *gwelanen*, which means woollen. To this day, the very softest and most delicate flannel of this nation, is manufactured in Wales.

I am dejected, I am not able to answer the Welch *flannel*.

Mer. W. W. v. 5.

Meaning Sir Hugh Evans. In the same scene Falstaff uses several similar characteristics of the Welchman:

Am I ridden with a Welch goat too? Shall I have a coxcomb of frize? 'tis time I were chok'd with a piece of toasted cheese.

FLAP-DRAGON. A small combustible body, set on fire, and put afloat in a glass of liquor. The courage of the toper was tried in the attempt to swallow it flaming; and his dexterity was proved by being able to do it unhurt. Raisins in hot brandy were the commonest flap-dragons.

Thou art easier swallow'd than a *flap-dragon*. *Love's L. L. v. 1.*

The Dutch appear to have been famous for this feat:

— My brother

Swallows it with more ease than a Dutchman
Does *flap-dragons*. *Ram Alley, O. Pl. v. 436.*

Our Flemish corporal was lately chok'd at Delf [i. e. Delft, in Holland] with a *flap-dragon*. *Match at Midd. O. Pl. vii. 383.*

As candles' ends made the most formidable *flap-dragons*, the greatest merit was ascribed to the heroism of swallowing them. See **CANDLES'-ENDS**.

To FLAP-DRAGON. To swallow whole, like a *flap-dragon*, or to be agitated in a liquid as that is: a word coined from the preceding.

But to make an end of the ship; to see how the sea *flap-dragon'd* it. *Wint. Tale, iii. 3.*

A FLAP-JACK. A pancake; some say, an apple puff; but we have below express authority for the former sense.

We'll have flesh for holy-days, fish for fasting-days, and more-o'er puddings and *flap-jacks*. *Pericles, ii. 7. Suppl. to Sh. ii. 47.*

And 'tis in request among gentlemen's daughters to devour their cheese-cakes, apple-pies, cream and custards, *flap-jacks*, and pan-puddings.

Jovial Crew, O. Pl. x. 353.

Until at last by the skill of the cooke, it is transform'd into the forme of a *flap-iack*, which in our translation is call'd a *pancake*.

Taylor's Jack-a-lent, i. p. 115.

FLAPSE. A term of reproach, which I have not seen, except in the following instance:

What, what! how now, ha? You are a *flapse* to terae my son so.

Brome, New Acad. Act iv. p. 81.

A FLASK OF ARROWS. Apparently a set of them.

Her rattling quiver at her shoulders hang,

Therein a *flask of arrows* feather'd well. *Fairf. Tasso, ii. 28.*

FLAT-CAP. A term of ridicule for a citizen. In Henry the Eighth's time flat round caps were the highest fashion; but, as usual, when their date was out, they became ridiculous. Citizens of London continued to wear them, long after they were generally disused, and were often satirized for it.

Come, sirrah, you *flat-cap*, where be those whites?

Honest Wh. O. Pl. iii. 304.

This the citizen resents, as a great insult.

Make their loose comments upon ev'ry word,
Gesture, or look I use; mock me all over
From my *flat-cap*, unto my shining shoes.

B. Jons. Every Man in H. ii. 1.

Trade? to the city, child,

A *flat-cap* will become thee. *B. & Fl. Hon. Man's Fort. V. ult.*

Wealthy *flat-caps*, that pay for their pleasure the best of any men in Europe.

Morton's Dutch Court. ii. 1.

See the notes on the first passage; also Stowe's

Survey of London, p. 545. ed. 1603.

In the Second Part of the *Honest Whore*, is a ludicrous oration, to prove that a *flat round cap* is fittest for a citizen, and extolling it highly. Among the rest, it is said,

Flat-caps as proper are to city gowns,
As to armour helmets, or to kings their crowns.

In another place,

The city cap is *round*, the scholar's square,
To shew that government and learning are
The perfect 'st limbs 't' th' body of a state.

See O. Pl. iii. 390. et seq.

FLATIVE. Windy, or rather causing wind. We now say *flatulent*.

Eat not too many of those apples, they be very *flative*.

Lingua, O. Pl. v. 235.

No other instance has been produced.

FLATING. Flat; applying the broadest side to the object. Shakspeare has *flatlong*. *Temp.* ii. 1.

Rogero never foy'd, and seldom strake.

But *flatting*.

Harr. Arist. xxxvi. 55.

Fell to the ground, and lay *flatting* there a great while.

North's Plat. p. 892.

Spenser has it somewhere, but I have not marked the passage.

FLAUNTS. Fineries, gay attire that girls *flaunt* in.

— Or how

Should I, in these my borrow'd *flaunts*, behold
The sternness of his presence?

Winter's T. iv. 3.

A FLAW. A sudden gust of violent wind. "It was the opinion," says Warburton, "of some philosophers, that the vapours being congeal'd in the air by cold, (which is the most intense in the morning) and being afterwards rarified and let loose by the warmth of the sun, occasion those sudden and impetuous gusts of wind, which were called *flaws*." Thus he comments on the following passage:

As humorous as winter, and as sudden

As *flaws* congealed in the spring of day. *2 Hen. IV.* iv. 4.

And this fell tempest shall not cease to rage

Until the golden circuit on my head,

Like to the glorious sun's transparent beams,

Do calm the fury of this mad-bred *flaw*.

2 Hen. VI. iii. 1.

What *flaws*, and whirls of weather,

Or rather storms, have been aloft these three days.

B. & Fl. Pilgrim, iii. 6.

Like a red morn, that ever yet betoken'd

Wreck to the seamen, tempest to the field,

Sorrow to shepherds, woe unto the birds,

Gust, and foul *flaws* to herdsmen and to herds.

Sh. Venus & Adonis, Suppl. i. 425.

It appears that, in the Cornish dialect, a *flaw* signifies primitively a cut. *Polshele's Cornish Vocab.* But it is also there used in a secondary sense, for those sudden or cutting gusts of wind:

P. Are they not frequently exposed, however, [in Cornwall] to what they call *flaws* of wind? T. Yes, and they sometimes prove not only very boisterous, but very fatal in their consequences. P. From whence are those casual winds called *flaws*? T. In the Cornish vocabulary that term signifies to cut.

Theoph. Botanist, on Cornwall, p. 5.

He proceeds to derive the word from the Greek; but *flaw* in Greek means not to cut, but to crush or break. It is usually derived from *flo*. Milton uses it in this sense more than once. See *Todd*.

In the following passage *flaws* is unintelligible:

— A gentlewoman of mine,

Who, falling in the *flaws* of her own youth,

Hath blister'd her report. *Meas. for Meas.* ii. 3.

Warburton proposed *flames*, which has since been adopted, being found to be confirmed by Sir W. Davenant, and suiting the sense so exactly, *blister'd*

especially. The inversion of the letter m seems to have produced the error. Dr. Johnson rather petulantly rejected the emendation; probably because it came from Warburton.

A FLAWN. A custard; from the French, *flan*. See *Menage*, in that word; and Du Cange in *flato* and *flanto*. Cotgrave renders the French *flans*, by *flavours*. See him in *Voc*.

With green cheese, clouted cream, with *flaws* and custards stor'd,
Whig, cyder, and with whey, I dominate a lord.

Drayt. Nymphal. 6. pag. 1406.

Kerrey defines it, "A kind of dainty, made of fine flour, eggs, and butter;" which is not exactly a custard, though approaching to it.

FLEAK. A small lock, thread, or twist. *Johnson*, who cites *More against Atheism* for it. We find it also used as a term of reproach from one woman to another; in which case, it seems that it can only mean, "little insignificant thing." Apparently the same as *flake*, or nearly so.

Fie upon me! tis well known I am the mother

Of children, *scurry fleak*! 'tis not for nought

You boil eggs in your griel.

The Wit. O. Pl. viii. 450.

Mr. Steevens, in a note, says a *fleak* of bacon means a *flitch*; so it may, but what is that to the purpose? The word is found also in the sense of a hurdle, or grate; but that is equally remote.

To FLECK. To spot. German, Gothic, and Danish.

And *flecked* darkness like a drunkard reels

From forth day's path-way, made by Titan's wheels.

Rom. & Jul. ii. 3.

We'll *fleck* our white steeds in your Christian Hood.

Four Prentices, O. Pl. vi. 539.

And full of gergon as is a *flecken* pye.

The Ordinary, O. Pl. x. 235.

That is, "full of chattering as a spotted mag-pie."

All jagg'd and frount, with divers colours deckt,

They swear, and curse, and drink till they be *fleckt*.

Mirror for Magist. p. 292.

Fleckt sometimes meant drunk:

They swear, and curse, and drinke till they be *fleckt*.

Mirr. for Mag. p. 292.

FLEDGE, adj. for Fledged, part. Furnished with feathers.

And Shylock, for his part, knew that the bird was *fledge*; and then it is the complexion of them all to leave the dunn.

Merch. of Ven. iii. 1.

Whose downy plumes, with happy augurs,

Presage betimes what the *fledge* soul will be.

Proeme to Poole's Parnas.

There are likewise on either side of him discovered two great bunches so big as a large football, and (as some thinke) will in time grow to wings; but God, I hope, will that he shall be destroyed before he grow so *fledge*.

Disc. of Serpents, Harl. Misc. iii. p. 111.

To FLEDGE, v. To become fledged, to acquire feathers. Sometimes written *fledge*.

In Westminster, the Strand, Holborn, and the chief places of resort about London, do they every day build their nests, every house *fledge*, and, in teame-time especially, flutter they abroad in flocks.

K. Greene, Harl. Misc. viii. 383.

To FLEER. To look with scorn and sly impertinence; much the same as to sneer. It is no longer in common use.

Tush, tush, man; never *fleer* and jest at me,

I speak not like a dotard nor a fool.

You speak to Casca; and to such a man

That is no *fleering* tell-tale.

Jul. Cas. i. 3.

A FLEER, s. made from the above. A sneer, a contemptuous look.

— Do but encave yourself,

And mark the *fleers*, the gibes, and notable scorns

That dwell in ev'ry region of his face.

Othell. iv. 1.

FLEET. A small stream. Saxon. Fleet of ships, float, &c. are from the same origin.

Together wove we nets 't' entrap the fish,
In floods and sedgy flets. *Matthew's Aminta*, C.

In which lane standeth the Fleete, a prison-house, so called of the fleet, or water, running by it. *Stowe's Lond.* p. 317.

To FLEET. To float. Saxon.

— Our sever'd navy too
Have kuit again, and fleet, threat'ning most sen-like. *Ant. & Cl.* iii. 11.

At length breakes down in raine, and baile, and sleet,
First from one coast, 'till nought thereof be drie;
And then another 'till that likewise fleet. *Spens.* F. Q. IV. ix. 33.

This isle shall fleet upon the ocean,
And wander to the unfrequented ludo. *Edw.* II. O. Pl. ii. 326.

Used as a verb active, for to cause to float:

They say many young gentlemen flock to him every day, and fleet the time carelessly, as they did in the golden world. *As you I.* i. 1.

FLESH AND FELL. Muscle and skin. See **FELL**.

FLESHMENT. Pride, encouraged by a successful attempt; being *fleshed* with, or having tasted success.

And, in the *fleshment* of this dread exploit,
Drew on me here again. *Lear*, ii. 2.

See to *flesh*, in 1 *Hen.* IV. v. 4.

FLETCHER. An arrow-maker. *Flecher*, Fr. from *fletcher*, an arrow.

Her mind runs sure upon a *fletcher*, or a bowyer; however, I'll inform against both; the *fletcher* for taking whole money for pieced arrows; the bowyer for harning the headmen of his parish, and taking money for his pains. *Match at Midn.* O. Pl. vii. 378.

N. B. The extremities of bows were generally finished with horn.

It is unseemly for the painter to feather a shaft, or for the *fletcher* to handle the pencil. *Euphues*, Epist. Dedic. A 2. b.

Moreover, both the *fletcher* in making your shaft, and in nocking your shaft, must take heed that two fletchers equally runne on the bow. *Ascham*, *Toph.* p. 177.

FLEW'D. Having large hanging chaps, which, in a hound, were called *flews*.

My hounds are bred out of the Spartan kind,
So *flew'd*, so sanded, and their heads are hung
With ears that sweep away the morning dew. *Mids.* N. Dr. iv. 1.

— The one of them call'd Jolly-boy, a grete
And *largeflew'd* hound. *Arthur Golding's Ovid*, b. iii. p. 33.

FLIBBERGIBBE. Used by Latimer for a sycophant.

And when these flatterers and *flibbergibbes* another day shall come and claw you by the back, your grace may answer them thus. *Sermons*, fol. 39.

FLIBBERTIGIBBET. The name of a fiend, mentioned by Shakespeare; and, though so grotesque, not invented by him, but by those who wished to impose upon their hearers the belief of his actual existence: this, and most of the fiends mentioned by Edgar in *Lear*, being to be found in Bishop Harsenet's book, cited below, among those which some Jesuits, about the time of the Spanish invasion, pretended to cast out, for the sake of making converts. The principal scene of this farce was laid in the family of Mr. Edmund Peckham, a Roman Catholic; and Dr. Harsenet, by order of the privy council, wrote and published a full account of the detection of it.

This is the foul fiend, *Flibbertigibbet*; he begins at curfew, and walks till the first cock. *Lear*, iii. 4.

See also Act iv. 1.

Frateretto, *Fliberdigibet*, Hoberdidence, Tocobatto, were four devils of the round or morrice: these four had forty assistants under them, as themselves do confesse.

Harsenet, Decl. of Popish Impostures.

Thou *Fleber-gibet*, *Flebergibet*, thou wretch!
Wot'st thou whereto last part of that word doth stretch?

Heywood, in his *Sixte Hundred* of *Epig.*

To FLICKER. To flutter.

Certain little birds only were heard to warble out their sweet notes, and to *flicker* up and downe the greene trees of the gardens. *North's Plat.* p. 334.

But there's another in the wind, some castel
That hovers over her and dares her daily,
Some *flickering* slave. *B. & Fl. Pilgrim*, i. 1.

With gaudy pennisons *flickering* in the air. *Evimus Troes*, O. Pl. vii. 471.

It seems, in the next instance, to mean sparkling or flaming; but the speech is intentionally bombastical:

Whose influence, like the wreath of radiant fire
On *flick'ring* Phœbus' front. *Lear*, ii. 2.

Metaphorically applied to other motions. Dryden used the word.

FLICKER-MOUSE, or FLITTER-MOUSE; that is, fluttering-mouse. A bat.

Once a bat, and ever a bat! a rare mouse,
And bird o' twilight; he has broken thrice.

Come, I will see the *flicker-mouse*, my fir. *H. Jon.* New Inn, iii. 1.

The above sentences are at some distance from each other, but they are spoken of the same person. The same author uses *flutter-mouse* also:

And giddy *flutter-mice*, with leather wings. *Sad Sheph.* ii. 8.

FLIGGE. Apparently for fledged.

Kill bad chickens in the tread,
Fligge, they hardly can be catch'd.

R. Southwell's Poems, 1st ed. p. 51.

A FLIGHT. A kind of arrow, formed for very long shots, well feathered, light, and flying straight.

O yes, here be all sorts, *flights*, rovers, and butt-shafts; but I can wound with a brandish, and never draw bow for the matter.

B. Jon. *Cynthia's Rev.* v. 10.

Thus would he speake: I would at twelvemore picks
Have shot all day an arrow of a pound,
Have shot the *flight* full fortie score and sixe.

Harringt. Ep. II. 78.

Also the sport of shooting with such arrows:

He set up his bills here in Messina, and challenged Cupid at the *flight*. *Much Ado*, i. 1.

A *flight*, or *flight-shot*, was frequently spoken of as a measure of distance:

— Heart of chance!

To throw me now, within a *flight* o' the town.
Yorkshire Treg. sc. 8. S. Suppl. ii. 665.

The distance of a *flight-shot* is stated by Leland, in his *Itinerary*, to be about equal to the breadth of the Thames above London Bridge:

The passage into it at ful se is a *flute-shot* over, as much as the Tamise is above the bridge. *Vol.* iv. p. 44.

The *flight* arrow, in the Latin of the middle ages, was called *flecta*, and was a *fleet* arrow, with narrow feathers. See Blount's *Tenures*; or the republication of them, entitled, *Fragmenta Antiquitatis*, where it is said that, "Ralph le Fletcher held land of the king, by the service of paying *viginti flectas* (twenty *flights*) yearly at the exchequer." p. 110.

FLIM-FLAM, a reduplication of *flam*, meaning the same. An imposition, a lie. This word was not originally in *Johnson*, but has been introduced by Todd.

This is a pretty *flim-flam*. *B. & Fl. Little Fr. L. Act. ii.*
These are no *flim-flam* stories.

Ozell's Rabelais, Prol. to B. II. vol. ii. p. iv.
In his *Catalogue of Imaginary Books*, he introduces also "the *flim-flams* of the law." *Ibid.* vol. ii. p. 50.
Affirming things which babies would scarce believe; and all the magpies in a country would hardly vouchsafe to chatter such foolish *flim-flams* as they do. *Hosp. of Inc. Fooler*, p. 3.

An ingenious and amusing modern book was entitled *Flim-flams*; but the author seems to mean by it, Satires. He coins also the verb to *flim-flam*, for to satirize. See *Brit. Crit.* vol. xxvii. p. 207.

A FLING, *s.* A slight, trifling matter; in the following proverb:

— England were but a *fling*,

Save for the crooked stick, and the gray goose wing.

That is, England would be of no consequence, were it not for the bow and arrow. So explained by Fuller, in *Barkshire*, p. 85. 4to. ed.

A FLIRT-GILL. An arbitrary transposition of the compounded word *gill-flirt*, that is, a *flirting-gill*, a woman of light behaviour. See **GILL-FLIRT**.

Scurvy knave! I am none of his *flirt-gills*. *Rom. & Jul. ii. 4.*
You heard him take me up like a *flirt-gill*.

B. & Fl. Kn. of B. Pestle, iv. 1.

Where, the last editor tells us, the second quarto reads *gill-flirts*. In another place we have it more at length:

Thou took'st me up at every word I spoke

As I had been a maukin, a *flirt-gill*.

Chances, iii. 1.

The *gilly-flower*, from the resemblance of its name to the word *gill-flirt*, was considered as an emblem of falsehood. Shakespeare says, "some call them nature's bastards." *Winter's T.* iv. 3. See the note there. More anciently they were called *gillofers* (see *Langham, Gard. of Health*, p. 281), and are oddly enough, though very truly, derived from *caryophyllum*; for from that word is formed *giroflée*, Fr. Whence *gillofer*, and, lastly, *gilly-flower*. Dr. Johnson hesitates between that etymology and the popular deduction of the word from *July-flower*, which in truth deserves no attention. *Gilly-flower* meant originally a pink.

TO FLIT. To fly or fleet away.

For on a sandie hill, that still did *flit*

And fall away, it mounted was full hie. *Spens. F. Q. I. iv. 5.*

Alas, that cannot be, for he is *flit*

'Out of this camp, withouten stay or pause. *Fairfax Tasso*, v. 58.

FLITTER-MOUSE. See **FLICKER-MOUSE**.

FLIX. The flux, a well known disorder.

What with the burning fever, and the *flux*,

Of siation men there scout returned sice.

Harrington. Ariost. xxxiii. 13.

The father of Publius lay sick of a fever and of a bloody *flux*.

Acts, xxviii. 8. in the authorized version.

The change to *flux* was tacitly made, like many others of the same kind, early in the last century.

See *Grubb's* famous ballad of *Honi soit qui mal y pense*, for the situation to which St. George reduced the dragon.

FLORENTINE. A kind of made dish, for which there are three curious receipts in May's *Accomplished Cook*, p. 259, 260, and 261. Coles says, "*Florentine*, a made dish, *torta*;" but in the other part of his

dictionary he renders *torta*, "a cracknell." One author says that custards were called *Florentines*; but he is not supported by others.

I went to Florence, from whence we have the art of making custards, which are therefore called *Florentines*.

Wit's Interpreter, p. 23.

If stealing custards, tarts, and *Florentines*,

By some late statute be created treason.

B. & Fl. Woman Hater, v. 1.

The last editor, Mr. Weber, says it is "a kind of pie, differing from a pasty, in having no crust beneath the meat. A *veal Florentine* is a dish well known in ancient Scottish cookery." Dr. Jamieson confirms this, describing it thus: "a kind of pie; properly meat baked in a plate, with a cover of paste." May's *Florentines* are made with or without paste.

FLORENTIUS. A knight, whose story is related in the first book of Gower's *Confessio Amantis*. He bound himself to marry a deformed hag, provided she taught him the solution of a riddle, on which his life depended. — She is described as being

— The lothest sight

That ever man cast on his eye.

And under that description is alluded to by Shakespeare:

Be she as foul as was *Florentius' love*.

Tam. Shr. i. 2.

FLOTK. Sea or waves. Saxon. The same as fleet.

— They all have met again,

And are upon the Mediterranean *flote*,

Bound sadly home for Naples.

Temp. i. 2.

TO FLUCE. Apparently, for to flounce, or plunge.

Only found in these lines:

They flit, they yerk, they backward *fluce*, and fling

As if the devil in their heels had been. *Drayton, Moone*, p. 513.

FLUTS wants explanation, in the following passage:

— And now they sound

Tantara teares alarme, the *flutes* flit, fight anew,

And there awhile the Romans fall to ground,

The cries and shouts of men to skues resound,

They fall, fall, lie, the *flutes*; downe, downe the drums do crie.

Mirr. for Mag. p. 169.

Probably it means flutes.

FLUSH. Ripe, full.

— The borders maritime

Lack blood to think on't; and *flush* youth revolt.

Ant. & Cl. i. 4.

— Now the time is *flush*,

When crouching marrow, in the beaster strong,

Cries of itself, no more.

Timon A. v. 5.

He took my father grossly, full of bread,

With all his crimes broad blown, as *flush* as May. *Hamlet* iii. 3.

TO FLUSH. To fly out suddenly, as a bird disturbed.

So *flushing* from one spray unto another,

Gets to the top, and then embolden'd flies

Unto a height past ken of human eyes.

Brown, Br. Past. i. iv. p. 83.

It is still retained as a sporting term:

When a woodcock I *flush*, or a pheasant I spring.

Song.

FLUXIVE. Flowing with moisture.

These often both'd she in her *fluxive* eyes,

And often kiss'd, and often 'gan to tear.

A Lover's Complaint, Suppl. to Sh. i. 743.

FLY. A familiar spirit. Apparently a cant term with those who pretended to deal in magic, and similar impostures. Of Dapper, in the *Alchemist*, it is said that he wishes to have

A familiar

To ride with at horses, and win cups.

The pretended necromancer, Subtle, afterwards

says,

If I do give him a familiar,

Give you him all you play for; never set him,

For he will have it.

He is answered,

You are mistaken, doctor,
Why, he does ask one but for cups and horses,
A rifting fly, none of your great familiars. *B. Jon. Alch. Act. i.*

This is what is meant, when he speaks, in the argument to the play, of

Costing figures, telling fortunes, news,
Selling of flies. *Arg.*

He is instructed afterwards how to keep and feed his fly. See Act v. sc. 2.

Fly also is used for a parasite:

— Courtiers have flies

That buzz all news unto them. *Mansur. Virg. Mart. ii. 2.*

So also Ben Jonson, who by *Mosca* means the same; as well as his *Fly*, in the play of the *Light Heart*. The allusion is classical.

FOBEDAYS. Apparently, mysteries or feasts.

Likewise Titus Livy writeth, that in the solemnization time of the Bacchanalian *fobedays* at Rome, &c.

Ozell says upon this, "If this be a Scotch word for holidays, be it so." The word, therefore, was Sir F. Urquhart's; but Dr. Jamieson has it not. Perhaps it is from *fow*; quasi, drunken days. The original has only "es Bacchanales."

TO FODE OUT, or FODE FORTH, WITH WORDS. To keep in attention and expectation, to feed with words. Probably from *fodan*, Goth. the same etymology as that of to feed. No dictionary that I have seen acknowledges this phrase; but it is in Capell's *School of Shakespeare*, to which I own my obligation for the last two of these examples.

In this meane time with words he foded out

The worthy earle, until he saw his men,
According as lie bade them come about.

Harrington. Ariost. ix. 59.

In the original:

Il traditor intanto dar parole
Fatto gli avea, sin che i cavalli, &c. *St. 65.*

But the king alter'd his minde, and foded him forth with faire words, the space of a year or more. *Danet's Communes, Sign. Q. 1.*

Knoweing perfectly that there he should bee foded furth with arguments so long that he should be in a manner wery.

Stow's Annals, Hen. VIII. p. 183.

FOEMAN. A foe. Perhaps not altogether obsolete; once very common.

Desyr'd of forreine faemen to be known. *Spens. F. Q. I. vi. 29.*

He presents no mark to the enemy; the foeman may with as great aim level at the edge of a penknife. *2 Hen. IV. iii. 2.*

FOG. Rank strong grass. Used also in the northern counties, for latter grass. Ray defines it, "long grass, remaining in pastures till winter;" which agrees with Du Cange's definition of *fogagium*.

One with another they would lie and play,

And in the deep fog batten all the day. *Drayt. Moone. p. 512.*

The thick and well grown fog doth rattle my smoother blades.

Drayt. Fol. 13. p. 924.

Fog-cheeses, in Yorkshire, are such as are made from this latter grass, as *eddish-cheeses*, in some other counties.

TO FOG. To hunt in a servile manner; whence *petti-fogger*; not from *petit rogue*, as Grose conjectures; which words, probably, were never current in England. A soldier says to a lawyer, in reproach, *Wet's not for us, thou swad (quoth he) Where wouldst thou fog to get a fee?*

But to defend such things as these,

'tis pity.

Counter-Scuffle, in Dryd. Misc. iii. p. 340.

TO FOIL. To trample. Probably from *fouler*, Fr.

Whom he did all to peeces breake, and foyle
In filthy dirt, and left so in the loathely soyle.

Spens. F. Q. V. xi. 33.

But the third she beare tooke overthrow, and foiled under his feete.

Danet's Communes, Sign. M. 2.

TO FOIN. To push, in fencing. Skinner derives it from *poindre*, to prick; Junius, from *foinus*; both very improbably. It seems to be more likely to have arisen from *fouiner*, to push for eels with a spear; which Menage says the Flemings used, having formed it from *fouine*, the harpoon or trident with which it was done, that word being itself from *fuscina*, Latin.

To see thee fight, to see thee foin, to see thee traverse, to see thee here, to see thee there. *Merry W. W. ii. 3.*

Sir, boy, I'll whip you from your foining fence;

Nay, as I am a gentleman, I will. *Much Ado, v. 1.*

Will he foin, and give the mortal touch? *Goblins, O. Pl. x. 132.*

Rogero never foynd, and seldom strake

But flaying. *Harring. Ariost. xl. 78.*

— She lets us fight;

If we had no more wit, we might foin in earnest.

Shirley's Imposture, iv. p. 47.

The word was in use in Chaucer's time.

A FOIN. A push of the sword or spear.

First six foynes with hand speares. *Holingsh. p. 833.*

Now he intends no longer to forbear,

Both hurleth out a foyne with force so maine.

Harring. Ariost. xxxvi. 55.

FOISON, or FOIZON. Plenty, particularly of harvest. *Foison*, Fr. which Menage and others derive from *fusio*. See *Du Cange*.

All foison, all abundance. *Temp. ii. 1.*

— As blossoming time,

That from the seedness the bare fallow brings

To teeming foison. *Meas. for M. i. 5.*

This passage has been thought corrupt; the word that most offends me in it, is *seedness*, which I would change to seeding. *Blossoming time*, I presume, means summer; but, without more alteration, the allusion is incorrectly applied.

Scotland has *foisons* to fill up your will
Of your were own. *Mach. iv. 3.*

As our modern editions of Shakespeare undertake to give a corrected orthography, it is foolish that this word should in these places be spelt with y.

Fifteen hundred men, and great foison of vittels.

Holingsh. p. 1013.

As the good seeds sown in fruitful soil
Bring forth foison when barren doth them spoil.

Pattenham's Art of Poetry.

Cartwright, whose play of the *Ordinary* was published in 1651, puts *foison* into the mouth of Moth, the antiquary, as an obsolete word, which in Shakespeare's time it certainly was not.

FOIST. A barge, or pinnace. From *fuste*, Dutch and French.

Yet one day in the year, for sweet 'tis void'd,
And that is when it is the lord mayor's foist.

B. Jon. Epig. 134. On the Famous Voyage, p. 287.

These are things that will not strike their topsails to a foist;
and let a man of war, an Argosy lull, and cry cockles.

Philaster, v. p. 165.

That is, "They will not yield to an inferior vessel, and suffer a man of war, in which they are, to lie inactive, and in base traffic."

In an old poem, called *The Shippe of Safegarde*, 1569, it is used figuratively:

Even so the will and fanse rayne of man,
Regarding not the hasard of him selfe,
Nor tūking heed to his fleshly *foist* to guide,
Full fraught with sin and care of worldly pelfe,
Makes no account of wether, winde, or tide.

Commendment was given to the lumberdushe, of which craft the maior was, that they should prepare a barge for the bachelors, with a master, and a *foyste*, garnished with banners, like as they use when the maior is presented at Westminster.

Nich. Prog. of Eliz. I. p. 1.

See GALLEYFOIST.

Foist meant also a sharper, and is, perhaps, derived from *to foist*, in the sense of to thrust in improperly, which is said to be from *faußer*, French.

Prate again, as you like this, you whorson *foist*, you. You'll controule the point, you? *B. Jon. Every M. in his H. iv. 7.*

This brave fellow is no better than a *foist*. *Foist*? what is that? A diver with two fingers; a pickpocket; all his train study the figging law, that's to say cutting of purses and *foisting*.

Roaring Girl, O. Pl. vi. 113.

There is enough about *foists* in R. Greene's *Theeves falling out, &c. Harl. Misc. viii. p. 382, &c.*

Thus also *foister*:

When facing *foisters* fit for Tiburne fraics,
Are fool-sick faint, or heart-sick run their waines.

Mirror for Magist. 483.

To FOIST. To cheat. From the above.

—Thou coggins,

Base, *foysting* lawyer, that dost set
Thy mind on nothing, but to get
Thy living, by thy damned pet-

tifogging.

Dryd. Misc. 12mo. iii. 359.

FOISTING-HOUND, or CUR. A small dog, of the lap-dog kind. A stinking hound.

And, alledging urgent excuses for my stay behind, part with her as passionately as she would from her *foisting-hound*.

Eastw. Hoe, O. Pl. iv. 229.

As for shepherds' dogs, *foisting curs*, and such whom some fond ladies make their daily, nay nightly companions too, I shall pass over, being neither worthy to be inserted in this subject, nor agreeable thereto.

Gentl. Recreat. p. 23. 8vo.

Though it be a privilege of the lady Brach, "to stand by the fire, and stunk," (*Lear, i. 4.*), and *to foist* sometimes bears a kindred sense, it is not quite clear that this name is so derived; yet it is probable enough, as given in contempt. Coles, indeed, decides it; having "A *fysting* (i. e. *foisting*) cur, *catellus græcoleus*." *Dictl.* See FYST.

In FOLIO. In abundance, in a great style.

The flint, the stake, the stone in *folio* flew,
Anger makes all things weapons when 'tis heat.

Funshaw's Lux. I. 91.

FOLIOT, from the Italian, *Folletto*, or the French, *Follet*. An imaginary demon, supposed to be harmless.

Another sort of these there are, which frequent forlorn houses, which the Italians call *Follets*, [but N.B. they have nothing nearer than *Follette*] most part innoxious, Cardian holds; they will make strange noises in the night, howle sometimes pitifully, and then laugh again, cause great flame and sudden lights, sing stones, rattle chains, shave men, open doores and shut them, fling down platters, stools, chests, sometimes appear in likeness of hares, crows, black dogs, &c.

Burton, Anat. of Melanch. p. 43. ubi plura.

FOLK-MOTE. An assembly of people; *mote*, a meeting, *folk*, people, *Sax.*

To which *folk-mote* they all with one consent

Sith each of them his lady had him by. *Spens. F. Q. IV. 6.*

FON. A fool; or FOND, in the northern dialect. Used by Spenser, in imitation of Chaucer, though obsolete in his time.

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Thou art a *fon* of thy love to host,
All that is lent to love will be lost.

Spens. Sh. K. Feb. 69.

FOND. Foolish; from *fon*, quasi *fanned*, which may be found in Wicliffe. *Fond*, therefore, in the modern sense of tender, evidently implied, in its origin, a doting or extravagant degree of affection.

—Thou *fond* mad woman,

Rich. II. v. 2.

—Tell these sad women

'Tis *fond* to wait inevitable strokes,

As 'tis to laugh at them.

Cor. iv. 1.

Were *fond* modesty.

Honest W. Part 2. O. Pl. iii. 402.

He that is young thinketh the olde man *fond*; and the olde knoweth the young man to be a foole. *Euph. & his Eng. p. 9.*

So also,

FONDNESS, and the other derivatives.

Fondness it were for any, being free,
To covet fetters, tho' they golden be.

Spens. Sonnet, 37.

See Johnson's Dictionary.

FOND, for FOUND. A license used in imitation of Chaucer.

And many strange adventures to be *fond*. *Spens. F. Q. III. ii. 8.*

Used also for *tried*, on the same authority. See *Junius* on these words.

For in the sea to drowne herselfe she *fond*,

Rather then of the tyrant to be caught. *Id. F. Q. III. vii. 26.*

FONE, for FOES. An obsolete form, frequently employed by Spenser; as

But ere he had established his throne,

And spread his empire to the utmost shore,

He fought great battels with his salvage *fone*. *F. Q. II. x. 10.*

He shook his golden mace, wherewith he dare

Resist the force of his rebellious *fone*. *Fairf. Tasso, viii. 78.*

FOOL. A personage of great celebrity among our ancestors, whose office in families is very fully exemplified in many of Shakespeare's plays. His business was to amuse by his jests, in uttering of which he had complete license to attack whom he pleased. The peculiar dress and attributes of the fool are fully illustrated by the plate subjoined to the first part of *Henry IV.* in Johnson and Steevens's edit. 1778. See also *BABLE*, &c. A few particulars will be sufficient on a subject so familiarized by perpetual recurrence. When Justice Overdo personates a fool, in the play of *Bartholomew Fair*, in order to spy out the proceedings of the place, he says he wishes to be taken for "something between a fool and a madman." Act ii. 1. This is literally the character, a fellow who, pretending folly, has still the audacity of a madman.

The license allowed to these privileged satirists was such, that nothing which they said was to be resented. "To be generous, guiltless, and of free disposition," says Olivia to Malvolio, "is to take those things for bird-bolts, that you deem cannon bullets. There is no slander in an allowed fool, tho' he do nothing but rail." *Tu. Night, i. 5.*

This license cannot be more fully exemplified, than by the Fool in *Lear*, who seems to us to carry his jests much too far.

Their dress is alluded to here:

—Or to see a fellow

In a long motley coat, guarded with yellow.

Prologue to K. Hen. VIII.

And by Jaques, in *As you like it*, when he repeats that *motley's* the only wear, &c.

In the earliest attempts at dramatic exhibitions, a fool was an indispensable ingredient; and, like the Harlequin of the Italian theatre, he was always falling into mischief, and meeting the very persons he wished to avoid. Thus:

— Merely thou art death's fool,
For him thou labour'st by thy flight to shun,
And yet run'st toward him still. *Meas. for M.* iii. 1.

The fool was usually a part of great license and facility to the actor, who was allowed almost to fabricate his own part. See Hamlet's directions to restrain this abuse. The fool was always to be merry.

I hold the world but as the world, Gratiano,
A stage where every man must play his part,
And mine a sad one.

Gra. Let me play the fool,
With mirth and laughter let old wrinkles come. *Mer. of V.* i. 1.
Hence the phrase of *playing the fool* seems to have arisen.

The *Lord Mayor's Fool* was a distinguished character of that class; and there was a curious feat which he was bound by his office to perform, in the celebration of the Lord Mayor's Day. He was to leap, clothes and all, into a large bowl of custard; a jest so exactly suited to the taste of the lower classes of spectators, that it was not easily made stale by repetition. This is alluded to here:

You have made shift to run into 't, boots and spurs and all,
like him that leapt into the custard. *All's W.* ii. 5.
He may perchance, in tail of a sheriff's dinner,
Skip with a rime o' the table, from new cooking,
And take his *Almain leap* into a custard,
Shall make my lady mayoress and her sisters
Laugh all their boods over their shoulders.

B. Jon. Deril's an A. i. 1.
Perhaps it is this custard which, in the *Staple of News*, is called, "the custard politick, the mayors." *A.* ii. sc. 3. See PATCH, MOTLEY, &c.

FOOL-BEGG'D, *adj.* Absurd; so foolish that the guardianship of it might well be begged. See to BEG FOR A FOOL.

But if thou live to see like right here, I,
This fool-begg'd patience will in thee be left. *Com. of E.* ii. 1.
Qu. Should it not be of thee, meaning "by thee?"

FOOL-HAPPY. Unwittingly happy, fortunate rather than provident.

— And yet in doubt ne dares
To joy at his fool-huppy oversight. *Sp. F. Q. I.* vi. 1.
Church conjectures *fool-hardy*, but that is not so well suited to the sense of the context.

FOOLS, FEAST OF. See the particulars of this ceremony, in *Archæologia*, xv. p. 225, &c.

FOOT, THE, OF A SONG. The burden of it. *Refraine*, in French.

Ele, leuf, iou, iou; whereof the first is the cry and voice they commonly use to one another to make haste, or else it is the foot of some song of triumph. *North's Plat.* p. 11.

This strange version is from Amyot, not Plutarch; hence the absurd division of *Elelen*, and the addition of an *f* at the end. There also he found the *refrain*, which he has translated the *foot*. It is curious to see how different are Plutarch's own words:—*Επιφωνήν δι τὰς σπονδὰς ἰκλῶν, ἰὸν, ἰὸν τοὺς παρόντας* in τὸ μὴ ἐπιθύνοντες ἀναφώνον, καὶ τρανιζόντες εὐχαῖαι δι δι, &c. *Vit. Thesei*, cap. 22. I am tempted to add the version of Amyot, as another curiosity:—*"Ele-leuf, iou, iou: dont le premier est le cry et la*

voix dont usent ordinairement ceux qui s'entre-donnent courage l'un à l'autre, pour se hâster, ou bien est *refrain* d'un chant de triomphe."

FOOT-CLOTH. A cloth protecting the feet; i.e. housings of cloth, which hung down on every side of a horse, and were used for state at some times, and affected merely as a mark of gentility at others. Mr. Bayes's troops, in the *Rehearsal*, were usually dressed in *foot-cloths*, that the legs of the men might serve unperceived for the horses.

Thou dost ride on a *foot-cloth*, dost thou not? Say, What of that? *Cade.* Marry, thou oughtest not to let thy horse wear a cloak, when honest men than thou go in their hose and doublets. *2 Hen. VI.* iv. 7.

It was an ornament used in peace only, as ill suited to any but a slow and pompous pace:

Bees make their hives in soldiers' helmets, our steeds are furnished with *foot-cloths* of gold, instead of saddles of steel.

Alex. & Camp. O. Pl. ii. 131.
There is one Sir Bounteous Progress newly alighted from his *foot-cloth*, and his mare waits at door, as the fashion is.

Mad W. my Mast. O. Pl. v. 349.
It was long considered as a mark of great dignity and state:

— I am a gentleman,
With as much sense of honour as the proudest
Don that doth ride on's *foot-cloth*, and can drop
Gold to the numerous minutes of his age.

Shirley's Brothers, i. 1.
But beware of supposing the beast itself to be called *foot-cloth*, as some would have it. Sir Bounteous is said to "alight from his *foot-cloth*," as one might say "alighted from his saddle."

A *guarded foot-cloth* meant only a laced or ornamented foot cloth:

— Ye can make
Unwholesome fools sleep for a *guarded foot-cloth*.
B. & Fl. Thuryr, &c. Act v.

This puzzled Mr. Seward.
So in the *Case is altered*, by Ben Jonson:
I'll go in my *foot-cloth*, I'll turn gentleman. *Act* iii. p. 356.
In, not on, as quoted in a note on *Rich. III.* to give more colour to the opinion that the horse himself was so called. It means only, I will go in that state and pomp. So in the other passage cited for the same purpose:

— Thou shalt have a physician,
The best that gold can fetch, upon his *foot-cloth*.
That is, a genteel physician, who rides on a *foot-cloth*, or with a *foot-cloth* thrown over his saddle.

Yet, notwithstanding the parade of the mule and *foot-cloth*, the fee of the physician was miserably small. Howell writes, in 1660,

Nor are the fees which belong to that profession — any thing considerable, where doctors of physic use to attend a patient, with their mules and *foot-cloths*, in a kind of state, yet they receive but two shillings for their fee, for all their gravity and pains. *Parly of Beasts*, p. 73.

Heavy rode on horseback with a *foot-cloth* to visit his patients, his man following on foot, as the fashion then was, was very decent, now quite discontinued. The judges rode also with their *foot-cloths* in Westminster-hall, which ended at the death of Sir Rob. Hyde, lord ch. justice. And E. of Shaft. would have revived it, but several of the judges, being old and ill-horsemen, would not agree to it. *Aubrey*, in *Letters from Bodl. Libr.* ii. 386.

FOOT-CLOTH-HORSE, or MULE. One of those animals so ornamented, and probably trained on purpose for that service; for a spirited horse would not bear such an incumbrance, till reconciled by much use.

Three times to-day my *foot-cloth-horse* did stumble,
And started, when he look'd up toward the Tower,
As loth to bear me to the slaughter house. *Rich. III.* iii. 4.

Hast thou not kiss'd thy hand, and held my stirrop?
And barehead plodded by my foot-cloth-mule? & Hen. VI. iv. 1.
— Nor shall I need to try,
Whether my well-grass'd, tumbling foot-cloth-nag,
Be able to out-run a well-breath'd catch pole.

Ram Alley, O. Pl. v. 473.

Mr. Steevens quotes it *well-grass'd*; but the other is probably right.

FOR. Not inelegantly used instead of *since*, or *because*.

— Then why should we be tender

To let an arrogant piece of flesh then us,
Play judge, and executioner all himself,
For we do fear the law?

Cymb. iv. 2.

And heav'n defend your good souls, that you think
I will your serious and great business scant,
For she is with me.

Oth. i. 3.

Nor, for he swell'd with ire, was she afraid. *Fairf. Tasso*, ii. 19.

— And, for I know the minds

Of youth are apt to promise, and as prone

To repent after, 'tis my advice, &c. *Albansor*, O. Pl. vii. 240.

Also, for fear of:

We'll have a bib for spoiling of thy doublet.

B. & F. *Captain*, iii. 5.

— Ah, how light he breaths,

For spoiling his silk stockings — *Ram Alley*, O. Pl. v. 416.
If he were too long for the bed, they cut off his legs, *for* catching cold. *Euph. Eng. P. 1.*

Now the women are not permitted to come into their temples
(yet they have secret places to look in throw grates) partly for
troubling their devotions. *Sandy's Travels*, p. 55.

His valour is commonly three or four yards long, fastened to a
pike in the end *for* flying off. *Overbury's Char.* 1. 2. b.

The following passage, therefore, ought not to be altered:

He's well wrought, put him on space for cooling.

B. & F. *False Ont*, iv. last line.

Where Mr. Simpson proposes and prefers "*fore* cooling."

FOR THE HEAV'NS. Merely a corrupted orthography, instead of "*fore the heav'ns*," an oath.

I have determined that here shall be a pitch field this day, by
meen to drink, *for the heav'ns*. *Creed's Menachmi*. Sign. B 1.
Then boots, hat and band; some ten or eleven pounds will do
it all, and suit me, *for the heav'ns*.

B. Jon. *Every Man out of II.* ii. 3.

FOR, or FORE, in compounds, had sometimes the force of expressing a contradiction to the verb combined with it: as, to *forbid*, is to bid not. See also FORSPEAKE, FORTHINK, FORTEACH, &c. Sometimes it had, on the contrary, an intensive power, increasing the force of the word; as, *forlorn*. In this way it is no where so arbitrarily used, as by Sackville, in his legend of *Buckingham*, where it may be seen joined with a multitude of words nowhere else united with it. We find there, *forlet* (much hinder), *forei-king* (much hating), *forfaint* (completely faint), *forwander'd* (quite wandering), *foregald* (much galled), and many others, not to be met generally in authors of that time. Its use, as taken from *before*, is sufficiently known; as to *foredoom*, to condemn beforehand, &c. This prefix, in its various senses, was so freely employed, that I have not attempted to exhaust the instances of it, but have given ample specimens.

To FORAGE. To range abroad, which, Dr. Johnson says, is the original sense; but *fouirage*, the French source of it, is formed from the low Latin, *foderagium*, food: the sense of ranging, therefore, appears to be secondary, and is derived from the necessity of ranging far in foraging parties in quest of food.

— Forage, and run

To meet displeasure farther from the doors,
And grapple with him ere he come so nigh.

K. John, v. 1.

To FORCE. To regard, or care for.

Your oath once broke, your force not to swear.

Love's L. L. v. 2.

For me I force not argument a straw,
Since that my case is past the help of law.

Sh. *Rape of Lucr.* Suppl. vol. i. p. 533.

Astolfo of their presence does not force.

Harrington. *Ariost.* xxii. 13.

See also xxiii. 27.

But when he many months, hopeless of his cure,
Had served her, who forced not what pains he did endure.

Romeus & Lucr. Suppl. vol. i. p. 281.

In Spenser it sometimes means to strive:

Forcing in vain the tell to her to tell. F. Q. V. vi. 11.

Howbeit in the end, perceiving those men did more fiercely

force to gette up the hill. North's *Plut.* p. 377.

Also, to urge in argument:

C. Why force you this? Vol. Because, &c. Cor. iii. 8.

Also, to stuff, the same as to *farce*, q. v.; hence

forced meat, still used for stuffing.

He's not yet thorough warm, force him with praises.

Tro. & Cr. ii. 3.

To what form, but that he is, should wit larded with malice,

and malice forced with wit turn him? Id. v. 1.

Also, to exaggerate:

With fables vaing my historie to fill,

Forcing my good, excusing of my ill. *Mirror for Magist.* p. 521.

FORCE, s. The phrase "no force for that," is equivalent to the present one of "no matter for that."

Easily deducible from the above sense of the verb.

No force for that, each shift for one, for Pinlax will do so.

Promos & Cass. ii. 4.

No force for that; who others doth deceyve,

Deserves himselfe lyke measures to receive. Id. v. 4.

The skar there still remains,

No force, — there let it bee:

There is no cloud that can eclipse

So bright a sunne as shee. Gascoigne's *Praise of*

Fair Bridget, Percy's Reliques, ii. 153.

To FOREDO. To undo, to destroy; *fore*, or *for*, with its negative power.

This is the very ecstasy of love,

Whose violent property *foredoes* itself. Hamlet. ii. 1.

— This is the very night

That either makes me or *foredoes* me quite. Othello. v. 1

To lay the blame upon her own despair

That she *fordeid* herself. Lear, v. 3.

If either salves, or oyles, or herbes, or charmes,

A *forordonne* wight from dore of death might raise.

Spens. F. Q. I. v. 41.

Appointed by that mightie faire prince,

Great Gloriane, that tyrant to *fordoe*. Id. V. xii. 3.

Can I excuse myselfe devoid of fault,

Which my deare prince and brother had *fordonne*.

Mirror of Magist. Porrez, p. 79.

FOREDULED. In this word it has its intensive power; it means much dulle.

— What wold of tears may seerve

To feed the streams of my *fore-dulled* eyes.

Tancred & Gism. O. Pl. ii. 170.

FORE-END. Former, or prior part. One end out of two.

— Pay'd

More pious debts to heaven, than in all

The *fore-end* of my time. Cymb. iii. 3.

It has been found in Bacon also. See Todd.

To FOREFEND. To forbid, or prevent; that is, to send off, or keep off.

There's no disjunction to be made, but by

(As heav'n's *forefend*) your ruin. Winter's T. iv. 3.

When two vex'd clouds jostle, they strike out fire,

And you, I fear me, war; which peace *forefend*.

Jerónimo, P. 1st. O. Pl. iii. 69.

It is most commonly used in such phrases as "Heaven forefend," "God, or some deity, forefend;" but in *Lear*, v. 1. *forefended* is put for prohibited.

FOREHAND is here used for previous.

— If I have known her,
You'll say she did embrace me as a husband,
And so extenuate the *forehand* sin. *Much Ado*, iv. 1.

FOREHAND SHAFT. An arrow particularly formed for shooting straight forward; concerning which Ascham says, that it should be big-breasted. His account is, however, rather obscure:

Agayne the bygge-brested shafte is fyfte for hym which shotteth right afore him, or els the brest, beinge weke, should never withstande that stronge pynfull kinde of shootynge; thus the underhande must have a smyll breste, to go cleane awaye out of the bowe, the *furkehand* must have a bigge breste, to bere the great myghte of the bowe. *Tasophilus*, Q. 3.

He would have clapp'd i' the clout at twelve score; and carry'd you a *forehand shaft*, a fourteen, and fourteen and a half, that it would have done a mu's heart good to see. *2 Hen. IV.* iii. 2.

FOREHAND, HIGH. A high forehead was formerly accounted a great beauty, and a low one a proportionable deformity; so completely has taste changed in this respect.

Her eyes are grey as glass, and so are mine;
Aye, but her *forehead's* low, and mine's as high. *Two Gent.* iv. 3.

For this is handsomeness, this that draws us
Body and bones: Oh, what a mounted *forehead*,
What eyes and lips, what every thing about her.

B. & Fl. Mont. Thomas, i. 1.

Her *ycoric forehead*, full of beauty brave,
Like a broad table did itself dispart,
For love his lofty triumphs to engrave.

And write the battles of his great godhead. *Spens. F. Q. II.* iii. 21.

This is part of the description of a perfect ideal beauty:

Her *forehead smooth, full, polish'd, bright and high*,
Bears in itself a graceful majesty.

Wit's Recreations, Sign. V. 2. b.

Thus also Sir Philip Sidney describes the beautiful Partenia:

For her great gray eye, which might seeme full of her own beanie: a *large and exceedingly faire forehead*, with all the rest of her face and bodie, cast in the mould of noblesse, was yet so attired, &c. *Book I.* p. 59.

A lady, jocularly setting forth her own beauty, enumerates,

— True complexion

If it be red and white, a *forehead high*.

B. & Fl. Woman Hater, iii. 1.

Cleopatra, when full of jealousy, is delighted to find that her rival has a *low forehead*:

Cleop. Her hair what colour?

Met. Brown, Madiam, and her *forehead*

As low as she would wish it. *Ant. & Cl.* iii. 3. — 783. b.

(Said ironically, for much lower.)

The dialogue, perhaps, would be improved a little in spirit, if we might read it thus:

Met. Brown, Madiam, Cleop. And her *forehead*?

Met. As low as she could wish it.

A *low forehead* is humorously mentioned as the most striking deformity of apes:

— We shall lose our time,

And all be turn'd to baranacks, or apes,

With *foreheads villanous low*.

Temp. iv. 1.

FOREHAND, v. To seize beforehand, or before escape could be made.

Doubtless her haste for fence to bee *forehent*.

Spens. F. Q. III. iv. 49.

The original editions had *for-hent*, but probably with the same meaning, or as intensive of *hent*.

FOREMAN, Dr. A pretended conjuror, who made his dupes believe that he dealt with spirits, to recover lost spoons, &c.; yet of such fame in his day, that it is said of a woman, much in fashion for selling cosmetics, that all women of spirit and fashion flocked to her,

More than they ever did to oracle *Foreman*.

B. Jun. Dec. is an *Ass*, ii. 8.

Cosmetics were also a part of his trade, and philtres, or love-potions:

I would say, thou hadst the best philtre in the world, and couldst do more than *Madam Medea* or *Dr. Foreman*.

Id. Silent Wom. Act. iv.

He is mentioned in another passage in very bad company, some of whom were hanged, and all deserved it. See *Dev. is an Ass*, i. 2. He was a quack too. Mr. Gifford says, he was a poor stupid wretch; but it is plain that he was taken for a conjuror, and he was so, even by the famous astrologer Lilly. All the set were probably less fools than knaves. See Mr. G.'s note on the passage from the *Silent Woman*.

FORENEST. Opposite to, over against; *fore anenst*.

The land *forenenst* the Greekish shore he held

From Sanguar's mouth, to crook'd Memner's fall.

Fairf. Tasso, ix. 4.

TO FORESAY. To foretell, or decree.

— Let ordinance

Come as the gods *foresay* it; howsoever

Cymb. iv. 2.

TO FORESLACK. To relax, or render slack; to neglect.

Through other great adventures betherto,

Had it *foreslackt*.

Spens. F. Q. V. xii. 3.

So also in the *View of Ireland*:

It is a great pitty that so good an opportunity was omitted, and so happie an occasion *foreslackt*.

Todd, vol. viii. p. 305.

TO FORESLOW. To delay, to loiter.

For yet is hope of life and victory;

Forslow no longer, make we hence amain.

3 Hen. VI. ii. 3.

But by no means any way I would *forslow*,

For ought that ever she could do or say. *Spens. F. Q. IV.* x. 15.

Forslow no time, sweet Lancaster, let's march.

Edm. II. O. Pl. ii. 358.

See also *Harringt. Ariosto*, xli. 47. *Drayt. Poly-*

olth. xii. p. 895.

FORFEITS in a BARBER'S SHOP. It has been observed, in the word **BARBER**, that those shops were places of great resort, for passing away time in an idle manner. By way of enforcing some kind of regularity, and perhaps, at least as much to promote drinking, certain laws were usually hung up, the transgression of which was to be punished by specific forfeitures. It is not to be wondered, that laws of that nature were as often laughed at as obeyed.

— Laws for all foils,

But laws so countenance'd, that the strong statutes

Stand like the *forfeits* in a barber's shop,

As much in mock as mark.

Meas. for M. ii. 2.

Kenrick, with some triumph over Dr. Johnson for being deficient in so important a point of knowledge, produced the following, as a specimen of such rules, professing to have copied them near Northallerton, in Yorkshire:

Rules for seemly Behaviour.

First come, first serve — then come not late;

And when arrived keep your state;

For he who from these rules shall swerve,

Must pay the *forfeits*, — so observe.

1.
Who enters here with boots and spurs,
Must keep his nook; for if he stir,
And gives with armed heel a kick,
A pint he pays for every prick.

2.
Who rudely takes another's turn,
A forfeit mug in many manners learn.

3.
Who reverentless shall swear or curse,
Must lug seven farthings from his purse.

4.
Who checks the barber in his tale,
Must pay for each a pint of ale.

5.
Who will or can not miss his hat
While tripping, pays a pint for that.

6.
And he who can or will not pay,
Shall hence be sent half-trimmed away,
For will he, will he, it is fault
He forfeit must in meal or malt.
But mark, who is already drunk,
The cannikin must never clink.

That they were something of this kind is most probable, though the above lines wear some appearance of fabrication; particularly in the mention of *seven farthings*, evidently put as equivalent to a pint of ale, but in reality the price of a pint of porter in London, when Dr. Kenrick wrote, and not at all likely to have been the price of a pint of ale, many years back. The language, too, has not provincially enough for the place assigned. Objections might be made also to several of the expressions, if the thing deserved more criticism.

FORGETIVE; from *to forge*, in the sense of to make. Inventive, full of imagination.

Makes it apprehensive, quick, *forgetive*, full of nimble, fiery, and delectable shapes. 2 Hen. IV. iv. 3.

FORK. A fork was a new article of luxury in Ben Jonson's time, and the use of it was introduced from Italy.

Have I deserv'd this from you two? for all
My pains at court to get you each a patent?
Gift. For what?

Meerc. Upon my project o' the forks.

St. Forks? what be they?

Meerc. The laudable use of forks
Brought into custom here, as they are in Italy,
To th' sparing o' napkins. B. Jon. *Demetrius* an Ass, v. 4.

Hence travellers are often remarked for their use of them:

And twifold doth express th' enamour'd courtier,
As much as the fork-carrying traveller.

B. & Fl. Qu. of Cor. iv. 1.

—Then you must learn the use
And handling of your silver fork at meals,
The metal of your glass; (these are main matters
With your Italian). B. Jon. *For*, iv. 1.

This grand improvement is announced with prodigious form by the memorable traveller, Coryat:

Here I will mention a thing that might have been spoken of before in discourse of the first Italian towns. I observed a custom in all those Italian cities and townes through the which I passed, that is not used in any other country that I saw in my travels, neither do I think that any other nation of Christendome doth use it, but only Italy. The Italian, and also most strangers that are commorant in Italy, doe always at their meals use a little *fork* when they eat their meate.

He then details the manner of using it, the materials of which it was composed, the extraordinary delicacy of the Italians about touching the meat with their

fingers; and relates that a friend of his called him "a table *furcifer*, only for using a *fork* at feeding, but for no other cause." Coryat's *Crudities*, vol. i. p. 106. repr. of 1775.

TO FORLEND. To give up.

As if that life to losse they had *forlent*,
And cared not to spare that should be shortly spent.

Spens. F. Q. IV. iii. 6.

But Timias, the prince's gentle squire,
That Iadie's love unto his lord *forlent*,
And with proud envy, and indignant yre,
After that wicked Foster fiercely went.

Id. III. iv. 47.

Church conjectures that it means, in the latter of these citations, *mistook*; but it is plain that the sense is the same as in the other, if we compare it with III. i. 18. Arthur and Guyon went after the lady, "in hopes to win thereby most goodly meade, the fairest dame alive;" but Timias, giving up that prospect to his lord; went after "that foule Foster."

FORLORN, s. A forsaken, destitute person; from *for*, intensive, and *lor*. Mr. Todd has found it also in the *Tatler*, otherwise it might have been referred to man, in the preceding line.

That Henry, sole possessor of my love,
Is, of a king, become a banish'd man,
And forc'd to live in Scotland a *forlor*. 3 Hen. VI. iii. 3.

As a participial adjective, deprived:

And when as night hath us of light *forlor*. Sp. Sonnet, 86.

Shakespeare has ludicrously used it to signify thin, diminutive:

He was so *forlor*, that his dimensions were, to any thick sight,
invisible; he was the very genius of famine. 2 Hen. IV. iii. 2.

FORLORE. The same as *forlor*.

And mortal life 'gan loath, as thing *forlore*.

Spens. F. Q. I. x. 21.

Also as a verb, forsook:

Her feeble hand the bridle reins *forlore*. Fairfax. *Tasso*, vii. 1.

FORMAL. Sober; having the regular form and use of the senses; opposed to mad.

Be patient; for I will not let him stir
Till I have us'd th' approved means I have,
With wholesome syrups, drugs, and holy pray'rs,
To make of him a *formal* man again.

Com. of E. v. 1.

She had just before said, more expressly, that she would keep him "till she had brought him to his wits again."

Why this is evident to any *formal* capacity. Twelfth N. ii. 3.

In a right form, an usual shape:

—If not well,

Thou should'st come like a fury crown'd with snakes,
Not like a *formal* man. Ant. & Cl. ii. 3.

Thus, "the *formal* vice, iniquity," means the regular, customary vice. Todd, 7. See **INQUIVY**.

FORMALLY. In the form of another, in a certain form.

The very devil assum'd thee *formally*,
That face, that voice, that gesture, that attire.

A Mad World, O. Pl. v. 376.

A subtle net, which only for that same

The skillful Palmer *formally* did frame. Spens. F. Q. II. xii. 81.

Formerly is also read in that place.

FORPINED. Pined, or wasted away.

He was so wasted and *forpined* away,
That all his substance was consum'd to nought.

Spens. F. Q. III. x. 57.

FORRAY. A plundering incursion on a neighbouring enemy.

A band of Britons ryding on *forray*,
Few days before, had gotten a great pray
Of Saxon goods.

Spens. F. Q. III. iii. 58.

This species of warfare has been lately much illustrated by the writings of Sir Walter Scott. William of Deloraine, a stout moss-trooper, says to a monk,

Penance, father, will I none;
Prayer know I hardly one;
For mass or prayer can I rarely tarry,
Save to patter an Ave Mary,
When I ride on a border foray. *Lay of Last Minst. II. St. 6.*

TO FORRAY. To ride on such an incursion, to ravage.
For, that they *forrayed* all the countries nigh,
And spoil'd the fields, the duke knew well before. *Faust. Tasso, I. 49.*

TO FORSHAPE. To render misshapen.
Out of a man into a stone
Forshape. *Gower, de Conf.*

TO FORSLACK, the same as to *foreslow*. To delay.
Through other great adventures hether too
Had it *forslackt*. *Sp. F. Q. V. xii. 3.*

TO FORSPEAK. To forbid. All these words are written indifferently with *for* or *fore*.
Thou hast *forspoke* my being in these wars. *Ant. & Cl. iii. 7.*
Thy life *for spoke* by love. *Arraignm. of Paris, 1590.* quoted by Steevens.

Also to bewitch, or destroy by speaking:
Their hellish power, to kill the ploughman's seed,
Or to *forspeake* whole flocks as they did feed. *Droyt. Her. Epist. p. 301.*

— Urging
That my bad tongue, by their bad usage made so,
Forspeakes their cattle, doth bewitch their corn,
Themselves, their servants, and their babes at nurse.
Witch of Edmonton.
They are in despaire, surely *forespoken*, or bewitched.
Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 203.

FORSPENT. Worn away.
With hollow eyes, and rawbous cheeks *forspent*.
Spens. F. Q. IV. v. 34.

TO FORTEACH. To unteach, to contradict.
And underneath his filthy feet did tread
The sacred thinges, and holy hostes *forteach*.
Spens. F. Q. I. vii. 15.

TO FORTHINK. To think against, or to repent.
Therefore of it be not to boddle,
Least thou *forthink* it when thou art olde. *Interlude of Youth.*
So used by Spenser also:
And makes exceeding mone, when he does thinke
That all this land unto his foe shall fall,
For which he long in vaine did sweat and swinke,
That now the same he greatly doth *forthinke*. *F. Q. VI. ix. 32.*

FORTHRIGHT, s. A straight or direct path; from right forth, straight on.

— Here's a maze trod, indeed,
Through *forth-rights* and meanders. *Temp. iii. 3.*
— If you give way,
Or hedge aside from the direct *forth-right*,
Like to an enter'd tide they all rush by,
And leave you hindmost. *Tro. & Cr. iii. 3.*

"Master *Forthright*, the tilter," is, therefore, the same as Master Straightforward. *Meas. for M. iv. 3.*

FORTHY. Therefore, on that account. A Chaucerian word.

Forthy appease your grief and heavy plight,
And tell the cause of your conceived payne. *Spens. F. Q. II. i. 14.*
— For the looseness of thy youth art sorry,
And vow'st *forthy* a solemn pilgrimage. *Droyt. Ecl. 6. p. 1412.*

So it was in the old editions; in the octavo "therefore" is substituted as equivalent. It is plain

by Mr. Capell's qu. ? in his *School of Shakspeare*. p. 102, that he did not understand the word. In p. 211 he also prints it as two words.

FORTITUDES and FORTUNATES. Astrological terms for favourable planets.

Let the twelve houses of the horoscope
Be lodg'd with *fortitudes* and *fortunates*,
To make you blest in your designs, Pindolfo.

Albumasar, O. Pl. vii. 117.

THE FORTUNE, a playhouse in Golden Lane, near Whitecross Street, where is still a small street, called Playhouse Yard. Alleyn the player, the founder of Dulwich College, bought the lease, and rebuilt the playhouse in 1599. By some extracts from his accounts, preserved by Dr. Birch, it appears that it cost him on the whole £880.

I took him once in the two-penny gallery at the *Fortune*.
Roaring Girl, O. Pl. vi. 113.
Then I will confound her with compliments drawn from the plays I see at the *Fortune* and *Red Bull*.

Albumasar, O. Pl. vii. 155.

The Fortune was destroyed by fire about the time when the same fate befell the Globe on the Bank-side. Speaking of Vulcan's rage against the former, Ben Jonson says,

— *Fortune*, for being a whore,
'Scap'd not his justice any jot the more,
He burnt that idol of the revels too.

Execrat. upon Vulcan, vol. vi. p. 410.

There is a view of its front towards Golden Lane, with a plan of the adjacent streets, in *Londina Illustrata*. It has no appearance of a theatre, except the king's arms against the wall.

TO FORTUNE, v. n. To happen.

That you will wonder what hath *fortuned*. *Two Gent. v. 4.*
How *fortuneth* this foule uncomely plight?
Spens. F. Q. VI. vii. 14.

It *fortuned* out of the thickest wood,
A ramping lyon rushed suddenly. *Id. ib. I. iii. 5.*

Not now in use, though found by Todd in *Pope* and *Evelyn*.

FORTUNE MY Foe. The beginning of an old ballad, probably a great favourite in its time, for it is very often mentioned. Yet it does not appear that any complete copy of it is extant.

O most excellent diapason! good, good; it plays *fortune my foe* as distinctly as may be. *Lingua, O. Pl. v. 188.*

Take heed, my brother, of a stranger fortune
Than e'er you felt yet; *fortune my foe's* a friend to it.

B. & Ft. Custom of Country, i. 1.

Mentioned also in the *Knight of the Burning Pestle*, and several other places specified in the notes to the above passages.

Mr. Malone has recovered the first stanza of it, which may lead to the rest; it is this:

Fortune my foe, why dost thou frown on me?
And will my fortune never better be?
Wilt thou, I say, for ever breed my pain?
And wilt thou not restore my joys again?

It does not appear in any of the common collections. The first line is quoted in *Fragmenta Regalia*, by Sir Rob. Naunton.

FORTY-PENCE. The sum commonly offered for a small wager; for the same reason that several law fees were fixed at that sum, viz. 3s. 4d.; because, when money was reckoned by pounds, marks, and nobles, *forty-pence* was just the half noble, or the sixth of a pound.

How tastes it? is it bitter?—*forty pence*, no. *Hen. VIII.* ii. 3. That is, "I will lay forty pence it does not."
Wagers laying, &c.—*forty pence* gaged against a match of wrestling. *Green's Grounds*, of Coneycatch.
I dare wage with any man *forty-pence*.

See **TEN GROATS**, which was another current term for the same sum.

FORWASTED. Much wasted, or wasted away. *For*, intensive.

Till that infernal fiend with foul upore,
Forwasted all their land, and then expell. *Spens. F. Q. I.* i. 5.
FORWEARIED. Much wearied. *For*, intensive.

— Whose labour'd spints,
Forweary'd in this action of swift speed,
Crave harbourage within your city walls. *K. John*, ii. 1.
Forwearyed with my spots, I did alight
From lotie steed, and down to sleepe the layd.
Spens. F. Q. I. ix. 13.

FORWORN. Much worn. See **FORN**.
A silly man, in simple weeds, *forworn*,
And sold with dust of the long dried way. *Spens. F. Q. I.* vi. 35.

FOSTER, or **FOSTER**. A contraction of *forrester*, in which form it still exists as a proper name. It is several times used by Spenser.

Lo where a griesly *fofter* forth did rush,
Breathing out beasily lust her to dylle. *Spens. F. Q. III.* i. 17.
So also *St. 18.* and *III.* iv. 50. The word is found in Chaucer, and the romance of *Bleis of Hampton*.

And forty *fosters* of the fee
Three outlaws had yslaw. *Ballad of Adam Bell*, &c.
Explained by Percy, "forresters of the king's demesne." *Reliques*, vol. i. *Glossary*.

FOTIVE. Nourishing, invigorating; from *foveo*.
— If I not cherish them
With my distilling dews, and *fofive* heat,
They know to vegetation.

T. Carver's Calum Britannæ. 4to. 1633. C. 4.
FOUCH. A quarter of a buck. Coles has, "to *fouch* [among hunters] *cervum in quatuor partes dissecare*."

When he is to present some neighbouring gentleman, in his master's name, with a side or a *fouch*, hee has an excellent art in improving his venison to the best. *Clitius's Whimzies*, p. 45.

FOUL CHIVE HIM. Evil success attend him, ill may he succeed. See **CHIVE**, where this should have been added, had it been noted in time.

Ay, *foul chive him!* he is too merry.
B. & Fl. Kn. of B. *Pestle*, i. 3.

"Ill mote he *cheve*," is in Chaucer. *Cheve*, *chieve*, and *chive*, are only different forms of the same word, *chevir*, old French; and still existing here as a provincial word, to prosper. "Unlawful *chievances*," cited by Todd from Bacon, are clearly "illegal profits." *Chevin* means succeeded, in Scotch. See *Jameson*.

FOULDER, s. Evidently put for lightning, in this line:
This fir'd my heart as *foulder* doth the heath.

Baldwin, in *Mirr. Mag.* p. 389.
Which enables us to decide upon the meaning of the following word in Spenser.

FOULDRING. Flaming, as lightning; from the old French, *fouldroyant* (now *foudroyant*), of the same signification.

Seem'd that loud thunder with amazement great,
Did rend the rattling skies with flames of *fould ring* heat.
Spens. F. Q. II. ii. 20.

Church, in his edition of the *Fairy Queen*, proposes *smouldring* for *fould ring*, in that passage; though he confesses that all the editions are against him. Mr. Todd, in *Johnson's Dictionary*, rightly rejects the emendation. *Fouldre* (now *foudre*) properly meant lightning.

FOUNDED, for **CONFOUNDED**. To *dumb found* is still used sometimes, and means to confound so as to take away the use of speech.

What, George a Greene, is it you? a plague *found* you.
George a Gr. O. Pl. iii. 51.

FOUR PRENTICES. See **PRENTICES**.

FOX. A familiar and jocular term for a sword.

O *sigueur* Dew, thou dy'st on point of *fox*,
Except, O *sigueur*, thou do give to me
Egregious reason. *Hen. V.* iv. 4.

What would you have, sister, of a fellow that knows nothing but a basket-hilt, and an old fox, in it? *E. Jons. Bart. Fair*, ii. 6.

— To such humors
Half-hearted creatures as these are, your *fox*
Unkennd, with a choleric ghostly aspect,
Or two or three communitary terms
Would run, &c. *Id. Magn. Lady*, i. 1.

Your "fox unkennd," means, I fancy, your sword drawn.

— O, what blade is it?
A Toledo, or an English *fox*. *White Dev. O. Pl.* vi. 370.

A cowardly slave, that dares as well eat his *fox*, as draw it in earnest.
Parson's Wedding, O. Pl. xi. 387.

— Put up your sword,
I've seen it often, 'tis a *fox*. *Jar.* It is so.

B. & Fl. Captain, iii. 5.
This, and the preceding quotation, seem to prove that a *fox* was not a cant term, in this sense, but a specific name for some kind of blade manufactured in England; perhaps with the steel browned, which might give occasion to the name: or it might be named from the inventor. "Old *foxes* are good blades." *Brome, Engl. Moor*, ii. 2.

To FOX. To make drunk; a cant term.

Shakespeare your *Wincot* ale hath much renown'd,
That *fox'd* a beggar so. *Epigr. by Sir Ast. Cockayne*, quoted on *Tam. Shr. Induct*.

Your Dutchman, when he's *fort*, is like a *fox*,
For when he's sunk in drink, quite earth to a man's thinking,
'Tis full exchange time with him, then he's subtlest.

B. & Fl. Fair Maid of the Inn, Act ii. p. 365.
Faith, and so she may, for 'tis long ere I can get up, when I go *fox'd* to bed.
Hog, &c. O. Pl. vi. 598.

FOX I' TH' HOLE. An old Christmas game, twice mentioned by Herrick, in the same words, but not once explained.

On Christmas sports, the wassell bonie,
That's tost up, after *fox i' th' hole*. *Heeper*, p. 146. Also p. 871.

FOYSON. See **FOISON**.

FOYST. See **FOIST**.

FRACTED. Broken. Lat.

His heart is *fracted*. *Hen. F.* ii. 1.
— His days and times are past,
And my reliance on his *fracted* dates
Hath smit my credid. *Timon of A.* ii. 1.

A FRAIL. A sort of slight basket, of rushes, or matting, particularly those wherein raisins, figs, &c. are packed. Skinner derives it from *fragilis*, Ital. There was also *fragel*, and *fraiaul*, in old French. See *Roquefort*. Coles, in his *English Dict.*, sets down a frail as a certain weight of raisins, viz. about 70 pounds. So also *Blount, Glossogr.* See *Cabas*, in *Colgrave*.

It is here quibbled on:
A plague of figs and raisins, and all such *frail* commodities, we shall make nothing of them. *Eustie*, Hoc, O. Pl. iv. 329.

Wisely you have picked a *raison* out of a *frail* of figs.
Lyly, Mother Bombie, iv. 2.

Three *frails* of sprats carried from mart to mart,
Are as much meat as these, to more use travell'd.
B. & Fl. Queen of Corinth, ii. 4.
Great guns fourteen, three hundred pipes of wine,
Two hundred *frails* of tigs and raisins fine.

Mirror for Mag. p. 487.

FRAGMENT. See FRAYMENT.

FRAMPOLD, spelt also FRAMPUL, FRAMPAL, &c. Vexatious, saucy, pert. Capel derives it from the custom of *franc-pole*, or *free-pole*, in some manors, by which the tenants had a right to the wood of their fence, and all that they could reach with their hatchets. This right, he adds, gave rise to many litigious suits; and hence the meaning of the word. *Glossary to Sh.* The fault of this derivation is, that it gives too local an origin to a general word; for the law books speak of that custom as peculiar to the manor of Writtle, in Essex. It is, however, as good as any that has been given.

Frampole fences are said by Jacob to be such as the tenants of that manor set up against their lord's demesnes; with the privilege above mentioned. *Law Dict.* But chief justice Brampton, when he was steward of the manor, could not satisfy himself as to the origin of the word. The Saxon has been tried, and *fræmpul*, *useful*, proposed; but the word is really *fræmpul*, which will not do. *Franc-pole* is nearer, and there is certainly something contumacious in setting up such fences. Ray would bring it from *fram*, *from*, in Saxon. See *Todd*.

He's a very jealous man, she leads a very *frampold* life with him, good heart!

Nay, hails I pray thee; grow not *fram-pull* now.

Mer. W. W. ii. 2.

Is Pompey grown so malapert, so *frampul*?

B. & Fl. Wit at sev. Weapons, iii. p. 291.

FRANCH, *v.* Apparently for to eat, or crush with the teeth.

I saw a river stopt with stormes of winde,
Where through a swain, a bull, a bore did passe,
Franching the fish and fish with teeth of brasse.

Baldwine, in *Mirr. Mag.* p. 408.

FRANCIS, ST. Spenser mentions St. Francis's fire as a disorder: he probably means St. Antony's fire, or erysipelas; but why he gives it to St. Francis, I have not learned. Minshew and Cotgrave make it St. Antony's, as usual. The latter gives *feu St. Marcell*, as another French name for it, and "*feu Martial*." The old English term for it was the *rose*. Anciently it was called *sacred fire*; so in modern language it has been given to saints.

All these and many evils mee haunt ire,
The swelling spleene, and frenzy raging fire,
The shaking pulsey, and St. *Francis's* fire.

F. Qu. I. iv. 35.

FRANION. An idle, loose, and licentious person. Of uncertain etymology. *Fuineant* has been conjectured, but in that the *r* is wanting.

Might not be found a *francier franion*,
Of her leawd parts to make companion. Spens. F. Q. II. ii. 37.
As for this ladie which he sheweth here,
Is not, I wager, Flormell at all,
But some fayre *franion*, fit for such a fere.

Id. V. iii. 22.

— But, my *franion*, I tell you this one thing,
If you disclose this, I will, &c. *Damon & Pith.* O. Pl. i. 210.
This gallant, I tell you, with other lewd *franions*,
Such as himselfe, unthrifty companions.

Contention between Liberality and Prodigality, sign. F.

FRANK, S. A place to fatten a boar in; a sty. Cotgrave gives *franc*, as the name for it in French also.

Where sops he? doth the old boar feed in the old *frank*?

2 Hen. IV. ii. 2.

How he may wracke his trythes to a higher rate, and then feed
at ease, like a boare in a *frank*.

Lenton's Leas. Char. 15.

Also, as an adjective, *well fed*. See *Todd*.

To FRANK. To fatten boars, or any other animals. Skinner quotes Higgins for *frank'd fowl*, in whom alone, he says, he had found the word. To shut up in a sty.

Marry, as for Clarence, he is well repay'd,
He is *frank'd* up for fattening his pains.

Rich. III. i. 3.

— In the sty of this most bloody boar,

My son, George Stanley, is *frank'd* up in hold.

Id. iv. 5.

FRANKLIN, *s.* A freeholder or yeoman, a man above a vassal, or villain, but not a gentleman. But the usage varied.

Not swear it, now I am a gentleman? let boors and *franklins*
say it, I'll swear it. *Wint. Tale*, v. 2.

There is a *franklin* in the wilds of Kent hath brought three
hundred marks with him in gold. *1 Hen. IV. ii. 1.*

— Provide me presently

A riding suit, no costlier than would fit
A *franklin's* housewife.

Cymb. iii. 2.

In the following, it seems to mean a kind of waiting gentleman, or groom of the chambers:

But entered in a spacious court they see, &c.
Where them does meet a *franklin* faire and free,
And entermines with comely courteous glee.

Spens. F. Q. I. x. 6.

Thus low was the estimation of a *franklin*, in the reign of Elizabeth. In earlier times he was a personage of much more dignity, and seems to have been distinguished from a common freeholder by the greatness of his possessions. Chaucer's *frankleyn* is evidently a very rich and luxurious gentleman; he was the chief man at the sessions, and had been sheriff, and frequently knight of the shire. See *Cant. Tales*, v. 333. and Mr. Tyrwhitt's note upon it.

FRANKLIN, proper name. One of the most notorious of the gang of quack astrologers, who were concerned in the poisoning of Sir Thomas Overbury. He is described as "a swarthy, sallow, crook-backed fellow, as sordid in his death as pernicious in his life." He was purveyor of the poison, and was hanged with Mrs. Turner.

To FRAP. To strike. French.

Whose heart was *frapped* with such surpassing woe, as neither
teare nor word could issue forth.

Palace of Pleasure, vol. ii. sign. B b 3.

Other instances have not been noted; but Spenser has *affrap*, an evident compound of this. See *APPRAF*.

A FRAPLER. Probably a striker, or quarreller; from *frapper*, French. The above use of *frap* makes this the more probable: also *fripler*, from *friper*.

I say to thee thou art rude, debauch, impudent, coarse, impos-
lish'd, a *frapler*, and base.

B. Jous. Cynth. Rev. iv. 3.

Bullocker and Coles have a *frape*, for a mob; but I know no other authority, and of these, the latter probably copied from the other.

To FRAY. To frighten, or terrify.

She does so blush, and fetches her wind so short, as if she were
fray'd with a spirit: I'll fetch her.

Tro. & Cr. jii. 2.

He that retires not at the threats of death,

Is not, as are the vulgar, slightly *frayed*.

Cornelia, O. Pl. ii. 255.

Awaite whereto their service he applies

To aide his friends, or *fray* his enemies.

Spens. F. Q. I. i. 38.

FRAYMENT, from the preceding. A fright.

Or Pan, who wyth his sodaygne *frayments* and tumults, bringeth
age over all things.

Chaloner's *Moria Encom.* sign. C.

FREATES, (probably frets), in a bow or arrow. Weak places, which are likely to give way.

Fretates is in a shaft as well as in a bow, and they be much like a canker, creeping and increasing in those places in a bow, which be much weaker than other. *Ascham, Toxoph.* p. 156.

Fretates be first little pinches, the which when you perceive, pike the places about the pinches, to make them somewhat weaker, and so the pinches shall dye, and never increase further into frets. *Ibid.*

With much more on the same subject.

FREMDD, corrupted from *fremd*, which, in Saxon and Gothic, signified a stranger, or an enemy, as *hostis*, originally, in Latin. It also signifies a stranger, in modern German. "Haud dubie operarum errore *feinde* legitur pro *fremde*, nam in Græco est *ξένος*." *Beck. Com. Philol. Lips.* tom. i. p. 99.

As perjur'd cowards in adversity
With sight of fear from friends to *fremd*'d doe flie.

Pembr. Arcadia, B. i. p. 87.

In the visions of Pierce Ploughman a similar expression is used, though with more correct orthography :

To frend be to *fremed*.

v. 79.

Frenyt is used in the same sense by Gavin Douglas. See *Skinner* and *Junius*. From the same origin is Spenser's *frenne*, and his phrase is evidently of the same proverbial cast as those above cited.

So now his friend is changed for a *frenne*.

Shep. Cal. April, v. 28.

The original commentator on the *Shepherd's Calendar*, who was probably Spenser himself, supposes it a contraction of *forrene*, but he is evidently mistaken. It was not necessary that Spenser, or his friend, should know the Saxon origin. We may observe, that Warton conjectured this E. K. to be Edward King. *Observations on Spenser*, vol. i. p. 42. Some have supposed it to be E. Kerke; others his known friend, Gabriel Harvey.

FRENCH CROWN. This was a most tempting word for equivocation, as it might mean three things:—1. The crown of a Frenchman's head; 2. A piece of French money; 3. The baldness produced by a disease, supposed to be French. Shakespeare puns upon that and *dollars* together :

I have purchas'd as many diseases under her roof, as come to—
2 *Gent.* To what, I pray? 1 *Gent.* Judge. 2 *Gent.* To three thousand *dollars* (or *douours*) a year. 1 *Gent.* Ay, and more.
Lucio. A French crown more.

Mess. for M. i. 2.

Some of your French crowns have no hair at all, and then you will play *brevet*'d.

Mida. N. Dr. i. 2.

Indeed the French may lay twenty French crowns to one, they will beat us; for they bear them on their shoulders: but it is no English treason to cut French crowns, and to-morrow the king himself will be a clipper.

Hen. V. iv. 1.

Were they but crowns of France, I cared not,

For most of their natural country rot

I think possesseth; they come here to us

So pale, so lame, so lean, so ruinous.

Donne, Eleg. xii. 23.

Speaking of some money he was to pay.

FRET. A narrow frith or strait of the sea; contracted from *fretum*, Latin, not from *fretting*.

An island parted from the firm land with a little fret of the sea.

Knolles's Hist. of Turks, 408.

FRETS. The points at which a string is to be stopped, in such an instrument as the lute or guitar.

I did but tell her she mistook her frets,

And bow'd her hand to teach her fingering,

When, with a most impatient devilish spirit,

Frets call you these? said she, I'll fume with them.

Sam. Shr. ii. 1.

To this Hamlet alludes, when he says, "Though you can fret me, you cannot play upon me." *Hamlet* iii. 2.

Musician he will never be (yet I find much music in him) but he loves no frets.

Hon. W. H. O. Pl. iii. 238.

These means, as frets upon an instrument,
Shall tune our heart-strings to true languishment.

Sh. Rape of Lucr. Suppl. i. 339.

The term is still in use with practical musicians.

FRICACE. A sort of medicine, probably intended to be rubbed upon the part diseased; from *frico*.

Applying only a warm napkin to the place, after the unction and *fricace*.

B. Jons. Fur. ii. 2.

He calls it an oil; *olio del Scoto*. It is mentioned often afterwards in the same play as the *fricace*.

TO FRIL. To turn back in plaits; perhaps from *furl*. As also the frill of a shirt.

His long mustaches on his upper lip, like bristles, *fril'd* back to his neck.

Knolles, ut *supr.* 516.

FRIM. Rich, thriving; said to be a northern word. From *preom*, strong, Saxon.

Through the *frim* pastures, freely at his leisures.

Drayton's Mores, p. 1576.

So also *Polyolb.* xiii. p. 925.

FRIPPLER, for *fripier*, the same as *fripper*. A broker, or pawnbroker. See *Cotgrave*, under *fripier*, which he renders, "a *fripier*, or broker," &c. That it is put for a pawnbroker in the following passage, is clear, from the mention of lavender. See **LAVENDER**.

Is gathered up with greediness before it fall to the ground, and bought at the dearest, though they smell of the *fripier's* lavender half a year after.

Greene's Arcadia, p. 13, in *Heliconia*, vol. i.

or p. 157, in *Cens. Lit.* vol. vii.

A FRIPPER. One who sells old clothes, a broker.

Taylor's, *fripier*, brokers.

Mont. D'Olive, 1606.

Farewell, *fripier*, farewell, petty broker.

Ibid.

A FRIPPERY. An old clothes shop. *Friperie*, Fr.

Look, what a wardrobe here is for thee!

Cal. Let it alone, thou fool, it is trash.

Trin. O ho, monster; we know what belongs to a *fripierie*.

Temp. iv. 1.

So Massinger:

Enter *Luke*, with shoes, garters, furs, and roses.

G. Here he comes, sweating all over:

He shows like a walking *fripierie*.

City Madam, i. 1.

Hast thou forsworn all thy friends? 't is the Old Jewry? or dost thou think us all Jews that inhabit there? yet if thou dost, come over and but see our *fripierie*, change an old shirt for a whole smock with us.

B. Jon. Er. Men in his H. i. 2.

FRITH. A high wood. So explained in Drayton's notes to his *Polyolbion*. The origin is supposed to be Welch, in which language it has other senses. See *Todd*.

To lead the rural roots about the goodly lwns,

As over:holt and heath, as thorough *frith* and icell.

Book xi. p. 862.

FRITH, MARY. The real name of a woman, much celebrated under the denomination of *Moll*, or *Mall*, *Culpease*. She is the heroine of the old play by Middleton, entitled the *Roaring Girl*; and from her fame it is more likely that she is alluded to by Butler, than Mary Carlton, whom Dr. Grey supposes to be the person, in his note on this line:

As *Jonn* of France, or English *Mall*.

Hud. l. ii. 368.

Mary Carlton was, indeed, also famous in her day, though in a much less degree. A modern editor of *Hudibras* adopts Granger's idea and description of

Mary Frith: "She assumed the vices and attire of both sexes, and distinguished herself as a prostitute and a procuress, a fortune-teller, a pick-pocket, a thief, and a receiver of stolen goods. She had the honour of robbing no less a personage than General Fairfax, upon Hounslow Heath; for which exploit she was sent to Newgate, but she had acquired sufficient wealth in her calling to purchase her liberty. She defrauded the gallows, and died peacefully of a dropsy, in the 75th year of her age." There is a portrait of *Mall*, in man's attire, prefixed to her life, 12mo. 1662, under which are the following lines:

See here the presides of the pilfering trade,
Mercury's second, Venus' only maid,
Doublet and breeches, in no *unfem* dress,
The female humorist, a kickshaw mess:
Here's no attraction, that your fancy greets,
But if her features please you, read her fents.

Nat Field, in his play called *Amends for the Ladies*, has exhibited some of the merry pranks of *Mall Catpurse*.¹ *Baldry's* edit. 1819. See also *Granger*, vol. ii. p. 408. 8vo.

Her portrait is copied from the original wood-cut, in Dodsley's *Old Plays*, in the title of the *Roaring Girl*, vol. vi. p. 1. Dr. Nash, in his notes on *Hudibras*, adheres to Mary Carlton, though he refers also to Granger.

FRIZE, or **FRIEZE**. A sort of coarse warm cloth, probably (as Dr. Johnson suggests) made first in *Friesland*. Wales was famous for this, as well as for flannel. See **FLANNEL**.

Am I ridden with a Welch cock too? shall I have a coxcomb of *frize*? 'tis time I were choak'd with a piece of toasted cheese.

Mer. W. W. v. 5.

But indeed my invention comes from my pate, as bird-line does from *frize*, it plucks out brains and all.

Othell. ii. 1.

In the play of *King Edw. I.*, printed in 1509, one of the stage directions is, "Enter Luellin, alias prince of Wales, &c. with swords and bucklers, and *frize* jerkins."

I do not know that the word is yet disused.

Fro, the same as *from*. Used chiefly before an *m*, for the sake of the sound. At the end of a verse, *him fro* may be found, instead of *from him*, for the sake of a rhyme.

Was afterward, I know not how, convoid,
And fro me hid.

Spens. F. Q. I. li. 24.

Far be it from your thought, and *fro* my will.

Id. I. iii. 28

Still used in the phrase *to and fro*, and in that only.

FROES, for *frows*, the Dutch word for women.

Buxom as Bacchus' *froes*, revelling, dancing,
Telling the musick's numbers with their feet.

B. & Fl. Wit at sev. Weep. Act v. p. 321.

FROM. Away from; rather implying distance than contrariety, which Johnson gives as its meaning.

For any thing so overdue is *from* the purpose of playing,
whose end, &c.

Hamlet. iii. 2

— Do not believe,

That from the sense of all civility,

I thus would play and trifle with your reverence.

Oth. i. 1.

Did you draw bonds to forfeit, sign to break?

Or must we read you quite from what you speak.

B. Jon. Underwoods, vol. vi. p. 398. Whalley.

If now the phrase of him that speaks shall flow

Is sound quite *from* his fortune.

Id. vol. vii. p. 173.

This last is a translation of "Si dicentis erunt fortunis *absona* dicta." N. B. The elegy from which

the former of these two quotations is taken, stands in some editions of *Donne's Works* as his, and marked as *Elegy 17th*.

FRONTAL. A piece of armour put upon the forehead of a horse. Also various things similarly applied.

Like unto this doo they arme their horses too: about his legges they tie bootes, and cover his head with *frontals* of Steele.

Underdown's *Heliodorus*, sign. Q. 6.

FRONTIER is said anciently to have meant *forehead*, which seems, indeed, to be proved by the following quotation:

Then on the edges of their bolster'd hair, which standeth crested round their *frontiers*, and laugheth over their faces.

Stubbs's *Anatomy of Abuses*.

But this does not seem to explain the passage of Shakespeare, for the sake of which it has been adduced:

And majesty could never yet endure

The moody *frontier* of a servant brow. 1 Hen. IV. i. 3.

"The moody forehead of a servant brow," is not sense. Surely it may be better interpreted, "the moody border," that is, outline, "of a servant brow." Or it may be considered as a term borrowed from fortification, in which frontier means an outwork. It will then mean the moody or threatening outwork: in which sense the word occurs in the same play:

Of pollisadoes, *frontiers*, parapets.

Id. ii. 3.

A forte not placed where it was needful might skantly be accounted for, *frontier*.

Ives's *Fortific*.

FRONTLET. A forehead band, part of the female dress of elder times. *Frontal*, French. They were worn to make the forehead smooth.

Forsyth, women have many lettes,

And they be masked in many nettes;

As *frontlets*, fyllets, partlettes, &c. Four Ps. O. Pl. i. 64.

Hoods, *frontlets*, wires, caul, curling irons, periwig, &c.

Lyly's *Mydas*.

Metaphorically for look, or appearance of the forehead:

How now, daughter, what makes that *frontlet* on?

Metinks you are too much of late i' the frown. Lear, i. 4.

FROZY. Frosty. The same as *frore*.

Her up with his *frozy* lips full softly kis'd.

And with his *frozy* lips full softly kis'd.

While the cold scythes from his rough beard

Dropped adown upon her ivory breast.

Spens. F. Q. III. viii. 35.

Also frothy:

While she was young she us'd with tender hand

The foaming steed with *frozy* bit to steer. Faif. Tasso, ii. 45.

TO FROTE. To rub. *Frotter*, French.

Let a man sweat once a week in a hot house, and be well rubbed and *frotted*.

B. Jon. Ev. Man out of H. iv. 3.

Then fell downe the maid in a swoon for feare; so as he was faine to *frote* hir, and put a sop into hir mouth.

Reg. Scot's Disc of Witcher. V. 1.

Come, Sir, what say you catempose now to your bill of an hundred pound: a sweet debt for *froting* your doublets.

Middlet. Trick to catch the O. One, F. 3. repr. p. 194.

Chaucer uses this word.

FROTTERER. Rubber, a person who rubs another; from *frote*. A page says of his offices to a gallant,

I cul his periwig, paint his cheeks, perfume his breath, I am his *frotterer*, or rubber in a hot house. Marston's *What you will*.

FROUNCE, s. A fringe, plait, or similar ornament of dress. In modern language, a frounce.

TO FROUNCE. To curl, or rather to friz, as the hair is done in dressing; from *frouncer*, to twist or wrinkle, French. I suspect that *frounce*, now used, is only a corruption of this.

Some *frounce* their curled beare in courtly guise,
Some pruncke their ruffles. *Spens. F. Q. I. iv. 14.*

With dressing, braiding, *frouncing*, *flow'ring*. *Drayt. Nymph. ii.*
It is similarly used by Milton in the *Peuseroso*,
v. 123. In more antiquated language it had the
signification of wrinkled, which is nearer the French
original. Thus Moth, the antiquary, in the
Ordinary:

His visage foul y-frounc'd, with glowing eyn. *O. Pl. x. 309.*

So, in Chaucer, *frounceless* is without wrinkle.

FROWY. A word of uncertain derivation, which seems
simply to mean mossy, in the two following instances.
I cannot think, with Dr. Johnson, that the familiar
word *frowzy* is in any degree a substitute for it. In
this first passage it might be put for *frory*:

Proteus is shepherd of the seas of yore,
And hath the charge of Neptune's mighty heard,
An aged sire, with head all *frowy* bore,
And sprinkled frost upon his dewy beard.

Spens. F. Q. III. viii. 50.

But if they (the sleep) with thy goats should yede,
They soon might be corrupted;
Or like not of the *frowy* fede, (on the mountains),
Or with the weeds be glotted. *Spens. Shep. Kal. July, 109.*

TO FRUMP. To mock, or treat contemptuously. Min-
shew, who is from Frump, Skinner and others, derives
it from the Dutch, *krumpelen*, or *krumpelen*, to curl
up the nose in contempt.

A FRUMP. A contemptuous speech, or piece of con-
duct.

Lucilla, not unslamed to confesse her follie, answered him with
this *frumpe*. *Euphras. K. 2.*

Eld. Lav. Lady Guinever, what news with you?

Abig. Pray leave these *frumps*, Sir, and receive this letter.

B. & Fl. Scorp. Lady, Act v. p. 348.

TO FRUSH. To bruise, or dash violently to pieces.
Froisher, French. An uncommon word, unknown to
the first commentators of Shakespeare, but fully
exemplified by the latter. It was technical in some
things, as in carving; and in war, to the battering of
armour to pieces.

Stand, stand, thou Greek—I like thy armour well;
I'll *frush* it, and unlock the rivets all,
But I'll be master of it.

Tro. & Cr. v. 7.

Rinaldo's ramour *frush'd* and back'd they had
Off pierced, and with blood besmeared new.

Fairf. Tasso, viii. 48.

Hector assailed Achilles, and gave him so many strokes, that
he al to *frush* and brake his helme.

Carton's Destr. of Troy, O o 1. 5th ed.

Smote him so corsigiously with his sward, that he *frush'd* al
his helme. *Guy of Warr. bl. let.*

High cedars are *frushed* with tempests, when lower shrubs are
not touched with the wind. *Hinde's Flauto Libidinoso, ed. 1606.*

Breaking a spear was also called *frushing* it:

I can bestride a bouncing gennet still,
And with mine arme to *frush* a sturdy lance.

D. Belchier's See me and see me not.

To frush a chicken, was the same as to *break up* or
carve a chicken; it is used in old books of cookery
and carving.

To frush the feathers of an arrow, was to set them
upright, which appears, from the following passage,
to have been done to prepare them for use; probably
to make them fly steadily:

Lord, how hastily the soldiers buckled their helmets, how
quickly the archers bente their bowes, and *frushed* their feathers,
how readily the bilmen sloke their billes, and proved their staves.

Holinsh. vol. ii. R. r. 6.

TO FUB, or FUB OFF. To put off, to deceive. *Fuppen*,
German. If this be the true derivation, *fub* is more
correct than *job*, which has entirely supplanted it.
Shakespeare has it both ways.

I have been *fubb'd off* and *fubb'd off* from this day to that day,
that it is a shame to be thought on. *2 Hen. IV. ii. 1.*

Why Doll, why Doll, I say!—my letter *fubb'd* too,
And no access without I mend my manners!

B. & Fl. Mons. Thomas, ii. 2.

FUCUS. Paint. A Latin word, adopted by our early
writers to signify the colours used by ladies, to im-
prove their complexions.

Livia. How do I look to-day?

Eud. Excellent clear, believe it. This same *fucus*
Was well laid on.

Livia. Methinks, 'tis here not white.

Eud. Lead me your scarlet, lady; 'tis the sun
Hath giv'n some little taint unto the ceruse, &c.

B. Jon. Sejanus, ii. 1.

'Till you preferred me to your aunt, the lady,
I knew no ivory teeth, no caps of hair,
No Mercury water, *fucus*, or perlines.

Ram Alley, O. Pl. v. 412.

With all his waters, powders, *fucuses*,
To make thy lovely corps sophisticate.

B. & Fl. Woman Hater, iii. 3.

FUCH. A strange spelling of the word *fugue*, meaning
a species of musical composition.

She [*Echo*] is never better in her *Q*, than when she apes
the nightingale, especially in their *fuchs*, for then you would think
them both stark mad, while they follow one another so close at
the heels, and yet can never overtake each other.

Strange Metam. in Cens. Lit. vii. 286.

TO FULFIL. To fill up entirely, to make full; literally,
to fill full.

—With massy staples,

And corresponsive and fulfilling bolts. *Tro. & Cr. Prologue.*

Then Scipio (that saw his ships through-gall'd)

And by the foe *fulfill'd* with fire and blood.)

Cornelia, O. Pl. ii. 298.

So in our Liturgy, "That we may be *fulfilled* with
thy grace."

FULLAM, or FULHAM. The cant term for some kinds
of false dice. There were *high fullams* and *low fullams*.
Probably from being *full*, or loaded, with
some heavy metal on one side, so as to produce a
bias, which would make them come *high* or *low*, as
they were wanted. It has been conjectured that
they were made at *Fulham*, but I have seen no proof
of it; nor is it very likely that gambling should have
flourished in so quiet a village: nor would such a
manufacture be publicly avowed.

Let cultures gripe thy guts! for gourd, and *fullam* hold,
And *high* and *low* beguile the rich and poor. *Mer. W. W. i. 3.*

Who? he serve? he! he keeps *high men* and *low men*, he! he
has a fair living at *Fulham*. *B. Jon. Every Man out of H. iii. 6.*

The "fair living at *Fulham*," is evidently a mere
quibble, because the man lived by these *fullams*.

D'Ol. How many pronouns be there? *Dig.* Faith, my lord,
there are more, but I have learned but three sorts: the Gourd
(gourd), the *Fulham*, and the Stop-kuter-tre; which are all
demonstratives, for here they be. *Mons. D'Olite, sign. F. 3.*

Sic. Give me some rules of dice. What are these? *Som.* Those
are called *high fullams*, those *low fullams*.

Nobody & Somebody, sign. G. 3.

See **GOURDS**.

FULLMART, FULMART; or FOU MART. A polecat.
Bewick describes the polecat under the name *four-
mart*; Chambers also acknowledges it as a provincial
word for that animal. The authority of Ben Jonson

is decisive. Of his personage Pol-martin, the lady says,

Was ever such a *fulmart* for an huisher
To a great worshipful lady, as myself!
Who, when I heard his name first *Martin Polecat*,
A stinking name, and not to be pronounced
In any lady's presence, without a reverence,
My very heart c'en yearn'd. *Tale of a Tub*, i. 4.

Skinner says he had only seen the word in Isaac Walton. The passage is this:

With gins to betray the very vermin of the earth. As namely,
the fitchet, the *fulmart*, the ferret, the polecat, &c.
Compl. Angl. P. i. ch. 1.

Hence some have supposed it the *stoat*, as polecat is here mentioned also; but Walton appears to have been mistaken in that point.

FUMITER. The herb fumitory, or *fumaria officinalis* of Linnaeus; in the class diadelphia, and order hexandria. An officinal plant. Shakespeare calls it rank, because it grows freely and luxuriantly among corn, where it is a troublesome weed.

Alack, 'tis he; why, he was met even now
As mad as the vex'd sea, singing aloud;
Crown'd with rank *fumiter*, and furrow weeds,
With larlocks, hemlock, &c. *Leur*, iv. 4.

Shakespeare uses also the proper name, *fumitory*:

— Her fallow lens,
The darnel, hemlock, and rank *fumitory*,
Doth root upon. *Hen. V.* v. 2.

The French name is *fumeterre*; the old Latin of the shops, *funus terre*.

TO FURNACE. To send forth fumes or smoke like a furnace.

There is a Frenchman his companion, one
An eminent monsieur, that, it seems, much loves
A Gallian girl at home: he *furnaces*
The thick sighs from him. *Cymb.* i. 7.

Furnaceth the universall sighs and complaints of this transposed world. *Chapman, Pref. to Shield of Homer.*

Cited by Mr. Steevens.

FURNIMENT. Furniture, decoration. *Fornimento*, Italian.

Lo where they spyde, with speedie whirling pace,
One in a chariot of strange *furniment*. *Spens. F. Q. IV.* iii. 38.

TO FUST. To grow fusty, musty, or mouldy. Fusty and musty seem always to have been indiscriminately used, and are so still. Cotgrave has *fusté*, French, in the same sense; but I cannot find such a word in any French dictionary, ancient or modern.

Sure, he that made us with such large discourse
Looking before and after, gave us not
That capability and god-like reason
To just in us unus'd.

Hamlet, iv. 4.

— His blown ware

Of fusted hops, now lost for lack of sale. *Hamlet*, Sat. iv. 5.
FUSTILIARIAN. A cant term of contempt, a fusty stinking fellow; *fusty* itself is used in the same contemptuous way. See below.

Away, you scullion! you rampallion! you *fustiliarion*! I'll tickle your catastrophe. *Hen. IV.* ii. 1.

There is no probability in the conjecture of Mr. Steevens, that it is derived from *fustus*.

FUSTILUGS. A very fat person; so said to mean in the Exmoor dialect. Sherwood also translates it in French by "Coche, femme bien grosse;" otherwise I should have derived it from *fusty* and *lugs*, i. e. musty ears; implying a person dirty and ill-savoured up to the ears.

You may daily see such *fustilugs* walking in the streets, like so many tuns, each moving upon two pottepoats.

Junius, 1639. cited by Todd.

FUSTY. Musty or mouldy.

Hector shall have a great catch if he knock out either of your brains; 'a were as good crack a *fusty* nut with no kernel.

Tro. & Cr. ii. 1.

Dirty, musty, ill smelling:

— Where the dull tribesmen,
That with the *fusty* plebeians hate thine honours,
Shall say, against their hearts, "We thank the gods
Our Rome hath such a soldier." *Coriol.* i. 9.

TO FYLE. Contracted from *to defile*. See to **FILE**.

But few of them would *fyle* their hands with any labor.
North's Plut. p. 375.

These *fyled* hands did wipe, did wrap, did rocke, and lay ye soft.
Warner's Alb. Engl. iii. 16. p. 73.

FYST. A corruption of *foist*, which was a jocular term for a windy discharge of the most offensive kind.

Marry, *fyst* o' your kindness. I thought as much.
Eastward Hoe, O. Pl. iv. 270.

Coles acknowledges it, and has *to fyst*, visio; which in his Latin part he renders *to fizzle*. Also *fysing-cur*; and in Sherwood's *English Dictionary*, subjoined to Cotgrave, *fysing curs*, and other offenders of the same class, are fully illustrated. This confirms the interpretation of FOISTING HOUND.

FYTCHOCK. A term of contempt, the same as *fitchew*, or polecat; which Isaac Walton calls *fitchat*; Topsell and others, *fitch*; from *fisse*, Dutch.

Ennewel, *fychock*. *B. & Fl. Scornf. Lady*, Act v. p. 350.

Said to an old waiting maid, who has before been called cat, and several other contemptuous names.

G.

GABERDINE. A coarse cloak or mantle. *Gavardina*, Spanish. Cotgrave thus explains it: "*Galleverdine*, (which he gives as a French word), a *gaberдинe*, a long coat or cassock of course [i. e. coarse], and, for the most part, motley or party-coloured stuff." *Gavardina* is not Italian, though given as such by

Skinner, and others. It is Spanish, and not *gabar-dina*; though *b* and *v* are often interchangeable. Nor is *galleverdine* French, that I can find, on any authority but that of Cotgrave.

You call me misbelieve, cut-throat dog,
And spit upon my Jewish *gaberдинe*. *Mer. of Ven.* i. 3.

Caliban's grotesque dress is also called by this name:

Alas! the storm is come again; my best way is to creep under his *gaberline*. *Temp.* ii. 2.

So the dress of the banditti, in the *Goblins*:

Under your *gaberlines* wear pistols all. *O. Pl.* x. 176.

GAD, from the Saxon, *gaab*. A goad, or sharp point of metal.

And, come, I will go get a leaf of brass,
And with a gad of steel will write these words,
And lay it by. *Tit. And.* iv. 1.

"Upon the gad," in *Lear*, seems to be the same as upon the spur:

Kent banish'd thus! and France in choler parted!
And the king gone to-night! subscrib'd his power!
Confin'd to exhibition! all this done
Upon the gad. *Lear*, i. 2.

In the following passage, *gad* is evidently a kind of slender spear:

Their horsemen are with jacks for most part clad,
Their horses are both swift of course and strong,
They run on horseback with a slender gad,
And like a spear, but that it is more long. *Harr. Arist.* x. 73.

In a receipt which occurs in the *Haven of Health*, we are directed to "heat a gad of Steele or iron glowing hot in the fire," and quench it in the composition. Chap. 194. p. 178. In Phillips's *New World of Words*, "a gad of steel" is explained to be "a small piece of steel to heat in the fire, and quench in any liquor." It is sufficiently obvious that *gad-fly* is composed of this word, quasi *goad-fly*.

Probably, therefore, to *gad*, and *gadding*, originate from being on the spur, to go about.

GAFFLE. A part of the cross-bow used in bending it. It moved in a part called the rack.

My cross-bow in my hand, my *gaffle* on my rack,
To bend it when I please, or when I please to slack. *Drayt. Muses' Elys.* p. 1192.

Cotgrave renders *gaffle* into French by *piéd de biche*, and *bandage d'arbaléste*. The *gaffle* was the lever by which the bow was drawn. Coles Latinizes it by "balistæ flexor." The artificial steel spurs put upon fighting cocks are also called *gaffles*, or *gaffs*.

GAGE. A pledge, French. Hence the glove or gauntlet thrown down in challenges was called a *gage*; because, by throwing it, the challenger pledged himself to meet the person who should take it up. It is, therefore, in allusion to it as a manual ornament, that Shakespeare makes Aumerle thus speak of it:

There is my *gage*, the manual seal of death,
That marks thee out for hell. *Rich. II.* iv. 1.

It is twice in the same play called *honour's pawn*:

If guilty dread hath left thee so much strength
As to take up my *honour's pawn*, then stoop. *i. 1.*

— There is my *honour's pawn*,
Engage it to the trial, if thou dar'st. *iv. 1.*

To lay to *gage*, means to leave in pawn:

For learned Collin lays his pipes to *gage*,
And is to *fyrie goue* a pilgrimage. *Drayt. Steph. Garland*, p. 1393.

Ev'n so, this pattern of the worn-out age,
Pawn'd honest looks, but laid no words to *gage*. *Shakep. Rape of Lucr.* Suppl. i. 350.

To GAGE. To pledge, or put in pledge.

— But my chief care
Is to come fairly off from the great debts
Wherein my time, something too prodigal,
Hath left me *gag'd*. *Mer. Ven.* i. 1.

That men of your nobility and pow'r
Did *gage* themselves in an unjust behalf. *1 Hen. IV.* i. 3.

This is in general erroneously printed *'gage*, as if it were an abridgment of engage; which it is not. Also used for to *gage*, or measure:

Nay, but I bar to-night; you shall not *gage* me
By what we do to-night. *Mer. Ven.* ii. 3.

And to lay as a wager:
Against the which a moiety competent
Was *gaged* by our king. *Hamlet.* i. 1.

I'll *gage* my life that strumpet, out of craft.
Marston, Dutch Courtesan, G. 4.

GAIBESEEN. A sort of jocular word, in signification the same as gay-looking; "gay to be seen."

Now lykewyse what saie you to courtiers?
These minious *gaibeseen* gentlemen. *Sir Tho. Chaloner's Morie Enc.* Q. 2. b.

In Spenser we have it in two words:
That goodly idol, now so *gay beseen*,
Shall doff her fleshes borrow'd fair attire. *Sonnet xvii.*

GAIN, rather arbitrarily prefixed to words, had often the force of a negative, and was merely a contraction of *against*, as will appear in several words here following.

To GAINSCOPE. Ray gives this as a south or east country word, and explains it, "To go across a field the nearest way, to meet with something." Perhaps from *cutting* and *gain*; a *gainful coupe*, or cut. I find it used by a quaint writer, who, perhaps, belonged to those parts.

Some indeed there have been, of a more heretical strain, who striving to *gain*scope these ambages, by venturing on a new discovery, have made their voyage in half the time. *Joh. Robotham to the Reader, in Comenius's Janua Ling.* ed. 1659.

GAINFUL has been interpreted *wayward*, but I find no authority for that sense, either as a provincial term, or in other authors. If it was a Staffordshire phrase, Mr. Symphon, who gave that meaning, ought to have said so. It seems rather to signify encroaching, apt to *gain* upon any indulgence given. This suits both the context and the analogy of composition. It has only been noticed in this passage:

You'll find him *gainful*, but be sure you curb him,
And get him fairly, if you can, t' his lodging. *B. & Fl. Pilgrim*, iv. 4.

I confess I have not seen it used in this sense elsewhere. Mr. Monck Mason fancied that the ordinary sense of lucrative might answer, explaining it thus: You will find him a profitable patient, but you must curb him notwithstanding. But this by no means agrees with the general tendency of the speech. It might do, indeed, could nothing better be made of it; but I prefer the sense here given. I thought once that the above-mentioned force of *gain* in compounds might explain it, but have given up that notion.

GAINGIVING. A misgiving, a giving against; that is, an internal feeling or prognostic of evil.

But thou wouldest not think how ill all's here about my heart:
but it is no matter. *Ham.* Nay, good my lord. *Hamlet.* It is but foolery; but it is such a kind of *gaingiving* as would, perhaps, trouble a woman. *Hamlet.* v. 2.

No other example has been found.

To **GAINSTAND**, a word of similar construction. To stand against.

Love proved himself valiant, that durst, with the sword of reverent duty, *gainstand* the force of so many enraged desires.

Sidney.

Mr. Todd quotes also Knight's *Tr. of Truth* for it.

To **GAINSTRIVE**, *v. a.* To strive against. Similarly formed.

In his strong arms he slily him embraste,

Who, him *gainstriving*, nought at all prevail'd.

For all his pow'r was utterly defeste.

Spens. F. Q. II. iv. 14.

The fates *gainstrive* us not.

Grimould, cited by Todd.

Also as a neuter verb, *F. Q. IV. vii. 12.*

GAISON. Scarce; for **GEASON**, *q. v.*

This white falcon rare and *gaison*,

This bird shineth so bright.

Prog. of Elis. vol. i.

Verses on the Coron. of Anne Boleyn, p. x.

GAIT. Manner of going. It is here used metaphorically, for proceeding in a business; which is uncommon.

— We have here writ

To Norway, uncle of young Fortibras —

to suppress

His further *gait* herein.

Hamlet. i. 2.

To go *one's gait*, in country language, to pass along.

Gang your gait is still used in the north of England, and in Scotland.

Good gentleman, go your *gait*, and let poor folk pass.

Lear, iv. 6.

In *Midsummer Night's Dream* we have to take his *gate*, for take his way, or to go; where it is erroneously printed *gate*. As Shakespeare's orthography was to be corrected, it ought to have been made uniform.

With this field-dew consecrate,

Ev'ry fairy take his *gait*,

And each several chamber bless,

Through this palace, with sweet peace.

v. 2.

GALAGE. A clown's coarse shoe; from *galloche*, a shoe with a wooden sole, old French, which itself is supposed to be from *gallica*, a kind of shoe mentioned by Cicero, Philip. ii. 30. and A. Gellius, xiii. 21. If so, the word has returned to the country whence it first was taken: but I doubt much of that derivation; for, by the passages referred to in the above authors, it seems more likely that the *gallica* was a luxurious covering, than one so very coarse as the *galloche*. Perhaps the *caliga*, or military strong boot of the Romans, from which *Caligula* was named, may be a better origin for it. The word *galloche* is now naturalized among us for a kind of clog, worn over the shoes.

My heart-blood is nigh well from I feel,

And my *galage* grown fast to my heel.

Spens. Shep. Kal. Feb. 243.

For they been like foul wagoires overgrast

That if any *galage* once sticketh fast,

The more to wind it out thou dost swink,

Thou mought aye deeper and deeper sink.

Id. ib. Sept. 130.

The old commentator, E. K., explains it, "A startup, or clownish shoe." Chaucer has *galoeche*.

GALATHE. The name of Hector's horse, in the old metrical romances on the subject of the Trojan war, in which the real manners of Homer's heroes were quite disregarded.

There is a thousand Hectors in the field;

Now here he fights on *Galathe* his horse,

And there lacks work.

Tro. & Cr. v. 5.

The affectation of giving high-sounding names to the horses of the heroes of romance is noticed by Warton, in his observations on the *Fairy Queen*, vol. i. p. 292.; and he quotes Cervantes, whose admirable ridicule sets the matter in a clear light:

I should be glad to know, afflicted madam, what is the name of that same horse? His name, answered the afflicted, is not like that of Bellerophon's horse, which was called *Pegasus*, nor does it resemble that which distinguished the horse of Alexander the Great, *Bucephalus*; nor that of Orlando Furioso, whose name was *Brigandoro*; nor *Bayarte*, which belonged to Heynald de Montalvan; nor *Frontino*, that appertained to Rugero; nor *Bootes*, nor *Periton*, the horses of the sun; nor is he called *Orelia*, like that steed upon which the unfortunate Rodrigo, last king of the Goths, engaged in that battle where he lost his crown and life. I will lay a wager, cried Sancho, that as he is not distinguished by any of those famous names of horses so well known, so neither have they given him the name of my master's horse, *Rocinante*.

Don Quix. iii. 8.

Their swords and spears had also names. See **MORGLAY**.

GINGALE, or **GALANGALE**. The aromatic root of the rush *cyperus*, used as a drug, or as a seasoning for dishes; from *galange*, French. See *Galanga*, in Bomare's *Dict. d'Hist. Naturelle*. "Les Indiens en assaisonnent leurs alimens." It is hot, bitter, and acrid, and though formerly employed in medicine here, is now disused. In India it is still in use as a spice. There is an English species. See Sowerby, *Engl. Bot. pl. 1309*.

— My spice box, gentlemen,

And put in some of this, the matter's ended;

Dredge you a dish of plovers, there's the art on't;

Or in a *gingale*, a little does it.

B. & Fl. Bloody Brother, ii. 2.

Gerard gives an account of two sorts, both foreign, p. 33.

A GALL. A sarcasm, or severe joke; a galling stroke.

Fool. Truth's a dog that must to kennel: he must be whipp'd out, when the lady *Brach* may stand by the fire and stink. A pestilent *gall* to me.

Lear, i. 4.

Also a sore, a place rubbed or galled:

Enough, you rubbed the guttie on the *galle*.

Mirr. for Mag. p. 463.

To **GALL AT**. Apparently, to say galling, sarcastic things to a person.

I have seen you gleeing and *galling* at this gentleman (twice or thrice).

Hen. V. v. 1.

GALLIAN, for **Gallic**, or French. A word, I believe, peculiar to the following lines:

An eminent monsieur, that, it seems, much loves

A *Gallian* girl at home.

Cymb. i. 7.

GALLIARD. A lively, leaping, nimble French dance; from *galliard*, gay. Commonly joined with the Spanish *pavin*. See **PAVAN**.

What is thy excellence in a *galliard*, knight? *Sir And. Faith*

I can cut a caper.

Twel. N. i. 3.

And bids you be advis'd, there's nought in France

That can be with a nimble *galliard* won.

Hen. V. i. 2.

The end of these men is not peace. — Woe is me, they doe but dance a *galliard* over the mouth of hell, that seems now covered over with the Greene sods of pleasure: the higher they leape, the more desperate is their lighting.

Bp. Hall's Works, p. 455.

It is thus described by Sir J. Davies:

But, for more diverse and more pleasing show,

A swift and wandering dance he did invent,

With passages uncertain, to and fro,

Yet with a certain answer and consent

To the quick music of the instrument.

Five was the number of the music's feet,

Which still the dance did with five paces meet.

A gallant dance, that lively doth bewray
 A spirit, and a virtue masculine,
 Impatient that her house on earth should stay,
 Since she herself is fiery and divine;
 Oit dash she make her body grow all fine;
 With lofty turns and capriols in the air,
 Which with the lusty tunes accordeth fair.

Poem on Dancing, St. 67, 68.

See CINQUE-PACE.

GALLIASS, or GALLEASSE. A large galley; a vessel of the same construction as a galley, but larger and heavier. *Galezza*, Italian; *galleasse*, French.

Gremio, 'tis known my father hath no less
 Than three great argosies, besides two galliasses,
 And twelve light gallees. *Tam. Shr. ii. 1.*

According to the explanation given in Dr. Johnson's *Dictionary*, the masts of a *galleasse* were three, which could not be lowered like those in a galley; and the number of seats for rowers was thirty-two. He cites Addison's *Travels*:

The Venetians pretend they could set out, in case of great necessity, thirty men of war, a hundred galleys, and ten *galleasses*.

GALLIGASKINS. See GALLY-GASKINS.

GALLIMAFREY. A confused heterogeneous jumble; from *galimafrée*, a sort of ragout or mixed hash of different meats. Menage says of this word, and *galimatias*, "Ils sont cousins germains, mais je ne say pas leur généalogie." Minshew, without much attention to the analogy of derivation in the French language, says, "It may come of some meats made or fried in galleys, or among galle-slaves, which use to chop livers, entrails of beasts, guts, or such like, for their sustenance in the galleys; and sometime killed cats, &c., as myself have seen at sundry places beyond seas, where I have travelled; or the meat of the Gauls, which use much chopped livers, &c." He seems to have considered it as a *galley man's fry*, that is, a fry made for the *males* or mouths in the galleys. But Mr. Lemon, whom Greek only will satisfy, adopts Skinner's hint of "alludit *καυδον* intestinum et *ματτα*," which, he adds, comes from *ματτω*, or *ματτω*; but this is mere stuff.

They have a dance which the wenches say is a *gallimaufrey* of gauls, because they are not in't. *Winter's T. iv. 3.*

Cook. They are two

That give a part of the seasoning. *Poet. I conceive*
 The way of your *gallimaufrey*.

B. Jon. Neptune's Tr. vol. vi. 161.

Thus with sayings, not with meat, he maketh a *gallimaufrey*.
Alex. & Coop. O. Pl. ii. 94.

Pistol is made to use it ludicrously for a wife, perhaps implying that she was an odd mixture of different qualities:

He loves thy *gallimaufrey*, Ford, perpend. *Mer. W. W. ii. 1.*

GALLO-BELGICUS. *Mercurius Gallo-Belgicus*, erroneously said to be the first newspaper printed in England, but in fact a history of the times, something similar to an *Annual Register*. It was written in Latin, and published at Cologne, with this title: "*Mercurii Gallo-belgici, sive rerum in Gallia et Belgio potissimum, Hispania quoque, Italia, Anglia, Germania, Polonia, vicinisque locis, ab anno 1588 ad Martium anni 1594 gestarum Nuncii*." The first volume was printed in octavo, 1598; from which year to about 1605, it was published annually; and from thence to the time of its conclusion, which is uncertain, it appeared in half-yearly volumes. *Chal-*

mers' Life of Ruddiman. The half-yearly publication is alluded to by Earle:

He [an old college butter] doubles the pains of *Gallo-belgicus*, for his books go out *once a quarter*, and they are much in the same nature, brief notes and sums of affairs, and are out of request as soon. *Microcosmographia*, § xvii. Bliss's edition, p. 50. and note.

This *Mercurius* had a very ill fame for lying; for which reason Hall, in his description of *Laverna*, or *Terra Impostorum*, gives him a magnificent palace there:

Struxit sibi hic aedes, profectus elegantes, *Mercurius Gallo-Belgicus*; nec abhinc procul cardinalis quidam historicus amplissima jecti castelli augustissimi fundamenta. *Mundus alter et uen. iv. 3.*

His imitator, Healde, calls the district *Lyers-bary Plaine*, and thus renders the passage:

Mercurius Gallo-belgicus has built himself a delicate house in the country: and there is a certain carthall (an historian) that hath layd the foundations of a mighty and spacious castle in these quarters. *Discov. of a New World, p. 234.*

Of the cardinal, the margin says, "If he doe meane *Baronius*, hee is not farre amisse, many suppose;" and this was probably the intention of Hall.

Cleiveland, in his *Character of a London Diurnal*, thus speaks of it:

The original sinner of this kind was Dutch, *Gallo-belgicus*, the protoplast, and the modern *Mercurius* but Ilaus in Holders.

It is often mentioned and alluded to in the plays and poems of the Shakespearian age. It should appear, by the following quotations, that it was written by a captain:

It shall be the ghost of some lying stationer,
 A spirit shall look as butter would not melt
 In's mouth. A new *Mercurius Gallo-Belgicus*.
Cor. O there's a captain was rare at it.

Fura. Ne'er that kind.

The captain wrote a bill hand gallop, and

Wasted indeed more harmless paper than

E'er did laxative physic, yet still I

Make you t' outcribble him, and set down what

You please, the world shall better believe you.

B. & Fl. Fair Maid of the Inn, Act. iv.

Again:

— I have another business, too,

'Cause I mean to leave Italy, and bury myself in
 Those northern parts, the low countries. *Fura. What's that, Sir?*
Ped. Marry, I would fain make nine days to the week,
 For the more ample benefit of the captain. *Ibid.*

— 'Tis believ'd

And told for news, with as much confidence

As if 'twere vent in *Gallo-belgicus*. *The Heir, O. Pl. viii. 112.*

The airy nuntius *sly Mercurius*,

Is stoln from heav'n to *Gallo-belgicus*.

Dutchess on the

Seren Placeta, in *Wit's Recreations*, s. 20. N. 6.

Ben Jonson probably alluded to a certain inflation of phrase employed in that publication, and not yet disused when he wrote the *Poetaster*.

And if at any time you chance to meet

Some *Gallo-Elckick* phrase, you shall not straight

Rack your poor verse to give it entertainment,

But let it pass.

Act v. sc. 5.

The gazette is mentioned with it in Ben Jonson's *Epigrams*:

They carry in their pockets Tacitus,

And the Gazette, or *Gallo-Belgicus*.

Epig. 92.

A successor of this Mercury, called *Mercurius Britannicus*, is mentioned in the *Staple of News*, of Ben Jonson, *Act i. Sc. 5*. Hence the current name of *Mercuries*, for newspapers.

TO GALLOW. To frighten; from the Saxon *agalaw*, or *agalpan*. In the corrupted form of *to gally*, it is still current in the west of England.

Alas, Sir, are you here? things that love night
 Live not such nights as these; the wrathful skies
Gallow the very wanderers of the night,
 And make them keep their caves.

Leor, iii. 2.

Spenser uses *gallow-tree*, for gallows, *F. Q. II. v.*
26. V. iv. 22., &c., which might well be supposed to
 mean *tree of terror*, or terrible tree, though it is usual
 to derive it otherwise.

GALLOWGLASSES. Heavy-armed foot soldiers of
 Ireland, and the western isles: the lighter armed
 troops were called *keres*.

*Jacula minium peditum levis armatura: quos kernes vocant,
 nec non secures et lorice ferreæ peditum illorum gravius arma-
 turæ, quos gallowglassos appellat.* *Warri Ant. Hibern. cap. vi.*

— The merciless Macdaniel

from the western isles
 Of *kernes* and *gallow-glasses* is supplied.

Macb. i. 2.

The Duke of York is newly come from Ireland,
 And with a puissant and a mighty power,
 Of *gallow-glasses*, and stout *keres*,
 Is marching hitherward in proud array.

2 Hen. VI. iv. 9.

And let the lords within that Irish isle,
 To whom my muse with fiery wings shall pass,
 Call back the stiff-neck'd rebels from exile,
 And mollify the slaught'ring *galli-glass*.

Drayton, Idea xiv. p. 1269.

Of the fourth degree is a *gallowglass*, using a kind of pollax for
 his weapon.

Holinsh. Hist. of Irel. cap. D. 4.

To morrow comes O Kane with *galling-lase*,
 And Teague Magennies with his light foot *kern*.

Hist. of Capt. Stakely, sign. D. 3.

In the following passage this name is given to a
 race of Picts:

We ought, they said, to tame the *Gallowglass*,
 The raging Scythian Pict, that did them spoil,
 If we would reap our tribute of their toil.

Mirror for Mag. Severn, p. 166.

GALLY-GASKINS, or, if the derivation be right, **GALLO-
 GASCONS**, being a kind of trowsers first worn by
 the Gallic Gascons, i. e. the inhabitants of Gascony,
 probably the seafaring people, in the ports of that
 country. *Gascons*, I doubt not, is right; but *Gally*
 seems still to want accounting for, being of too
 learned an origin, in this etymology, for our sailors
 to recur to. Perhaps they were first observed to be
 used on that coast by sailors (not slaves) in galleys.
 The simple word *gaskins* is used by Shakespeare:

I am resolved on two points. *Mar.* That, if one break, the
 other will hold; or if both break, your *gaskins* will fall.

Tael. N. i. 5.

Many words, when about to become obsolete,
 are preserved by burlesque usage, which has been
 the case with this. Phillips has given it new life,
 by applying it to breeches, in the *Splendid Shilling*.
 It is used in the *Widow*, attributed to Jonson,
 Fletcher, and Middleton:

Beggary will prove the sponge.

2d Suit. Sponge in thy gascyns,

Thy *gally-gascyns* there.

O. Pl. xii. 293.

Of the venture of salvation make some of us babies and apes
 coats, others straight trowsers and divell's breeches: some *gally-
 gascyns*, or a shipman's hose.

Pierce Penitenc.

The corresponding word in Cotgrave is *Gre-
 guesques*, on which see Menage. Coles has "Galli-
 gaskins, *bracca laxa*."

GALLY-FOIST. A long barge, with many oars; com-
 posed of *galley* and *foist*. The latter being made
 from *fuste*, which Cotgrave thus explains: "*Fuste*, f.
a foist; a light gally that hath about 16 or 18 oars
 on a side, and two rowers to an oare."

— There's an old lawyer

Trim'd up like a *gally-foist*, what would he do with her?

B. & Ft. Wife for a Month, Act v. p. 337.

Cit. He has perform'd such a matter, wench, that if I live next
 year I'll have him captain of the *gallyfoist*, or I'll want my will.

B. & Ft. Knight of Burn. Feast. Act v.

Captain of a gallyfoist was sometimes used as a
 contemptuous term, especially to a captain. See
O. Pl. xi. 380.

Often applied specifically to the city barge, in
 which the Lord Mayor of London goes in state to
 Westminster:

Rogues, hell hounds, stentors, out of my doors, you sons of
 noise and tumult, begot on an ill May-day, or when the *gally-foist*
 is about to Westminster.

B. Jon. Epicure, iv. 2.

He was pompously received into London, with little less than a
 Roman triumph; — the Lord Mayor's show was nothing to it;
 there wanted nothing but the *gally-foist*, and then all had been
 complete.

*Letter from a Spy at Oxford, quoted on
 Hudibr. III. iii. v. 310.*

GAMALIEL RATSEY. A personage mentioned by Ben
 Jonson, of whom the following account is taken from
 a note by Mr. Steevens on *Love's Labour lost*:
 "*Gamaliel Ratsey* was a famous highwayman, who
 always robbed in a mask. I once had in my pos-
 session a pamphlet containing his life and exploits.
 In the title-page of it he is represented with this
 ugly vizor on his face." On the books of the Sta-
 tioners' Company, May 2, 1605, this book is entered
 thus: "A book called the lyfe and death of *Gamaliel
 Ratsey*, and several of his companions who were
 executed at Bedford." Again: "Two ballets of
Gamaliel Ratsey, and several of his companions who
 were executed at Bedford." Again: "*Ratsey's
 Ghost*, or the second part of his life, with the rest of
 his mad pranks," &c. Act iv. sc. 1.

He is thus introduced by Ben Jonson:

— Have all thy tricks, &c. &c.

Told in red letters; and a face cut for thee,

Worse than *Gamaliel Ratsey's*.

Alchem. i. 1.

In allusion to this frightful visor, he is called by
 Harvey, *Gamaliel Holgoblin*. Mr. Gifford, in his
 note on this passage, quotes some curious Latin
 verses on *Gamaliel*.

GAMBESON, s. A kind of proof coat for the body.
 So it is explained, and rightly, by Strutt, in the
 Glossary to his *Queen Hoo Hall*: but I have not met
 the word in old writers. The word is French, and is
 fully explained by Menage in *Gambeson*, and by
 Du Cange in *Gambeson*, who quotes this line:

Peiora tot corris, tot gambesonibus armant.

It was a stuffed and quilted jacket, both to prevent
 the armour from hurting the body, and to check the
 progress of a weapon. Blount, I believe, was wrong
 in explaining it, "a long horseman's coat, that cov-
 ered part of the legs; from the French *gambe*, or
jambe, a leg." Blount's *Tenures*, by Beckwith, p. 77.

GAMBREL, or GAMBRIL. A stick placed by butchers
 between the shoulders of a sheep newly killed, to
 keep the carcase open, by pinning the forelegs
 back.

Spied two of them hung out at a stall, with a *gambrel* thrust
 from shoulder to shoulder, like a sheep that was new flayed.

Chapm. Mon. D'Oul. Act iii. end.

To **GAMBRIL.** To extend with a stick, in the manner
 above described.

Lay by your scorn and pride, they're scurvy qualities,

And meet me, or I'll box you while I have you,

And carry you *gambrel'd* thither like a mutton.

Fletch. Nice Valour, iv. 1.

GAME, CRIED. See AIM, TO CRY.

GAMES, ANCIENT. A curious list of them appears in one of Sir John Harrington's *Epigrams*:

I heard one make a pretty observation,
How games have in the court turn'd with the fashion.
The first game was the best, when free from crime,
The courtly gamesters all were in their prime.
The second game was *poof*, untill with posting
They paid so fast, 'twas time to leave their bosting.
Then thirdly follow'd *heaving of the man*,
A game without civility or law,
An odious game, and yet in court oft seen,
A sawcy knave to trumpet both king and queen.
Then follow'd *lodam*, hand to hand or quarter,
At which some maids so ill did keep the quarter,
That unexpected in a short abode,
They could not cleanly bear away their load.
Now *noddy* follow'd next, as well it might,
Although it should have gone before by right.
At which I saw, I name not any body;
One never had the knave, yet laid for *noddy*.
The last game now in use is *benkerupt*,
Which will be plaid at still, I stand in doubt,
Until Lavoitia turne the wheeles of time,
And make it come about againe to prime. *Ep. B. iv. 12.*

Another list is in an old book of French and English dialogues. Most of the games in both lists will be found under their names.

They played at *cardes*, at *cent*, at *primeroc*, at *trumpe*, at *dice*, at *tables*, at *lurch*, at *draughts*, at *perforce*, at *pleasant*, at *blowing* [I suppose *blow-point*], at *queen's game*, at *chesses*.

Eronell's French Garden, 1605. sign. P.

He afterwards gives some games, not of cards or dice, but social sports:

The maydens did play at [*cross*] *purposes*, at *sales*, to *thinke*, at *wonders*, at *states*, at *vertues*, at *answers*.

GAMESTER. A kind of familiar term for a debauched person of either sex.

— 'Tis a catalogue
Of all the *gamesters* in the court and city,
Which lord lies with that lady, and what gallant
Sports with that merchant's wife. *B. & Fl. False One, i. 1.*

— She's impudent, my lord,
And was a common *gamester* to the camp. *All's W. v. 3.*
See also *Spanish Curate*, i. 1.

I would endure a rough, harsh Jupiter,
Or ten such thund'ring *gamesters*, and refrain
To laugh at them 'till they are gone. *B. Jon. Catiline, ii. 2.*

Also a jocular term of familiarity, a merry *gamester*, as a merry fellow:

— You are a merry *gamester*,
My lord Sando. *Hen. VIII. i. 4.*

GAMMER. An old wife; correlative with gaffer, and probably made from the Saxon *gæmber*, *commater*, as gaffer from *zefera*, *socius*. The derivations from godfather and godmother, &c., seem to me much less probable. The word is abundantly exemplified in *Gammer Gurton's Needle*, O. Pl. vol. ii. Gaffer is still used in burlesque language.

TO GANCH. To punish by that cruel mode practised in Turkey, of suspending a criminal on a hook by the ribs till he dies; from *ganciare*, to hook, Italian.

Their formes of putting to death (besides such as are common els-where) are impaling upon stakes, *ganching*, which is to be let fall from on high upon hooks, and there to hang untill they die by the anguish of their wounds, or more miserable famine,

Sandy's Travels, p. 62.

Dr. Johnson had the word, but no instance of it; only an allusion to the mode of punishment, from a Latin poem. Mr. Todd has found it in Dryden, whom he cites.

GANZAS. Geese, in Spanish. Put by Butler for any thing wildly extravagant, because the romance of the *Man in the Moon* feigned that Don Gonzales was carried thither by *ganzas*, or geese.

They are but idle dreams and fancies,
And savour strongly of the *ganzas*. *Hudibr. II. iii. 781.*

Nor of the *ganzas* which did soon
Transport Don Diego to the moon. *Cleveland on Flying.*

GARB. An heraldic term for a sheaf of corn; "a corruption of the French word *gerbe*, which signifies a sheaf of any kind of corn." *Porny*.

Great Eusham's fertile glebe, what tongue hath not extoll'd,
As though to her alone belong'd the *garb* of gold.

Drydt. Pol. xiii. p. 973.

Explained in the margin, "the sheaf."

GARBOIL. A tumult, uproar, or commotion. *Garbouille*, French.

Look here, and at thy so'reign leisure, read
The *garboils* she awak'd. *Ant. & Cl. i. 3.*

— Her *garboils*, Caesar,
Made out of her impatience — &c.
Did you too much disquiet. *Ibid. ii. 2.*

With Charles and with Orlando to remaine,
And them to serve, while these *garboyles* do last.

Harringt. Ariosto, xxix. 62.

And with a pole-ax dasheth out his brains,
While he's demanding what the *garbail* means.
Drydt. Battle of Agin. Works, p. 77.

GARD. See GUARD.

A GARDEN-HOUSE, now called a summer-house. Gardens in the suburbs of London, with buildings of this kind in them, were formerly much in fashion, and often used as places of clandestine meeting and intrigue. This practice is described in Stubbs's *Anatomic of Abuses*, and alluded to by several dramatic writers:

In the fields and suburbs of the cities, they have gardens either palled or walled round about very high, with their harbers and lowers fit for the purpose. And least they might be espied in these open places, they have their banquetting houses with galleries, turrets, and what not, therein sumptuously erected: where in they may (and doubtless do) many of them play the filthy persons, &c. &c. *Stubbs, p. 51.*

Now, God thank you, sweet lady, if you have any friend, or garden-house, where you may employ a poor gentleman as your friend, I am yours to command in all secret service.

London Prodigal, v. 1. Suppl. to Sh. ii. 517.

Poor soul, she's entic'd forth by her own sex
To be betray'd to man, who in some garden-house,
Or remote walk, taking his lustful time,
Binds darkness on her eyes, surprises her.

Mayor of Quinh. O. Pl. xi. 120.

Yet at least imitate the ancient wise citizens of this city, who used carefully to provide their wives gardens near the town, to plant, to graut in, as occasion served only to keep them from idleness. *All Fools, O. Pl. iv. 161.*

— Thy old wife sell andyrans to the court,
Be countenanced by the dons, and wear a hood,
Nay keep my garden-house; he call her mother,
Thee father. *B. & Fl. Marital Maid, iii. 1.*

This is no garden-house, in my conscience she went forth with no dishonest intent. *B. & Fl. Woman Hater, Act ii. p. 232.*

The word summer-house was, however, not unknown. See Beaumont and Fletcher's *Honest Man's Fortune*, Act iii. p. 410.

In *Londina Illustrata* is a print of Sir Paul Pindar's lodge, or garden-house, now in Half-moon Alley, Bishopsgate Street.

GARDIANCE. Defence, guarding.

I got it nobly in the king's defence, and in the guardiance of my faire queen's right. *Chapman's Hum. Day's Mirth, F. 3.*

GARISH. Splendid, shining, magnificent. Skinner says, "Nescio an ab A. S. *geapian*, *preparare*, apparere." Mr. Lemon wrote it *gairish*, that he might derive it from the Greek *gais*.

That all the world shall be in love with night,
And pay no worship to the *garish* sun. *Rom. & Jul.* iii. 2.
What fools are men to build a *garish* tomb,
Only to save the carcass whilst it rots.

But thou canst make in *garish* gauderie,
To suit a fool's farfetched liverie. *Hall's Satires*, iii. 1.

There in close covert by some brook,
Where no profane eye may look,
Hide me from day's *garish* eye. *Milton, Penseroso*, 138.

GARLAND. A name long current for a collection of ballads. Dr. Percy, in the conclusion of his *Essay on the Ancient Minstrels*, thus speaks of collections of this kind: "Towards the latter end of Queen Elizabeth's reign, the genuine old minstrelsy seems to have been extinct, and thenceforth the ballads that were produced were wholly of the latter [i. e. more correct, but bordering on the insipid] kind, and these came forth in such abundance, that in the reign of James I. they began to be collected into little miscellanies, under the name of *Garlands*, and at length to be written purposely for such collections." p. xxxix. In the note on this passage, the quaint titles of many of these are enumerated, from the Pepysian and other libraries. They are in 12mo. and in black letter: viz. — 1. *A Crowne Garland of Gouldeu Roses* gathered out of England's Royall Garden, &c.; by Richard Johnson. 1612. [Bodl. Libr.] 2. *The Golden Garland of Princely Delight*. 3. *The Garland of Good-will*: by T. D. 1631. 4. *The Royal Garland of Love and Delight*; by T. D. &c. &c. *Robin Hood's Garland* is still well known.

No, no, man; these are out of ballads;
She has all the *Garland of Good-will* by heart.

Match at Midn. O. Pl. vii. 375.

G. Oh sweet man!

Thou art the very honeycomb of honesty.
P. *The Garland of Goodwill*. *Ford's Broken Heart*, iv. 2.

Qu. whether the former line is also a title of some such collection.

TO GARRE. To cause, or make; said to be from the Icelandic *gierra*.

—So matter did the make of nought
To stirre up strife, and *garre* them disagree.

Spens. F. Q. II. v. 19.

Tell me, good Hobbinol, what *garre* thee greet.

Id. Ecl. 4. Apr. v. 1.

It is Scotch also. See *Jamieson*, who, with his usual diligence, has collected the whole store of etymological knowledge or conjecture upon it.

GARRET. A court jester or fool, contemporary with Archy, in union with whom he is often mentioned.

As when salt Archy or Garret doth provoke them.

Bp. Corbet, Poems, p. 66.

— Whose wit consists
In Archy's bobs, and *Garret's* sawcy jests. *Unpub. Poem of Heylin*, quoted by Mr. Chalmers in the *Poets*, vol. v. p. 57.

See **ARCHY**.

GARTERS, their significance. It was the regular amorous etiquette, in the reign of Elizabeth, for a man, professing himself deeply in love, to assume certain outward marks of negligence in his dress, as if too much occupied by his passion to attend to such

trifles; or driven by despondency to a forgetfulness of all outward appearance. His *garters*, in particular, were not to be tied up. The detail, however, will be best seen by the following passages:

Then there is none of my uncle's marks upon you: he taught me how to know a man in love. — Then your hose should be *ungarter'd*, your bonnet unbanded, your sleeve unbuttoned, your shoe untied, and every thing about you denoting a careless dissipation. *As you like it*, iii. 2.

Shall I defy handbands, and tread *garters* and shoe-strings under my feet? I must; I am now liegeman to Cupid, and have read all these informations in his book of statutes.

Heywood's Fair Maid of the Exchange.

— I was once like thee,

A sigher, melancholy humorist,
Cresser of arms, a goer without *garters*,
A handband hater, and a busk-point wearer.

A pleasant Comedy how to know a g. Wife, &c.

GASCOYNES. The same as *gaskins*, or *galligaskins*.

Much in my *gascoyne*, more in my round hose [i. hose].

Lyly's Mether Bombie, iv. 2.

— Give you joy, Sir,

Of your son's *gaskoyne-bride*; you'll be a grandfather shortly,
To a fine crew of roaring sons and daughters.

Roaring Girl, O. Pl. vi. 117.

The *gascoyne bride* was Moll Cutpurse, who was dressed like a man.

GASHFUL. Horrid, frightful; for *gastful*, from *gast*. Certainly not from *gash*, which would not make sense in either of the passages cited by Mr. Todd.

Nor prodigal upbidding of thine eyes,

Whose *gashful* balls do seem to pelt the skies.

Quarles's Jonah, H. 2.

Come death, and welcome, which spoke comes in a *gashful*,
horrid, meagre, terrible, ugly shape. *Phobroon, phoborator*.

Gayton, Fest. Notes, p. 69.

Neither the eyes of a person praying, nor the bony figure of death, could be full of *gashes*. In the latter passage, it is evidently only one of many synonyms, accumulated for effect.

TO GAST. To frighten; of the same origin as *ghost*, &c. *Gajr*, Saxon.

(Or whether *gasted* by the noise I made,
Full suddenly he fled.

Lear, ii. 1.

Also as a participle:

I made thee flee, and quickly leave thy hold,
Thou never wast in all thy life so *gast*. *Mirr. Mag.* p. 120.

Aghast is well known.

TO GASTER. Another form of the same word.

Either the sight of the lady has *gaster'd* him, or else he's drunk.

B. & Fl. W. it at sec. Weapons, Act. ii. p. 477.

And with these they adrad and *gaster* successele old women,
witlesse children, &c. *Declarat. of Popish Import.* sign. S. 4.

GASTNESS, for *ghastliness*.

— Look you pale, mistress?

Do you perceive the *gastness* of her eye? *Othel.* v. 1.

So the folios have it; the quartos read *jeastures*.

GAUDE, or **GAWD**. A toy, a gewgaw, a piece of festive finery; from *gaudeo*, Latin, though Skinner is inclined to derive it from the Dutch *goud*, gold. See much discussion of the etymology in Todd's *Johnson*.

And stult th' impression of her fantasy,
With bracelets of thy hair, rings, *gawds*, conceits,
Knacks, trifles, nosegays, sweetmeats. *Mida. N. Dr.* i. 1.

— Seems to me now

As the remembrance of an idle *gawd*
Which in my childhood I did dote upon. *Ibid.* iv. 1.

Clothed she was in a fool's coat and cap
Of rich imbroder'd silks, and in her lap
A sort of paper puppets, *gawds*, and toys,
Trifles scarce good enough for girls and boys.

Drayt. Moone, vol. ii. p. 476.

Love, still a baby, plays with *gaudes* and toys.

Dryd. Idem xii. p. 1266.

— The proud day.

Attended with the pleasures of the world,

Is all too wanton, and too full of *gaude*,

To give me audience.

K. John, iii. 3.

See Todd's *Illustr. of Chaucer. Glossary.*

TO GAUDE. To sport, or keep festival; from the substantive.

For he was sporting in *gauding* with his families.

North's Plut. p. 569.

To jest :

Beware how they contrive their holyday talk, by *vanste* wordes
issuing forth their delicate mouths in *carping, gauding*, and *jesting*
at young gentlemen. *Palace of Pleasure*, vol. i. fol. 60.

Hence Warburton reads *gaule* in the following
passage, which, it must be owned, much improves
the sense of the subsequent line :

Go to a gossip's feast, and *gaude* with me,

After so long grief such nativity.

Com. of Errors, v. 1.

The original reading, however, is *go* with me, which
being sense, the alteration, though very specious,
seems too great to be made without authority.

Shakespeare has *gauded* for adorned, as the word
gaudy still signifies :

— Our veil'd dames

Commit the war of white and damask in

Their nicely *gauded* cheeks, to the wanton spoil

Of Phœbus' burning kiss.

Coriol. ii. 1.

GAUDERY. Finery, gaiety.

But thou can'st maske in garish *gouderie*.

Hall's Sat. iii. 1.

Then did I love the May flow'rs *gaudery*, blind to the living
beauties that dispose the joys of life.

Horringt. Nuge Antig. ii. p. 86.

GAUDY DAY or NIGHT. A time of festivity and
rejoicing. The expression is yet fully retained in
the University of Oxford.

— Come,

Let's have one other *gaudy* night : call to me

All my sad captives ; fill our bowls ; once more

Let's mock the midnight bell.

Ant. & Cl. iii. 11.

— A foolish utensil of state,

Wich, like old plate upon a *gaudy* day,

's brought forth to make a show, and that is all.

Goblins, O. Pl. x. 143.

Blount, in his *Glossographia*, speaks of a foolish
derivation of the word from a Judge *Gandy*, said to
have been the institutor of such days. But such
days were held in all times, and did not want a judge
to invent them.

GAUNT. The vulgar English spelling and pronunciation
of the name of *Ghent*, in Flanders.

— Britain so many of her Gudwall vaunt,

Who first the Flemings taught, whose feast is held at *Gaunt*.

Dryd. Polyth. xxiv. p. 1129.

The fourth son of Edward III. was born at that
place, in 1340, and therefore was always called John
of *Gaunt*. In the opening of the play of *Richard II.*
he is styled,

Old John of *Gaunt*, time-honour'd Lancaster.

In the same piece Shakespeare makes him pun
abundantly on this local appellation, and the adjective
gaunt, thin, bony.

Oh how that name befits my composition !

Old *Gaunt* indeed, and *gaunt* in being old, &c.

Ibid.

The adjective hardly wants illustrating, having
been used by Dryden and later poets.

The city of Ghent was still called *Gaunt* by Heylin,
in his *Cosmography*, 1703 :

Gaunt, in Latine called *Gandavum*. — In this town were born
John duke of Lancaster, commonly called John of *Gaunt*, and
Charles the fifth, emperor. *P. 319.*

In Moll's *Atlas Geographicus*, 1713, it is changed
to *Ghent*.

GAWK, or GOWK. A cuckoo, or a fool. Scotch, in
both senses. See Jamieson, who gives good reasons,
from etymology, why the latter sense was the
original one. It is still current in the northern
counties of England. In both places also, it is a
name for an *April Fool*. See Brand's *Popul. Ant.*
vol. i. p. 121. 4to.

GAY, s. A print, or picture ; still current in Norfolk
in the same sense. It clearly has this meaning in
the passage from L'Estrange, given by Todd.

Look upon precepts in emblems, as they do upon *gays* and
pictures. *L'Estrange.*

Also here :

I must needs own Jacob Tsonson's ingenuity to be greater than
the translators, who in the inscription to the fine *gay*, in the front
of the book, calls it very honestly, Dryden's Virgil.

Milbourne's Notes on Dryd. p. 4.

GAZET. A small Venetian coin, the original price of
a newspaper ; whence the now current name of
Gazette.

What monstrous and most painful circumstance

Is here to get some three or four *gazets*,

Some three-pence in the whole, for that 'twill come to.

B. Jons. Fox, ii. 2.

Since you have said the word I am content,

But will not go a *gazet* less.

Manning. Maid of Hon. iii. 1.

Also *Guardian*, i. 1.

I have seen at least a thousand or fifteen hundred people
there [at St. Stephen's, Venice] : If you will have a stode it will
cost you a *gazy*, which is almost a penny.

Coryat, vol. ii. p. 15. repr.

TO GEALE. To freeze, jelly, or clot ; the simple form
of to *congeal*. *Gelo*, Latin.

We found the duke my father *gealde* in blood.

Revenge's Trag. sign. 11.

Speaking of the formation of pearls in the shell :

It forms little grains or seeds within it, which cleave to its
sides, then grow hard, and *geal*, as it were.

Parthenia Sacra, p. 190. quoted by Todd.

GEANCE. See JAUNCE.

GEAR, of GEER. Matter, subject, or business in
general ; often applied to dress also. Saxon.

But I will remedy this *gear* ere long,

Or sell my title for a glorious grave.

2 Hen. VI. iii. 1.

Will this *gear* ne'er be mended ?

Tro. & Cr. i. 1.

This latter appears to have been something of a
proverbial expression, as it occurs verbatim in the
old interlude of *King Darius*, 1565.

Here's goodly *gear*.

Rom. & Jul. ii. 4.

It must here be objected again to the modern
editors of Shakespeare, that, having altered the
orthography of the author, to render his language
more easy to the reader, they do not give it uniformly.
This word, for instance, is sometimes printed *gear*,
and sometimes *geer*. It ought always to be *gear*.

To cheere his guests, whom he had stayd that night,

And make their welcome to them well appeare ;

That to Sir Calidore was easie *geere*.

Sp. F. Q. VI. iii. 6.

But this was not for a little while, nor in a *geere* of favour that
should continue for a time, but this held out forty years
together.

North's Plut. p. 178.

See to COTTON.

GEASON. Rare, uncommon, unusual. Of uncertain origin, but marked in some old dictionaries, and in Ray, as an Essex word.

The ladie heark'ning to his sensefull speech,
Found nothing that he said unmeet or *geason*.

Spens. F. Q. VI. iv. 37.

Such as this age, in which all good is *geason*,
And all that humble is and mean, debac'd.

Spens. Visions of the World's Vanity, Stanz. 1.

Neither is that *geason*, seeing for the most part it is proper to all those of sharpe capacitee.

Euphuus, sign. C. 4. b.

Graffes of such a stocke are very *geason* in these days.

Guscoigne's Works, sign. C. 2.

GECK. A fool. Capel says, from *ghezzo*, Italian; but it is rather Teutonic, as Dr. Jamieson suggests.

Kept in a dark house, visited by the priest,
And made the most notorious *geck*, and gull,
That e'er invention play'd on.

Twel. N. v. 1.

In the following passage it seems rather to mean a jest, or subject of ridicule:

To taint his noble heart and brain
With needless jealousy;
And to become the *geck* and scorn
Of others' villainy.

Cymb. v. 4.

In these also, cited by Mr. Steevens from the Scottish dialect, it means rather a *trick*:

Thocht he be auld, my joy, quhat reek?
When he is gone give him ane *geck*,
And take another by the neck.

Again:

The carle that hecht sa weill to treit you,
I think sall get ane *geck*.

Ane verie excellent and delectabill Treatise, intitull Philotus, etc. 1603.

Dr. Jamieson has it in the sense of an object of derision, a taunt, or gibe; and derives it from the Teutonic *geck*, *jocus*.

TO GELD. To castrate; but anciently used also for the operation by which females are rendered barren, and in dogs called to *spay*.

Thus Antigonus, in the *Winter's Tale*, threatens to *geld* his three daughters. Act ii.

This is sufficiently proved by the term, not yet obsolete, of a *sow-gelder*.

GELOFER, or GILLIFLOWER. The variegated gilliflowers, being considered as a produce of art, were popularly called *Nature's bastards*. Perdita exactly assigns this reason:

— For I have heard it said

There is an art, which, in their pinedness, shares
With great creating nature.

Wint. Tale, iv. 3.

She had said before,

— The fairest flowers o' the season

Are our carnations, and streak'd gilliflowers,
Which some call *Nature's bastards*.

Ibid.

Hence, in another play, after much jesting on the names of flowers, a young maiden declares against that kind:

R. You have fair roses, have you not?

J. Yes, Sir, roses; but no gilliflowers.

New Wonder, Anc. Dr. v. 285.

See GILLOFER.

GELT. Unexplained, I think, in the following passage of Spenser. Church and Upton say that it means a castrated animal. But why should Amoret be so compared, or why should loss of wits be attributed to such an animal?

Which, when as fearfull Amoret perceived,
She staid not th' utmost end thereof to try,
But, like a ghastly *gelt*, whose wits are reaved,
Ran forth in hast with hideous outcry.

Spens. F. Q. IV. vii. 21.

The word certainly had the meaning assigned, but it does not apply in this place.

GEMEL. A twin, or pair of any thing; from *gemellus*, Latin. A term used in several arts, for things arranged in pairs. Thus in heraldry, *gemelles* are explained, "the bearing of bars by pairs or couples in a coat of arms." *Kersey*.

It is by others termed a fesse between two *gemels*. And that is as far from the mark as the other: for a *gemel* ever goeth by paires, or couples, and not to be separated.

R. Holme, Academy of Armory, &c. I. iii. 77.

Drayton borrows the word from that science to signify couplets in poetry:

The quadrin doth never double; or, to use a word of heraldry, never bringeth forth *gemells*. *Preface to Baron's Wars, vol. i. p. 85.*

In the following passage it seems to be used to signify pairs of hinges:

Far under it a cave, whose entrance straight
Clos'd with a stone-wrought dore of no mean weight,
Yet from itself the *gemels* benten [qu. bearen?] so
That little strength could thrust it to and fro.

Browne, British Past. B. ii. Song 3. p. 109.

All this serves to strengthen that admirable conjecture of Warburton, which Johnson so justly pronounced to be ingenious enough to deserve to be true. He proposed *gemel* for *jewel*, in the following passage; and, indeed, the context seems almost to demand it. The accusation against Warburton of coining the word, is fully exposed by the above passages.

Herm. Methinks I see these things with parted eye,
When ev'ry thing seems double.

Hel. So, methinks,

And I [i. e. I also] have found Demetrius like a *gemel*,
Mine own, and not mine own.

Mida. N. Dr. iv. 1.

Shakespeare might have in mind the *gemel* Antipholis, in his own *Comedy of Errors*, whom Adriana found her own, and not her own. *Jewel* hardly makes sense. The MS. might, perhaps, have it *jemel*, which would make the mistake very easy.

This is certainly the word which was also corrupted into *gimmel*, *gimmow*, *gimbal*, &c. as applied to double rings. See GIMMAL.

GEMINY. A pair. *Gemini*, Latin.

Or else you had look'd through the grate, like a *geminy* of baboons.

Mer. W. W. ii. 2.

Probably intended as an allusion to the sign Gemini in the zodiac.

The GENERAL. The people at large.

— And even so

The general, subject to a well-wish'd king,
Quit their own part, and in obsequious fondness
Crowd to his presence.

Mess. for Mess. ii. 4.

The confirmation of this true reading is owing to the sagacity of Mr. Malone, who supported it by this passage of Clarendon: "As rather to be consented to than that the *general* should suffer." B. v. p. 530. 8vo. It is very odd that the commentators should have puzzled themselves about the next word, *subject*, which is evidently put, as in common usage, for *subjected*, or *being subject*. See, if any

further satisfaction be wanting, *Johnson, Subject, adj.* No. 2.

The *general* is similarly used here :

Although particular, shall give a scuttling
Of good or bad unto the *general*. *Tro. & Cr. i. 3.*
That is, "Will give a small share of advantage or
hurt to the people at large."

Again :

For the play, I remember, pleas'd not the millions; 'twas
caviar to the *general*. *Hamlet. ii. 2.*

In another passage, Shakespeare has the singular
expression of the *general gender*, for the common sort
of people :

— The other motive,
Why to a public count I might not go,
Is the great love the *general gender* bear him. *Hamlet. iv. 7.*

By some writers the *generality* is used in the same
sense :

From whence it comes, that those tyrants who have the *generality*
to friend, and the great ones their enemies, are in the more
safety. *Machiavel on Liry, by E. Ducrest, B. i. ch. 40.*

GENEROUS. Of noble birth or rank. The primitive
sense of the word, and the first noticed by Dr. Johnson,
but not illustrated by him with any examples,
nor now very commonly used. Mr. Todd has added
two quotations, one from *Othello*, as below.

— Twice have the trumpets sounded;
The *generous* and gravest citizens
Have hent the gates, and very near upon
The duke is entering. *Meas. for Meas. iv. 6.*
Your dinner, and the *generous* islanders
By you invited, do attend your presence. *Othello, iii. 5.*

GENEVA WEAVER. Weavers have been celebrated
for their love of psalmody, which is satisfactorily
accounted for. See WEAVER. The people of
Geneva were celebrated puritans; and among them
the weavers particularly excelled as psalmodists. A
baboon is asked,

What can you do for the town of Geneva, sirrah?
[He holds up his hands, instead of praying.]
Con. Sure this baboon is a great puritan.

Who does he look like in that dress?
Narc. Hum! why
Like a Geneva weaver in black, who leitt
The loom, and entered into th' ministry,
For conscience sake. *City Match, O. Pl. ix. 370.*

The persecution of protestants in the Netherlands
brought the weavers of that country into England,
and these, being Calvinists, were joined by their
brethren from Geneva.

GENOWAIE. A Genoese.

Ambrose Grimaldi, a *Genowaie*, lying in garrison in the isle and
city of Chio. *Grimeston's Goulart, G g 1.*

GENT, for noble, genteel, of good rank. French.

Well worthy imps! said then the lady gent,
And pupil him for such a tutor's hand. *Spens. F. Q. I. ix. 6.*
He lov'd, as was his lot, a lady gent,
That him again lov'd in the least degree,
For she was proud, and of too high intent. *Id. ib. St. 27.*

— Such a monument,
The sun through all the world sees none more gent.
Sir Tho. Herbert's Travels, p. 65.

GENTLE, *adj.* Liberal, free; of rank to receive
knighthood, whether he has it or not. *Eques* is thus
defined by Rich. Jones, an old herald: "A gentle-
man that professeth honor, virtue, and arms, or any
of them." *Honor and Armes, B. v. p. 2.* He after-
wards sets down ten qualifications which a gentleman

ought to have. Briefly thus: 1. A good constitution;
2. A handsome person; 3. A bold aspect; 4. Sobriety
and discretion; 5. Obedience to command; 6. Vigil-
ance and patience; 7. Faith and loyalty; 8. Con-
stancy and resolution; 9. Charity; 10. Good luck or
fortune. It would be happy if all, who now call them-
selves gentlemen, were so well qualified.

Make not too rash a trial of him, for
He's gentle, and not fearful. *Temp. i. 2.*

That is, of liberal rank, and therefore bold.

Clerk-like, experience'd, though no less adorns
Our gentry, than our parents' noble names,
In [i. e. by] whose success we are gentle. *Wint. Tale, i. 2.*
He said he was gentle, but unfortunate. *Cymb. iv. 2.*
I am as gentle as yourself, as freeborn.

R. & Fl. Love's Pilgr. ii. 1.

GENTLE, *s.* A gentleman. Occurs frequently in the
old ballads, "Listen, *gentles* all, to me." But
Shakespeare also has it.

Away! the *gentles* are at their game,
So we will to our recreation. *Love's L. L. iv. 2.*

— Where is my lovely bride?
How does my father? *Gentles*, methinks you frown. *Tam. Shr. iii. 2.*

See Todd.

To GENTLE, *v.* To make free, or place in the rank of
a gentleman.

For he to-day that sheds his blood with me,
Shall be my brother; he be ne'er so vile,
This day shall gentle his condition. *Henry V. iv. 3.*

GENTLEMAN-USHER. Originally a state officer, at-
tendant upon queens, and other persons of high rank,
as in *Henry VIII.* Griffith is gentleman-usher to
Queen Catherine; afterwards a private affectation of
state, assumed by persons of distinction, or those who
pretended to be so, and particularly ladies. He was
then only a sort of upper servant, out of livery,
whose office was to hand his lady to her coach, and
to walk before her bare-headed, (see BARE), though
in later times he leaned upon his arm. As much as
curiosity can require concerning this custom, may
be found in Ben Jonson's comedy of *The Devil is an
Ass*, where Ambler figures as gentleman-usher to
lady *Tuile-bush*; and in the *Tale of a Tub*, where
my lady Tub is served by Martin Polecat in the
same capacity, having changed his name to Pol-
Martin.

To have it sound like a gentleman in an office. *Act i. sc. 6.*

A whole length picture of this curious appendage
of pride is given in Lenton's *Leasures*, (1631), which
being, as I apprehend, a scarce book, I shall insert
nearly the whole of it:

A gentleman-usher is a spruce fellow, belonging to a gay lady,
whose footstep in times of yore, his lady followed, for he went
before. But now he is grown so familiar with her that thy
goe arme in arme.—His greatest vexation is going upon sleeveless
arrands, to know whether some lady slept well last night, or how
her physick work'd 't' morning, things that savour not well with
him; the reason that oftentimes hee goes but to the next tavern,
and then very discreetly brings her home a tale of a tubbe. He is
forced to stand here, which would urge him to impatience, let
for the hope of being covered, or rather the delight he takes in
showing his new-crisp' hayre, which his barber hath caus'd to
stand like a print hedge, in equal proportion. He hath one com-
mendation amongst the rest (a neat carver), and will quaintly
administer a trencher in due season. His wages is not much,
unless his quality exceeds; but his vailes are great; insomuch
that he totally possesseth the gentlewoman, and commands the
chambermaid to stanch him into the bargain. The smallness of
his legs bewrayes his profession, and feeds much upon veale to

increase his calves. His greatest ease is, he may lye long in bed, and when hee's up, may call for his breakfast, and goe without it. A twelvemonth hath almost worne out his habit, which his annual pension will scarcely supply. Yet if his lady likes the carriage of him, shee increaseth his annuity. And though shee saves it out o' th' kitchen, she'll fill up her closet. *Char. 31.*

The jest about veal, bad as it is, was probably copied from the mock receipts at the end of Overbury's Characters:

For restoring gentlemen-usuers' legs. If any gentleman-usuer have the consumption in his legs, let him feede lustily upon venale, two months in the spring-time, and forbear all manner of mutton, and hee shall increase in the calves.

Under, "all manner of mutton," LACED MUTTON is probably meant to be comprised, q. v.

The Tailor speaks of a young mercer, become a gentleman, and anxious to support the character, who complains to him,

Though I was the most pert creature in the world, when I was foreman, and could hand a woman of the first quality to her coach as well as her own gentleman usher, I am now quite out of my way. *No. 66.*

GENTRY, for gentility, complaisance.

— If it will please you

To shew us so much gentry and good-will
As to expend your time with us awhile.

Hamlet. ii. 2.

GEORGE, St. The well known and long established patron of England. The following injunction, from an old art of war concerning the use of his name in onsets, is curious:

Item, That all souldiers entering into battaile, assault, skirmish, or other faction of armes, shall have for their common cry and word, *St. George, forward, or, upon them St. George*, whereby the souldier is much comforted, and the enemy dismayed by calling to minde the ancient valour of England, which with that name has so often been victorious," &c. Cited by Warton in a

Note on *Rich. III. Act v. sc. 5.*

See also O. Pl. ii. 372. iii. 20.

The combat of this saint on horseback with a dragon has been very long established as a subject for sign painting:

*St. George that swing'd the dragon, and e'er since
Sits on his horseback at mine hostess' door,
Teach us some fence.*

K. John, ii. 1.

But I find an allusion to a slanderous sign at Kingston, on which St. George was represented as on foot, and flying from the attack of the dragon's tail:

To-morrow morning we shall have you look
For all your great words, like *St. George at Kingston*,
Running a foot-back from the furious dragon,
That with her angry tail belabours him
For being lazie.

B. & Fl. Woman's Prize, i. 3.

This was a most disgraceful representation of the favourite saint, and, till we have it further explained, we cannot but wonder that it should have been tolerated. Some unexplained custom is also alluded to in the mention of *blue coats* on St. George's Day. From the two passages relative to it, I think we may conclude that some festive ceremony was carried on at St. Paul's on St. George's Day annually; that the court attended; that the *blue coats*, or attendants, of the courtiers were employed and authorized to keep order, and drive out refractory persons; and that on this occasion it was proper for a knight to officiate as a *blue coat* to some personage of higher rank. The passages are these:

— By Dis, I will be knight,

Wear a *blue coat* on great *St. George's Day*,
And with my fellows drive you all from Paul's
For this attempt.

Ram Alley, O. Pl. v. 486.

With's *coram nomine* keeping greater sway
Than a court *blew-cut* on *St. George's Day*.

Rune and a great Cast, Epigr. 33.

More explanation, however, is certainly wanting. The legendary history of this noble English or Capadocian knight and saint may be read in the once popular *History of the Seven Champions of Christendom*, compiled by Richard Johnson, in the reign of James I. But the more authentic account is in Heylin's elaborate and less marvellous *History of St. George*, 4to. 1633. See also Bradley's *Clavis Calendaria*, vol. i. p. 307. The history is sketched in several old ballads.

GERMAN. A brother. *Germanus*, Latin.

And, sluggish *german*, doest thy forces slake,
To afterwards his foe that him may overtake.

Spens. F. Q. I. v. 10.

So Spenser in other places:

Which when his *german* saw, the story feare
Ran to his hart, and all his sense dismayd.

F. Q. II. viii. 46.

You will have counsers for cousins, and gennets for *germans*.

Othello, i. 1.

GERMAN CLOCK. The Germans, as they were the first inventors of clocks, have always been famous for the manufacture of them. But the German clocks alluded to by our early dramatists were, probably, those cheap wooden clocks, which are still imported from the same parts; the movements of which are of necessity imperfect, yet are often loaded with fantastic ornaments, and moving figures.

A woman that is like a *German clock*,

Still a repairing; ever out of frame;

And never going aright; being a watch,

But being watch'd that it may still go right. *Love's L. L. iii. 1.*

The following is also said of woman:

Being ready [i. e. dress'd] she consists of hundred pieces,

Much like your *German clock*, and near ally'd,

Both are so nice they cannot go for pride;

Beside a greater fault, but too well known,

They'll strike to ten, when they should stop at one.

A Mad World, O. Pl. v. 366.

She takes herself asunder still when she goes to bed, into some twenty boxes; and about next day at noon is put together again, like a great *German clock*; and so comes forth, and rings a tedious larm to the whole house, and then is quiet again for an hour, but for her quarters.

B. Jons. Episcopus, iv. 2.

For my good toothless countess let us try

To win that old eremite thing, that like

An image in a *German clock* doth move,

Not walk.

Ordinary, O. Pl. x. 295.

German watches were also in use:

Here, take my *German watch*, hang't up in sight,
For I may see her hang in English for't.

Roaring Girl, O. Pl. vi. 77.

Dutch watches lay under the same imputation as German clocks, and perhaps might be only another name for the same thing. We see, in the first passage from Shakespeare, that a clock is called also a watch; and the wooden clocks are still more frequently called Dutch than German. A real watch could not well require such constant repairing:

You are not daily mending like *Dutch watches*,
And plastering like old walls.

B. & Fl. Wit without Money, Act iii. p. 310.

Another comparison of a maid to a clock may be here inserted, from its relation to some above cited:

— Maids are clocks,

The greatest wheel they show, goes slowest to us,
And makes us hang on tedious hopes; the lesser
Which are conceal'd, being often oyl'd with wishes,
Flee like desires, and never leave that motion
Till the tongue strikes.

Id. iv. p. 334.

GERMAN, HIGH; probably a tall German, shown for a sight.

— A name which I'd tear out
From the *high German's* throat, if it lay lighter there
To dispatch privy slanders against me.

Roaring Girl, O. Pl. vi. 52.

See also p. 39.

I do not agree with the editor, that the same person is meant by the German "who escaped out of Wood Street." The *high German* must have been some man generally known for strength or size; that the same person should also have had a very narrow escape from Wood Street, is possible to be sure, but very improbable. Perhaps the high German was the famous fencer, whose feats are thus recorded:

Since the *German fencer* cudgelled most of our English fencers,
now about 5 months past. *Oxley's Almanack*, publ. 1618. p. 6.

High German may, however, be only in opposition to low German, or Dutch; as, for a long time, *high German* quack doctors were in repute.

GERMANE, or GERMAN, *adj.*; from *german*, a brother. Related to, allied, connected with.

Not he alone shall suffer what wit can make heavy, and vengeance bitter; but those that are *germane* to him, though removed fifty times, shall all come under the hangman. *Wint. T.* iv. 3.

The phrase would be more *germane* to the matter, if we could carry a cannon by our sides; I would it might be longer till then. *Hamlet*. v. 2.

GERMIN, or rather GERMEN. A seed, or bud; from *germen*, Latin.

— Though the treasure
Of nature's *germins* tumble all together
E'er till destruction sicken, answer me. *Mach.* iv. 1.
Crack nature's moulds, all *germins* spill at once,
That make ingrateful man. *Leor*, ii. 2.

I know not of any other authority for this word. In the first folio of Shakespeare, it is spelt *germaine* in both instances.

To GERNE, *v.* To yawn. Sometimes written *girn*, and therefore taken for a corruption of *grin*, having the same letters; but in the following passage the wide opening of the jaws is plainly marked:

His face was ugly and his countenance sterner,
That could have fray'd one with the very sight,
And gaped like a gulfe, when he did *gerne*. *Spens. F. Q. V.* xii. 15.

From the Saxon *geornian*, or *geornean*, *ocitare*. Yet *girn*, for *grin*, is still used in Scotch, and some other dialects.

A GERNE, *s.* A yawn, probably, but not certainly, in this passage:

Even so the duke frowns for all this curson'd world: Oh, that
gerne kills, it kills. *Ant. & Melida*, Anc. Dr. ii. 154.

GERRE. Quarrelling; evidently from the French, *guerre*. I have not found it, except in the following passage, and therefore consider it only as an affectation of the author:

Wherein is the cause of theyre wrangelynge and *gerre*, but onely in the undiscrete election and choyse of theyre wyves.
R. Paynell, in *Cens. Lit.* ix. 26.

GEST. "A lodging or stage for rest in a progress or journey." *Kersey*. In the time of royal progresses, the king's stages, as we may see by the journals of them in the herald's office, were called his *gests*, from the old French word *giste*, diversorium. *Warburton*. Blount, in his *Glossographia*, writes it *gists*, and

explains it as above. *Strype* says that *Cranmer* intreated *Cecil*,

To let him have the new-resolved-upon *gests*, from that time to the end, that he might from time to time know where the king was. *Memorials of Cranm.* p. 283.

Hence we see that the table of the *gests* limited not only the places, but the time of staying at each; on which depends the propriety of the following expression of Shakespeare:

— When at Bohemia
You take my lord, I'll give you my commission
To let him there a month, behind the *gest*
Prefixed for his parting. *Winter's T.* i. 2.
It [the court] remov'd last to the shop of a millener.
The *gests* are so set down, because you ride.

Decker's Match me in London.
Mr. Todd observes, that *Hammond* seems to have used *gestes* in this sense.

2. A *gest* also meant an action; *gestum*. Undoubtedly derived, as *Warton* observed, *Hist. Poet.* iii. 18. from the popular books entitled *Gesta Romanorum*, and the like, which contained narratives of remarkable adventures. Whence also, with a little change of sense, the word *jest* might possibly be formed; being first a story, related for amusement, of some fact; and, by degrees, any kind of entertaining discourse, till it became synonymous with *joke*, and the verb to *jest*. Other derivatives were formed from it. This, at least, is full as probable as to *jest*, from *gesticular*; since *gesticulation* is a very accidental and subordinate part of *jesting*.

And goodly gan discourse of many a noble *gest*. *Spens. F. Q. I.* x. 15.

They were two knights of peerlesse puissance,
And famous far abroad for warlike *gest*. *Id.* II. ii. 16.
The *gests* of kings, great captains, and sad wars,
What number best can fit, *Homer* declares.

B. Jons. Transl. of Art of P. vol. vii. 171.
The chief and principal is: the laud, honour, and glory of the immortal gods (I speak now in phrase of the Gentiles). Secondly, the worthy *gests* of noble princes. *Puttenham*, i. 10.

3. Also *gesture*, or carriage of body:

Portly his person was, and much increase
Through his heroicks grace, and honourable *gest*. *Spens. F. Q. III.* ii. 24.
Him needed not instruct which way were best
Himself to fashion likest *Florinell*,
Ne how to speake, ne how to use his *gest*,
For he in counterfeitsauce did excell. *Id.* III. viii. 8.

GET-PENNY. A theatrical term for a performance that turned out very profitable. We still use the word *catch-penny*, but only for things not worth the penny that they catch. *Get-penny* was more respectable, and probably used by tradesmen also.

But the Gunpowder Plot,—there was a *get-penny*? I have presented that to an eighteen or twenty piece audience, nine times in an afternoon. *B. Jons. Barth. Fair*, v. 1.

When the famous fable of Whittington and his puss shall be forgotten, thou and thy acts become the posies for hospitals: when thy name shall be written upon conduits, and thy deeds play'd i' thy lifetime by the best company of actors, and be called their *get-penny*. *Eastward Hoe*, O. Pl. iv. 267.

To GHESSE. So *Spenser* writes to *guess*, the etymology being *ghissen*, Dutch. Some, therefore, have contented for this spelling.

It seem'd a second Paradise I *ghesse*,
So lavishly enricht with nature's treasures. *Spens. F. Q. IV.* x. 25.

See *Johnson* and *Todd* in loc. *Guess*, however, has been too long settled to be altered.

GHITTERN. See GITTERN.

GHOST. A dead person. Whoever was the author of the 'second part of *Henry VI.* certainly meant to describe the common appearance of a corpse after a natural death, in these lines:

Of have I seen a timely-parted ghost,
Of ahy semblance, meagre, pale, and bloodless,
Being all descended to the labouring heart, &c.

2 Hen. VI. iii. 2.

But, he goes on to say, the appearance of the Duke of Gloucester's corpse (then before them) is quite different from one *timely-parted*, or dying in due course of time, as it exhibits every possible mark of violence. Mr. Malone has shown that *ghost* is similarly used for a dead body, in the same play from which this was taken:

Sweet father, to thy murder'd ghost I swear.
Addressing the corpse before him. Spenser has employed it to signify a person:

— No knight so rude, I ween,

As to doen outrage to a sleeping ghost.

F. Q. II. viii. 26.

Thus a person is sometimes called a soul. A similar passage occurs in Fletcher's *Purple Island*:

Whose lenden eyes sunk deep in swimming head,
And joyless look, like some pale ahy spirit,
Seem'd as he now were dying, or now dead.

B. vii. St. 19.

To GHOST, v. To haunt as a ghost.

— Since Julius Cæsar,

Who at Philippi the good Brutus ghosted,
Then saw you labouring for him.

Ant. & Cleop. ii. 6.

Uncommon as this verb is, it has been found in a prose writer:

Ask not, with him in the poet, *Larvæ hunc, intemperie, insanæque agitant scenæ?* What madness ghosts this old man, but what madness ghosts us all? For we are ad unum omnes, all mad.

Burt. Anat. of Mel. p. 22. Introd.

GIAMBEUX. Boots; an old French word, very probably supposed by Warton to be borrowed by Spenser from Chaucer's *Rime of Sir Topas*, where it occurs at v. 3380. Old French, *gamboux*.

That a large purple streamer adown their *gamboux* fallies.

F. Q. II. vi. 29.

GIANTS or GUILDHALL. Of these *sublime* personages Pennant says: "Facing the entrance are two tremendous figures, by some named *Gog* and *Magog*, by Stowe an ancient Briton and Saxon. I leave to others the important decision." One of them was called *Gogmagog*, (the patron, I presume, of the *Gogmagog* Hills near Cambridge,) and his name, divided, now serves for both; the other *Corineus*, the hero and giant of Cornwall, from whom that county was named. They are thus mentioned in some old verses, printed on a broad sheet, 1660:

And such stout *Coroneus* was, from whom
Cornwall's first honor, and her name doth come.
For though he sheweth not so great, nor tall
In his dimensions set forth at *Guildhall*,
Know 'tis a poet only can define
A *gyant's* posture in a *gyant's* line.

And thus attended by his direful dog,

The *gyant* was (God bless us) *Gogmagog*.

British Bibliogr. iv. p. 277.

A GIB, or a GIB CAT. A male cat. An expression exactly analogous to that of a *Jack-ass*, the one being formerly called *Gib*, or *Gilbert*, as commonly as the other *Jack*. *Tom-cat* is now the usual term, and for a similar reason. *Tibert* is said to be old

French for *Gilbert*, and appears as the name of the cat, in the old story-book of *Reynard the Fox*. Chaucer, in the *Romaunt of the Rose*, gives "*Gibbe* our cat," as the translation of "*Thibert le cas*," ver. 6204. From *Tibert*, *Tib* also was a common name for a cat. *Gibbe*, our cat, is an important personage in the old play of *Gammer Gurton's Needle*. In Sherwood's *English Dictionary*, subjoined to *Cotgrave's*, we have "*A gibbe (or old male cat), Macou*." It was certainly a name not bestowed upon a cat early in life, as we may be assured by the melancholy character ascribed to it, in Shakespeare's allusion. It did not mean, as some have imagined, a castrated cat, because one of the supposed offences against *Gammer Gurton* was the reducing *Gib* improperly to that state.

But cast thou not tell in faith, Diccon, why she frowns or whereat,
Hath no man stolen her ducks, or henes, or gelded *Gyb* her cat.

Gam. Gurt. O. Pl. ii. 10.

'Sblood, I am as melancholy as a *gib* cat or a lugg'd bear.

1 Hen. IV. i. 2.

For who that's but a queen, fair, sober, wise,

Would from a paddock, from a bat, a *gib*,

Such dear concernings hide?

Hamlet. iii. 4.

But afore I will endure such another half day with him, I'll be drawn with a good *gib-cat*, through the great pond at home, as his uncle Hodge was.

B. Jon. Barth. Fair, i. 4.

It is improperly applied to a female by Beaumont and Fletcher:

Bring out the cat-bounds, I'll make you take a tree, where, then with my tiller bring down your *gib-ship*, and then here you can'd and hang up i' the warren.

B. & F. Scornful Lady, v. p. 348.

Hence the anonymous editor of Marston's *Parasitaster*, (Anc. Dr. vol. ii. p. 381.) argues for its meaning a *spayed* female cat; but all authorities are against him. Coles has "*Gib*," a contraction of *Gilbert*; and immediately after, "*a Gib-cat, catus, felis mas*." Wilkins, in his *Index to the Philosophical Language*, has "*gib (male) cat*." As to gelded being used for *spayed*, he is right. See GELD.

Nothing can be more erroneous than the explanation adopted in *Cens. Lit.* viii. p. 232.

Gibb'd cat, which appears in some passages, is only a foolish corruption of the right form, *gib-cat*:

Yes, and swell like a couple of *gibb'd cats*, met both by chance i' the dark, in an old garret.

Match of Midn. O. Pl. vii. 369.

To GIBBER. Probably made from to *jabber*, by a common corrupt reduplication similar to *fiddle-faddle*, *gibble-gabble*, *shill-I-shall-I*, &c.; and if so, more properly written *jibber*. If it were spoken with the *g* hard, we might be inclined to form it from the same original as *gibberish*; but the different sound of the first letter indicates a different root. *Gibberish* is conjectured by Johnson to be formed from the jargon of *Geber*, as an alchemist; which, considering the great prevalence of that affected science, and the early ridicule thrown on it, is not improbable. Good specimens of such jargon may be seen in Ben Jonson's *Alchemist*, ii. 3. & 5. Junius and Minshew refer *gibberish* to the jargon of the gipsies; but the deduction seems too anomalous to be allowed.

The greaks stood tenantless, and the sheeted dead

Did squeak and *gibber* in the streets of Rome.

Hamlet. i. 1.

To GIBBET. To hang; usually on a gallows, but also to hang on or upon any thing.

Here's Warr; you see what a ragged appearance it is: he shall charge you and discharge you with the motion of a pewterer's hammer; come off and on swifter than he that *gibbets* on the brewer's bucket.

2 Hen. IV. iii. 2.

This alludes to the manner of carrying a barrel, by putting it on a sling, which is thus described by R. Holme:

The slings are a strong, thick, yet short pole, not above a yard and a half long: to the middle is fixed a strong plate with a hole, in which is put a hook;—on this hook is [are] fastened two other short chains, with broad-pointed hooks, with them clasp the ends of the barrels above the heads, the barrel is lifted up, and borne by two men to any place, as is shewed Chap. v. No. 146.

Acad. of Armory, B. III. chap. vii. § 121.

Most people who live in London have seen the operation, in taking a barrel from the dray, which is exactly represented by Holme's figure. It is evident, that to hang or *gibbet* a barrel on the pole, in this manner, must be done by a quick movement, so as to attach both hooks at once.

To *gibbet*, in the sense of to hang on a gibbet, is still a term in common use.

To *GIBE*. To jest. This, and other words of the same derivation, are not yet obsolete, but appear to be in imminent danger of becoming so. They have been little used since the time of Dryden, or that of the *Spectator*, and are put into some of the glossaries to Spenser, as requiring explanation. The derivation is supposed to be the old French *gaber*.

GIBBERALTER seems to be used as a cant appellation of jocularity; but the host, who uses it, so often disfigures his words, that we cannot be sure of what he means.

Let me cling to your flanks, my nimble gibberalters.

Merry Dec. O. Pl. v. 259.

The name of the fortress, Gibraltar, could not then be popularly known.

GIDDED, by the context should mean *hunted*, unless we suppose it put for *giddled*, made giddy by terror:

In hast they runne, and mids their race they staie,

As *gidded* doe.

Dolan in Mirr. for Mag. p. 418.

GIFT. Gift. This singular spelling of the word in Spenser may be considered only as an expedient to make it look better as a rhyme to *theft* and *left*. Many peculiarities of this author may be traced to the same origin.

Therefore these two, her eldest sons, she sent

To seek for succour of this Indies gift.

F. Q. V. x. 14.

GIGLET, GIGLOT, or GIGLE. A wanton wench. Junius produces a number of words from the Anglo-Saxon, to which it may have affinity; as *gaxol*, *gaxl*, &c. all meaning *lascivious*; yet his editor, Lye, doubts whether it be not derived from *gigge*, which, he says, Chaucer has used for a mistress, (Tyrrwhitt has noticed it), or from *giggle*. It may be observed, that Sherwood has a *giggle*, or *giggleit*; and Cotgrave, under *Gadrouillette*, puts a minx, *gigle*, *firt*, &c.

Let him speak no more: a way with those *giglots* too, and with the other confederate companion.

Meas. for Meas. v. 1.

But—with a proud, majestic, high scorn,

He answer'd thus: Young Talbot was not born

To be the pillage of a *giglot* wench.

1 Hen. VI. v. 1.

Fortune is called a *giglet* in *Cymb.* iii. 1.; and

Jonson applies the same term to the same goddess:

—And I be brought to do

A peevish *giglot* rites I perhaps the thought

And shame of that made Fortune turn her face.

Sejanus, Act v. p. 253.

—If this be

The recompence of strutting to preserve

A wanton *giggleit* honest, very shortly

'Twill make all mankind panderers.

Masque. Fatal Downy, Act iii.

GIGLET-WISE. Like a wanton.

That thou wilt gad by night in *giglet-wise*.

Amid thine armed foes to seek thy shame. *Fairf. Tasso, vi. 77.*

By GIGS. A corrupt cant oath, perhaps still further depraved from *by gis*.

Chad a foule turne now of late, chill tell it you. *by gies.*

Gammer Gurton, O. Pl. ii. 51.

To GILD. Though there is no real resemblance between the colour of blood and that of gold, it is certain that to *gild* with blood was an expression not uncommon in the sixteenth century; and other phrases are found which have reference to the same comparison. At this we shall not be surprised, if we recollect that gold was popularly and very generally styled *red*. See some instances under *RUDDOCK, RED*.

—If he do bleed,

I'll *gild* the faces of the grooms withal,

For it must seem their guilt.

Macb. ii. 2.

With similar ideas, Macbeth is afterwards made to say,

—Here lay Duncan,

His silver skin lac'd with his golden blood.

ib. sc. 5.

The poor pun, in the former passage, is not so easy to be defended as explained. If not meant for a quibble, the jingle should have been avoided.

Their armours that march'd hence so silver-bright,

Hither return all gilt with Frenchmen's blood. *K. John, ii. 2.*

—We have gilt our Greekish arms

With blood of our own nation. *Heywood's Iron Age, Part 2d.*

2. *Gilt*, or *gilded*, was also a current expression for drunk. This sense might possibly be drawn from a jocular allusion to the grand elixir, or *aureum potable* of the chymists. Shakespeare, at least, has combined the two notions:

And Trinculo is reeling ripe; where should they

Find this grand liquor that hath *gilded* them. *Tempest, v. 1.*

Beaumont and Fletcher use it also:

Duke. Is she not drunk too?

Wh. A little *gilded* o'er, Sir. Old sack, old sack, boys.

Chances, iv. 5.

The same authors compare old sack to the philosopher's stone:

Old reverend sack, which, for ought that I can read yet,

Was that philosopher's stone the wise king Ptolemaus

Did all his wonders by.

Mons. Thomas, Act ii.

GILDED PUDDLE. We find this expression in Shakespeare, concerning which the commentators are silent. I conceive it to be an epithet formed upon a minute observation of a common phenomenon. On all puddles where there is much mixture of urine, as in stable-yards, &c. there is formed a film, which reflects all the prismatic colours, and very principally yellow, and other tinges of a golden hue:

—Thou dost drink

The stale of horses, and the *gilded puddle*

Which beasts would cough at.

Ant. & Cl. i. 4.

The matter of historical fact Shakespeare drew from his old friend North, who says,

And therefore it was a wonderful example to the soldiers, to see Antonius, that was brought up in all fineness and superfluity, so easily to *drinke puddle water*, and to eat wild fruits and rootes.

North's Plut. p. 976. ed. of 1599.

GILL-FLIRT; from *gill*, and *firt*. *Gill* was a current and familiar term for a female. As in the proverb, "Every Jack must have his *Gill*," and, "A good Jack makes a good *Gill*." Ray says it ought to be

written *Jyll*, being a familiar substitute for *Julin*, or *Juliana*. *Proverbs*, p. 124. *Gill*, however, may be safely written; for from *Juliana* was derived the popular name *Gillian*, as well as *Gillet* from *Julietta*: either of which would supply the abbreviation *Gill*. In Coles's *Dictionary* we have, "*Gillian* [a woman's name], *Juliana*." And afterwards, "*Gillet* [a woman's name], *Julietta*, *Ægidia*." *Gillian* is among the maids whom E. Dromio calls for at the door, in the *Comedy of Errors*:

Maud, Bridget, Marian, Cicely, *Gillian*, Ginn!
Com. of E. iii. i.

And by the right of war, like *Gills*,
Condemn'd to distaffs, horns, and wheels. *Hudibr.* II. ii. v. 709.
Flirt had the same meaning as at present.

See FLIRT-GILL.

GILLOFER, or GELOFER. The old name for the whole class of carnations, pinks, and sweetwilliams; from the French *grosfle*, which is itself corrupted from the Latin *carophyllum*. See an ample account of them in Lyte's *Dodoens*, p. 172—175. In Langham's *Garden of Health* they are called *galofers*. See p. 281. Our modern word, *gillyflower*, is corrupted from this. See *Stocke Gillofer*, in Lyte's *Dodoens*, p. 168. They were called *stock*, from being kept both summer and winter.

Here stock the goodly *gelofers*,
Some white, some red, in showe,
Here prettie pinks with jagged leaves,
On rugged rootes do growe.
The John so sweete in showe and smell
Distinct by colours twaine,
About the borders of their beds,
In seemlie sight remaine.

Plant's Flowers, &c. in *Cens. Lit.* viii. 3.

In the *Winter's Tale*, folio edition, it is twice written *gilly-vor*, (Act iv. sc. 4.) This is a step of the progress to *gillyflower*, which the modern editions substitute. The *John*, or *sweet-John*, was a species of *gelofor*. *Johnson's Gerard*, p. 597. ed. 1636. See JOHN, SWEET.

GILLY-VOR. See GILLOFER.

GILT. Gold, or gilding. A common subject for a quibble, with the word *guilt*.

Have for the *gift* of France (O guilt indeed!)
Confirm'd conspiracy with fearful France.

Hen. V. Cho. to Act ii.

Redeem from breaking pawn the blensh'd crown,
Wipe off the dust that hides our scepter's *gift*,
And make high majesty look like itself.

Rich. II. ii. 1.

Iron of Naples, hid with English *gift*.

3 Hen. VI. ii. 2.

Tho' guilt couderns, 'tis *gift* must make us glad.

A Mad World, &c. O. Pl. v. 338.

— I can at court,
If I would, show my *gift* i' th' presence.

City Match, O. Pl. ix. 330.

GIMBOL seems to be equivalent, in the following passage, to our present word *gimcrack*. I cannot, with Skinner, derive it from *engine*. More probably a corruption of **GIMMAL**, q. v.

But whether it were that the rebell his powder faylede him, or some *gimbol* or other was out of hime, &c.

Holingsh. Hist. of Ireland, G 3. col. 2.

GIMMAL, or GEMMOW. A sort of double ring, curiously constructed. "*Gimmal*, annulus gemellus." Coles. Some derive from *gemellus*. Also, any

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nicely formed machinery. So *gimmals* are used here:

I think by some odd *gimmals* or device
Their arms are set, like clocks, still to strike on,
Else they could ne'er hold out so, as they do. *1 Hen. VI.* i. 2.
My acts are like the motional *gimmals*
Fix'd in a watch.

Vow Breaker, 1656.

A *gimbal bit*, therefore, should be a bit in which two parts or links were united, as in the *gimbal* ring:

And in their pale dull mouths the *gimbal* bit
Lies foul with chaw'd grass, still and motionless. *Hen. V.* iv. 2.

Gimbal rings certainly had links within each other. Thus, in a stage direction:

Enter Ananueses his page, in a grave satin sute, purple
buskins, &c.—a *gimbal ring* with one link hanging.

Lingua, O. Pl. v. 155.

Hub. Sure I should know that *gimbal*!

Jac. 'Tis certain he.—I had forgot my ring too.

B. & Fl. Beggar's Bush, iv. 2.

Some ingenious remarks on *gimbal rings* occur in the *Archæologia*, vol. xiv. p. 7; where it is proposed to read, in *Midsom. N. D.* Act iv. sc. 1.

And I have found Demetrius like a *gimbal*,
Mine own, and not mine own.

If Warburton's conjecture of *gemell* were not almost certain, this might be adopted. The original reading, as I mentioned above, is *jewel*, which the last editor has endeavoured to confirm. *Gimbal* rings, though originally double, were by a further refinement made triple, or even more complicated; yet the name remained unchanged. So Herrick:

Thou sent'st to me a true-love knot; but I
Return a ring of *gimmals*, to imply
Thy love had one knot, mine a triple eye. *Hesper.* p. 201.

The form of double, triple, and even quadruple *gimmals*, may be seen in the plate to Holme's *Acad.* B. ii. No. 45. and 47. where he tells us that Morgan, in his *Sphere of Gentry*, has spoken of "triple *gimbal* rings, born by the name of *Hawberke*." This was, evidently, because the hawberk was formed of rings linked into each other.

GIMMER, s. A gimcrack, a curious contrivance or machinery. Another corrupted form of the word *gemel*, or *gemmel*: a *gemel*, or double ring, being considered as an ingenious contrivance.

Who knows not how the famous Kentish idol moved her eyes
and hands, by those secret *gimmers* which now every puppet play
can imitate.

Bp. Hall, quoted by Todd.

See other instances in Todd's *Johnson*.

To 'Gin, for to begin. Usually supposed to be a contraction of *begin*, but shown by Mr. Todd to be the original word, from *gynnan*, Saxon.

As whence the sun 'gins his reflexion,
Shipwrecking storms, and direful thunders break. *Mach. i.* 2.
Alas, good man, I see thou 'ginst to rave.

Drayt. Steph. Garland.

So it was in the early editions; the later have
—thou now *beginst* to rave. *Works*, p. 1420.

It is very common in all old writers, and is used through all the tenses, which can no longer be thought extraordinary, now it is known to have been the primitive form.

GING. Generally used for a sportive or frolicsome party; probably a mere corruption of *gang*.

When as a nymph, one of the merry *ging*,
Seeing she no way could be won to sing,
Come, come, quoth she, &c.

Dr. Muses' Elysium Nymph. 3. p. 1473.

— But now the nymphs prefer
The shepherd ten times more,
And all the *ging* goes on his side,
Their minion him they make,
To him themselves they all apply,
And all his party take.

Dreyt. Musæ's Elysium Nymph. 3. p. 1479.
Here's such a merry *ging*, I could find in my heart to sail to
the world's end with such company. *Roaring Girl*, O. Pl. vi. 104.
Blesse me, quoth Cloth-breeches, what a *ging* was heere ga-
thered together! no doubt hell is broke loose.

Greene's Quip, &c. Harl. Misc. v. 408.

GIPSIAN, s. A gipsy. This has the appearance of
having an intermediate state of the word between
Egyptian and *gipsy*; but, perhaps, is only an attempt
to approach a little nearer to the etymology.

How now, *Giptian*? All a mort, kave, for want of company?
Promos & Cassandra, P. i. ii. 6.

Also, in the stage direction to that scene, "Two
hucksters, one woman, one like a *Giptian*, the rest
poore roges."

We have a *Gyptian* in Harrington's *Ariosto*, with
this description:

Rough grisly beard, eyes staring, visage wan,
All parcht, and sunneburnt, and deform'd in sight,
In fine he lookt (to make a true description)
In face like death, in culler like a *Gyptian*. B. xix. St. 58.

Spenser has *Gipsen*:
Certes, said he, I mean me to disguise
In some strange habit, after uncouth wize,
Or like a pilgrim, or a lymiter,
Or like a *Gipsen*, or a juggeler. *Moth. Hubb.'s Tale*, v. 63.

TO GIRD, v. act. and neut. To cut as with a switch;
from *Irynb*, *virga*, Saxon. More recently, to cut or
lash with wit, to reproach. Chaucer has it in the
sense of cutting more severely:

And to this cherles two he gan preyre
To slen him, and "to *girden* of his head."

Monk's Tale, v. 14463.

That is, "to cut off his head."

We find it also in Lord Surrey's Poems:

In death my lyfe I do preserve,
As one through *gyrt* with many a wounde.
Old 4to. sign. R 2. reprint ed. p. 145.

That is, "cut through."

And in *Romeus and Juliet*:

These said her ruthlesse hand through *gyrt* her valiant hart.
Suppl. to Sh. vol. i. p. 344.

The metaphorical sense appears in the following
instances:

Bru. Being mov'd, he will not spare to *gird* the gods.
Sic. Be-mock the modest moon. *Coriol.* i. 1.

Men of all sorts take a pride to *gird* at me. 2 *Hen.* IV. i. 2.

I myself am afraid lest my wit should was warn, and then it
must needs consume some hard head, with fine and pretty jests.
I am sometimes in such a vein, that for want of some dull part
to work on, I begin to *gird* myself. *Alex. & Campaspe*, O. Pl. ii. 113.

His life is a perpetual satire, and he is still *girding* the age's
vanity, when this very anger shews he too much esteems it.

Earle's Microc. Char. 6.

It is used by North as if it meant to spring or
bound:

But his page gave his horse such a lash with his whippe, that
he made him so to *gird* forward, as the very points of the darts
came hard by the horse taylor. *Plut.* p. 520.

In the usual sense of to bind round, it is from
γῑρᾱν, or *γῑρᾱν*.

A GIRD, s. from the verb. A cut, a sarcasm, a stroke
of satire.

I thank thee for that *gird*, good Tranio. *Tam. Shr.* v. 2.
Sweet king! (—the bishop hath a kindly *gird*)
For shame, my lord of Winchester, relent. 1 *Hen.* VI. iii. 1.

The maiden nipt thus by the nose,
Straight blusht as red as fire,
And, with his *girdle* displeased, thus
She answer'd him in ire. *Kendal's Poems*, 1577. sign. & 7.
For as I am ready to satisfy the reasonable, so I have a *gird*
in store for the railer. *T. Lodge, Fig. for Momus*, Pref.

GIRDER. A jester, or satirist; from the above.

Why what's a quip? *Mases*. We great *girders* call it a short
saying of a sharp wit, with a bitter sense in a sweet word.

Alex. & Campaspe, O. Pl. ii. 113.

Shakespeare has several times used to *girdle*, for
to enclose or embrace. See *Told*.

GIRDLSTEAD; from *girdle*, and *stead*. The place of
the girdle; that is, the waist.

Excellent easily: divide yourself in two halves, just by the
girdlestead, send one half with your lady, and keep t'other to
yourself. *Eastw. Hoc.* O. Pl. iv. 242.

Some short, scarcely reaching to the *girdlestead*, or waste, some
to the knee. *Stubbs's Anatomie of Abuse*, p. 54.

Why should thy sweete love-locke hang daungling downe,
Kissing thy *girdlestead* with falling pride?

Affectionate Shepherd, 4to. 1594. sign. C 2.

And in his bellies rime was sheath'd,
beneath his *girdlestead*.
Chapm. Homer, p. 74.

GIRDLER. A maker of girdles. There is a Girdlers'
Company in the City of London, incorporated in
1499, and confirmed in 1516. Girdlers' Hall is
spoken of by Stowe in Basinghall Ward, p. 227.
ed. 1599.

Talk with the *girdler*, or the milliner,
He can inform you of a kind of men
That first undid the profits of those trades,
By bringing up the form of carrying
Their Morglays in their hands. B. & Fl. Hon. Men's F. i. 1.

The folios read *milner* and *mill'ner*. *Milner* meant
a miller, but it should be *milliner*, at full length, for
sense and metre. The *girdlers* sold sword belts,
and the milliners ribbands and tassels, which were not
wanted when the swords were carried in the hand.

GIRN. A corruption of *grin*; a form still used in
Scotland, and in the northern counties of England.

This is at least a *girn* of fortune, if
Not a fair smile. *Wits*, O. Pl. viii. 490.

Accordingly we find it in Burns's Poems, who says
of a rope, that

It makes guid fellows *girn* and gape,
Wi' chokin' dread. *Works*, p. 107.

Latimer, however, clearly employs *girling* for
grinning, in the sense of laughing:

I have heard say, that in some places they goe with the corses
girling and *flouring*, as though they went to a bear-baiting,
which thing too doth is naught. *Sermons*, fol. 220. b.

See **GERNE**.

By Gis, Gisse, Jysse, or Jis. An oath; doubtless
a corrupt abbreviation of *by Jesus*; but, I should
imagine, rather from the word itself, than, as Dr.
Ridley supposes, from the initials I. H. S. inscribed
on altars, books, &c.

By *Gis*, and by St. Charity,
Alack, and fie for shame. *Hamlet*. iv. 5.

By *gys*, master, cham not sick, but yet chavie a disense.
Gammer Gurton, O. Pl. ii. 51.

Lyke as many gourd lories there be, who set so much by them,
as scant they can eat their meate, or byde a minute without them,
by *jysse* a little better than they are wont to do these, &c.

Praise of Folie, tr. by Chaulouse, sign. G 2.

By *jis*, sonne, I account the cheere good which maintaineth
health, and the servants honest, whome I finde faithful.

Euph. & his Engl. sign. C 1. b.

GIST. See **GEST**.

GITE. A gown; supposed by Skinner to be from *gite*, French, a bed, *because some lie down in their gowns!* It is used by Chaucer, and marked by Mr. Tyrwhitt as of French original.

When Phœbus rose he left his golden weed,
And doun'd a *gite* in deepest purple dy'd.

Fairf. Tasso, xiii. 54.

Percase my strange attire, my glittering golden *gite*,
Doth either make you marvel thus, or move you with delight.

Gascogne's Works, sign. c. 6. b.

A stately nymph, a dame of heavenly kinde,
Whose glittering *gite* so glusined in mine eyes,
As yet I note what proper heere it bare.

Guscoigne, Phylomene, Induct.

In the following passage it seems to be used metaphorically for splendour:

As doth the day light settle in the west,
So dim is David's glory, and his *gite*.

David & Bethsabe, Orig. of Engl. Drama, ii. 158.

GITTERN, or **GHITTERNE**, *s.* A cittern. Coles (*Engl. Dict.*) says, a small sort of cittern. In fact, it is only a variation or corruption of *cittern*. The Italian was *cetera* (from *cithara*, Lat.), or *chitarra*, which the Spaniards made *guitarra*, whence our *guitar*. There seems to have been no material difference between these instruments, except in the carved head of the gittern, which may be considered as only an old fashion. Ben Jonson ludicrously introduces cittern and gittern as different; but possibly without accuracy, in so loose a composition:

For grant that most barbers can play o' the cittern,
Is it requisite a lawyer should plead to a *gittern*?

Vision of Delight, a Masque, vol. vi. p. 22.

Play the *gittern*, scowr the crowd. *Drayt. Nymphal*. 8. p. 1512.

But as they were in the midst of those unfeigned ceremonies, a *gittern* ill played on — made them look, &c.

Pemr. Arc. B. ii. p. 203.

See **CITTERNE**. Also *Hawkins's Hist. Mus.* vol. iv. p. 113.

GUST. So Spenser writes *joust*, a tournament; from *giostra*, Italian. Too often corruptly written *joust*.

Full jolly knight he seem'd, and faire did sit,
As one for knightly *giusts*, and fierce encounters fit.

F. Q. I. i.

Also in the *Shepherd's Kalendar*:

And sing of bloody Mars, of wars, of *giusts*. *October*, v. 39.

So also he writes the verb to *giust*.

To **GIVE THE DAY.** To wish a good day to.

Sweetly she came, and with a modest blush,
Give him the day, and then accented thus.

Brown, Brit. Past. I. ii. p. 44.

To **GIVE THE DOR**, or the **GLEEK**. Similar expressions for to pass a jest upon. See **DOR**, and **GLEEK**.

GLADE. An open track in a wood, particularly made for placing nets for woodcocks.

We in England are wont to make great *glades* through the woods, and hang nets across them: and so the woodcocks shooting through the *glades*, as their nature is, strike against the nets, and are entangled in them.

Willughby, Ornith. I. 3.

Bradley, in his *Family Dictionary*, says that woodcocks are easily taken in nets spread along the forests, "or else in *glades*." All the old dictionaries have "to make a *glade* in a wood, *colloco*," Mr. Monck Mason very properly conjectures that we should read *glade* in the following passage of Beaumont and Fletcher, where the printed editions have *glode* in that sense, an unheard of word. See his *Remarks*, p. 196.

Bless me, what thing is this? two pinnacles

Upon her pate! Is't not a *glade* to catch woodcocks?

Wilde. Chase, v. 4.

For *glade*, as still used in poetry, see *Johnson*.

GLASS. A looking-glass, hanging from the girdle, was long a fashionable female ornament. Stubbs speaks with coarse anger of this insignificant custom:

They must have their *looking-glasses* carried with them where-soever they go; and good reason, for else how could they see the devil in them. *Anatomic of Abuses*.

— I would not have a lady

That wears a *glass* about her.

Ladies Privilege, 1640.

In Massinger's *City Madam*, Act i. sc. 1. Lady Rich, her daughters, and Millescent, come in with *looking-glasses* at their girdles.

I confess all, I reply'd,
And the *glass* hangs by her side,
And the girdle 'bout her waist, &c.

B. Jons. Descript. of a Lady, vol. vi. p. 376.

— How his [the man's] pocket-combe

To spruce his peruke, and her [the woman's] *girdle-glass*
To order her black patches, came together.

R. Brome's New Acad. iv. p. 85.

Notwithstanding all this, nothing can be more certain than that this custom is not referred to by the speaker in the passage of *Love's Labour lost*, where Dr. Johnson originally brought it forward. The princess there evidently means to call the fosterer her *glass*, for having honestly, as she chooses to say, represented her person:

Here, good my *glass*, take this [money] for telling true. iv. 1.

Now "good my *glass*," is the same as "my good glass;" as "good my lord, or my liege," for "my good lord, or liege."

To **GLASS**, *v.* To view as in a glass.

Then take a shield I have of diamonds bright,
And hold the same before the warrior's face,

That he may *glass* therein his garments light,

His wanton, soft attire, and view his case.

Fairfax, Tasso, xiv. 77.

See also *Sidney*, as quoted by Todd. Shakespeare seems to have used to *glass*, for to enclose in glass:

As jewels in crystals for some prince to buy,
Who tending their own worth, from whence they were *glass'd*,
Did point out to buy them, along as you past.

Love's L. L. ii. 1.

GLASS, BROKEN BY POISON. It was formerly a current notion that fine glass, such as that of Venice, the only crystal glass originally made, would break if poison were put into it. To this opinion Massinger alludes:

Here chrystal glasses —

— — — — — this pure metal

So innocent is and faithful to the mistress,
Or master that possesses it, that rather
Than hold one drop that's venomous, of itself
It flies in pieces, and deludes the traitor.

Massing. Renegado, i. 3.

Hereby was signified, that as *glasse* by nature holdeth no poison — so a faithful counsellor holdeth no treason.

Ferrex & Porrex, Dumb Shew, Act ii. O. Pl. i. 123.

This is among the errors noticed by Brown:

And though it be said that poison will break a *Venice-glass*, yet have we not met with any of that nature. Were there a truth herein, it were the best preservative for princes and persons exalted to such fears; and surely far better than divers now in use.

B. vii. ch. 17.

Fine or *Venice* glass was first made in England in Queen Elizabeth's reign. See *Stowe*.

GLAIVE, GLEAVE, or GLAIVE. A broad sword. *Glaive*, old French.

Not surely arm'd in steel or iron *strumps*,

But such a *glave* had pendent by his side. *Fairf. Tasso*, i. 50.

I'll speak nothing but guns, and *glaves*, and staves, &c.

Lingua, O. Pl. v. 144.

It sometimes meant also a kind of halberd, such as is figured in the note to Johnson and Steevens's *Shakespeare*, vol. v. p. 542. This kind was, perhaps, intended in these passages :

— A heavy case

When force to force is knit, and sword and gleave

In civil broil make kin and countrymen

Slaughter themselves in others.

With bills and gleaves from prison was I led.

Spenser has employed it to signify a club :

And laying both his hands upon his gleave,

With dreadful strokes let drive at him so sore

As forst him flie blacke.

In St. 25. he had said that his weapon was a

"craggy club."

To GLAVER. To flatter. Glipan, Saxon; also Welch. Beare not a flattering tongue to glaver anie.

Affectuone Sheph. 1594. sign. D 4.

Having a tongue as nimble as his needle, with servile patches of glaving flattery to stitch up, &c.

Antonio & Melinda, sign. A 3. b.

— O glaving flatterie,

How potent art thou!

For commonly in all dissimulations

Ti' excess of glaving doth the guile detect.

In the following, and several other passages, it means *teering, ogling*; that is, flattering by looks of tenderness :

Do you hear, stiff-toe? give him warning, admonition to forsake his sawcy glaving grace, and his goggle eye.

When grand Mæcenas casts a glaving eye

On the cold present of a poesy.

Ha! now he glavers with his fawning sweetie.

For shame, leave running to some satrapas,

Leave glaving on him in the peopled presse :

Holding him on as he through Paul's doth walke,

With nods and legs, and odd superfluous talke.

Marston's *Sotires*, v. 1. p. 85. repr. ed.

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Marston's *Sotires*, v. 1. p. 137. repr. ed.

GLAVERER. A flatterer.

These glaverers gone, myself to rest I laid.

GLAZE-WORM, or GLASS-WORM. A glow-worm.

Doesst thou not know that a perfect friend should be like the

glaze-worm, which shineth most bright in the dark?

Moufet, in his chapter de *Cicindela*, says : "Anglis gloworme, shine-worme, glawworme, quasi splendescens vernem vocares."

GLEADE, GLEDE, or GLEED. Burning coal, flame, fire, or heat; from glead, Saxon. It is in Chaucer.

My eyes with tears against the fire striving,

Whose scorching gleed my heart to cinders turneth.

Hot burning coals doth to his mouth present,

Which he to handle simply doth not stick,

This little fool, this reckless innocent,

The burning gleed with his soft tongue doth lick.

Assure yourself the heate is colde wth in your hand you fele,

Compar'd to quick sparkes and glowing furious gleade,

As from your bewtie's pleasant cyne love caused to procede.

Faire Ilium fall in burning red gleedes downe.

Seemingly borrowed from Lord Surrey :

I saw Trow fall down in burning gleedes.

To GLEADE. To burn; from the above.

The nearer I approach, the more my flame doth gleade.

The nearer I approach, the more my flame doth gleade.

Now where's the binstard's braves, and Charles's gleeks?

You feare such wanton gleeks, and ill report,

May stop great states that thither would resort.

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GLEAVE. The same as glave, a sword. See GLAIVE.

GLEDE, or GLEAD. A kite, a kind of hawk. Gliba, Saxon; some suppose from his gliding motion.

The glead and swallow labouring long, effectless,

'Gainst certain death, with wearied wings fall down,

For want of perch, and with the rest do drown.

In the public version of the Bible, the *glede* and

kite are put together, as if they were two birds; but

that is an error. Deut. xiv. 13.

A GLEEK: A jest, or scoff; from gliz, *jest*, Saxon.

Whence also *gleek*.

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May stop great states that thither would resort.

Now where's the binstard's braves, and Charles's gleeks?

You feare such wanton gleeks, and ill report,

May stop great states that thither would resort.

him, and eight are left for the stock; seven of which may be bought by the players, the eighth is the turn-up card, which belongs to the dealer. The cards had nick-names: the ace of trumps being called *Tib*, the knave *Tom*, and the four *Tiddie*; each of these is paid for, to him who holds it, by the two others. There are other prizes, as a mournival (or four) of any card, according to its value, as ace, king, &c.; a *gleek* (or three) of any of them in proportion. Whatever the prize is, three, four, six, or eight of the stake is paid by the two other players to the holder of it. Consequently, even a small stake might run high; and farthing, halfpenny, or penny *gleek*, were common among private persons, being equivalent to so much a fish at other games. But some would not play less than sixpence, or a shilling; and the spendthrift in the above comedy will not condescend to play less than half-crowns.

Many other rules are given respecting the *vie*, the *revie*, and the *ruff*, which they who wish to know must be referred to the book above cited; and, as games for three are rather scarce, it might be thought an object by some to revive the forgotten game of *gleek*; which, by those rules, may easily be recovered. See *Wit's Interpreter*, 1662. p. 365.

To *gleek* appears above as a term of play, for gaining a decisive advantage in the game. To *be gleek'd* is used also for the contrary. O. Pl. vii. 44.

A *GLEEK*, as we have seen, was a term in the above game, meaning three cards of a sort, as three aces, three kings, &c. See *Wit's Interpreter*, p. 367. where it is added, that a *gleek* of aces received four [of the stake] each, of kings three, queens two, and knaves one, from the other two players.

— But first

Call Armellina; for this day we'll celebrate
A *gleek* of marriages; Pandolfo and Flavia,
Salpugia and myself, and Trinculo
With Armellina.

Albano, O. Pl. vii. 294.

You say wittily, gossip; and therefore let a protest go out against him.—A mournival of protests, or a *gleek* at least.

B. Jun. Staple of News, Fourth Interm.

A mournival was four cards of a sort. See *MOURNIVAL*.

GLERE. Any slimy, ropy, transparent matter, like the white of an egg; properly *glair*, from French. As applied to an egg, *glair* is still in use.

Let me likewise declare my facts and fall,

And eke recite what means this slimy *glere*.

Mirr. for Mag. p. 106.

I knew my life no longer could abide,

For rammish stench, blood, poison, slimy *glere*,

That in his [the monster's] body so abundant were. *Id.* p. 109.

GLIB. A large tuft, or bush of hair, hanging over the face, and worn particularly by the Irish. It was, in fact, the natural head of hair, completely matted together, by not being ever cut or combed. Hence it was compared to a *thatch*, &c.

Whom when she saw in wretched weeds disguis'd,

With heavy *glib* deform'd, and meager face.

Spens. F. Q. IV. viii. 12.

They [the Irish] have another costume from the Scythians, that is the wearing of mantles; and long *glibes*, which is a thick curled bush of hair, hanging down over their eyes, and monstrously disguising them, which are both very bad and hurtful.

Spenser's View of Ireland, p. 365, ed. Todd.

Proud they are of long crisped bushes of hair, which they term *glibs*.

Holins. Hist. of Irel. D. 4.

It appears that this mode was also adopted by women in Ireland:

The Irish princess, and with her a fifteen others moe,
With hanging *glibes* that hid their necks as tynsel shadowing
snoe. *Warr. Alb. Engl.* v. 26. p. 127.

Gainsford's Glory of England says, that those of the women were called *glibbins*. See *Todd's Johnson*.

To *GLIB*. To castrate; supposed to be from making smooth, which is the effect of that operation on men.

— By mine honour

I'll geld them all; fourteen they shall not see

To bring false generations: they are coheirs,

And I had rather *glib* myself, than they

Should not produce fair issues.

Winter's Tale, ii. 1.

If I come back, let me be *glibb'd*.

St. Patrick for Ireland, by Shirley, 1610.

To *glib* is still said to be current in some counties in this sense; and, in the northern counties, to *lib*. See *LIB*.

GLIBBERY. Slippery; from *glib*, smooth, slippery.

Let who will climb ambition's *glibbery* rounds,

And leane upon the vulgar's rotten love,

I'll not corvial linus.

Jack Drum's Entert. sign. B.

— Have at each meal an orphan

Serv'd to your table, or a *glibbery* heir,

With all his lands melted into a mortgage.

Musc's Looking-glass, O. Pl. ix. 206.

GLIDE, *n. a.* seems, in the following passage, to mean distorted, or squinting:

I think such speech becomes a king no more than *glide* eyes
doth his face, when I think he looks on me he sees me not.

The Prince's Cabballa, p. 2. 12mo. 1715.

To *GLIMPSE*, from the substantive, *glimpse*. To shine or flash suddenly.

Whose glittering gite so *glimsed* in mine eyes,

As yet I note what proper hew it bare.

Gargaigne's Works, Y 7. b.

And little glow-worms *glimping* in the dark.

Robert E. of Huntington's Death, 1601, E. 1.

To *GLOAT*, or *GLOTE*. To look very intently, with affection or desire; supposed to be a corruption of *gloar*, which meant the same. See *Todd*. To *gloar* is still Scotch.

— And with her gloomy eyes

To *glote* upon those stars to us that never rise.

Drayt. Polyoth. xxvi. p. 1178.

It is, however, still in use.

GLIDE. Supposed to be put as the preterite of *glide*, in the following passage of Spenser:

On whom remounting, fiercely forth he rode,

Like sparkes of fire that from the anvill *glide*. *F. Q. IV.* iv. 23.

For this use Warton finds undoubted authority in Chaucer and in Gower. See *Observ. on theot.* Q. vol. i. p. 259. The interpretation is the more certain, because Spenser copied the simile, as well as the word, from Chaucer:

His goodde stede he al bestrode,

And forth upon his way he *glode*,

As sparkle out of brond.

Sir Thopas, v. 3410.

Upton has strangely quoted it:

And forth upon his way he rode.

Which conceals the most convincing part of the citation. Chaucer has the word also in the *Squires Tale*, v. 10707.

A GLODE, probably an error of the press, for *glade*, in the following passage:

Bless me, what thing is this? two pinnacles
Upon her pate! is't not a *glode* to catch woodcocks?

B. & Fl. Wildgoose Chase, v. 4.

Or *glode* might be a provincial pronunciation of *glade*. See GLADE.

To GLOOM, *v. n.* To look gloomy, melancholy, or sullen.

If either he gaspeth or *gloometh*.

Tom Tyler and his Wife, 1598.

Also *v. a.* to make gloomy.

Todd quotes from Young,

A night that *glooms* us in the noontide ray. *Night Th. B. ii.*

Hence the participle *glooming*, for gloomy or lowering, which is the original, and probably the true reading, in the following passage:

A *glooming* peace this morning with it brings,

The sun for sorrow will not shew his head. *Romeo & Jul. v. 3.*

— His *glooming* armor inside

What little *glooming* light, much like a shade. *Spruz. F. Q. I. i. 14.*

What level, woman, plucke up your hart, and leve of ul this *glooming*. *Gammer Gurt. O. Pl. ii. 48.*

Whereas before ye saute all heave and *gloomyng*.

Chaloner's Morie Enc. A. 1.

GLORIOUS. Vain, boastful. *Gloriosus*, Latin. This primitive sense of the word has become obsolete; Dr. Johnson cites Lord Bacon for it.

Thou shalt have strokes, and strokes, thou *glorious* man,
Till thou breath'st thinner air than that thou talk'st.

B. & Fl. Thout Man's Fortune, Act iv. p. 440.

— Thy tears

Express'd in sorrow for the much I suffer,

A *glorious* insultation, and no sign

Of pity in thee.

Massing. Unnat. Comb. iv. 1.

GLOUCESTER'S LISTENING WALL. A wall in the Cathedral Church at Gloucester, famous for the same property as the whispering gallery at St. Paul's, but probably eclipsed by the superior celebrity of the latter, since the existence of the new church. Camden thus speaks of it: "Beyond the quire, in an arch of the church, there is a *wall*, built with so great artifice in the form of a semicircle with corners, that if one whisper very low at one end, and another lay his ear to the other end, he may easily hear every syllable distinct." Vol. i. p. 275. ed. 1722.

That you may know each whisper from Prester John

Against the wind, as fresh as 'twere deliver'd

Through a trunk or Gloucester's *listening wall*.

Albumazar, O. Pl. vii. 141.

In a modern description of the cathedral, I find this account:

The renowned *whispering place* is a long gallery, extending from one side of the choir to the other, built in the form of an octagon. If a person whisper at one side, every syllable may be heard distinctly on the other side, though the passage is open in the middle, and there are large openings in the wall for a door and window. In the middle of the *whispering place* are these verses:

Do not but God who sits on high

Thy secret prayers can hear;

When a dead wall, thus cunningly,

Conveys soft whispers to the ear.

Historical Descr. pubd. 1810.

A view of part of its exterior may be seen in Storer's *History and Antiquities of Cathedral Churches*, vol. ii. *Gloucester*. pl. 1.

To GLOUT. To look pouting or sullen; said to be from *glot*, to behold, Goth. It seems to have been used sometimes for *glout*, which is of the same

origin. Examples have been found of its use as late as Milton and Garth; yet it is a word scarcely known at present. See Todd in loc.

GLOVE. While the spirit of chivalry lasted, the *glove* of a lady worn in the helmet, as a favour, was a very honourable token; and much of the wearer's success was supposed to be derived from the virtue of the lady: whence the following boast of Henry of Monmouth, which his father remarks is "as dissolute as desperate:"

His answer was, he would unto the stewa,
And from the commonest creature pluck a *glove*,
And wear it as a favour; and with that
He would unhorse the lustiest challenger.

Rich. II. v. 3.

At the battle of Agincourt, according to Drayton, all the noble youth were distinguished by such tokens:

One wore his mistress' garter, one her *glove*,
And he a lock of his dear lady's hair,
And he her colours whom he most did love;
There was not one but did some favour wear.

Vol. i. p. 16.

We have, indeed, the same account in sober history:

One part laid their plumes at whyt, another baide them at redde, and the thyrdle had them of several colours. One ware on his headpiece his ladies sleeve, and another bare on his helme the *glove* of his denryge.

Hall's Chron. IV.

In peaceful intercourse they were worn in the hat:

O Philip, wert thou alive to see this alteration, thy men turn'd to women, thy soldiers to lovers, *gloves* worn in velvet caps, instead of plumes in graven helmets, thou wouldest either die, or live.

Alex. & Campaigne, O. Pl. ii. 151.

Lyly, as was usual, here attributes the manners of his own times to others which had no notion of them. In the decline of this fashion, it fell into the hands of coxcombical and dissolute servants:

What hast thou been? — a serving man, proud in heart and mind; that cur'd my hair, wore *gloves* in my cap, &c. *Leary, iii. 4.*

He who claimed a *glove* thus worn, must fight for it, which was equivalent to fighting for the lady: whence they were sometimes worn as a mere token of challenge:

K. Hen. Give me any rage of thine, and I will wear it in my bonnet; then, if ever thou dar'st acknowledge it, I will make it my quarrel. *W. Here's my glove*, give me another of thine. *K. Hen.* There. *W.* This will I also wear in my cap: if ever thou come to me and say, after to-morrow, *this is my glove*, I will take thee a box on the ear. *K. Hen.* If ever I live to see it, I will challenge it. *W.* Thou durst as well be hang'd.

Hen. F. iv. 1.

By the use the king afterwards makes of it, we see that a glove might also be a token of enmity to him from whom it was taken.

When Alençon and myself were down together, I pluck'd this *glove* from his helm: if any man challenge this, he is a friend to Alençon, and an enemy to our person. If thou encounter any such, apprehend him.

16. iv. 7.

Welford, in the *Scornful Lady*, refusing to wear Abigail's glove as a favour, tells us, incidentally, the common price of gloves at that time, which is higher than one might have supposed:

If it have none of these, and prove no more

But a bare *glove* of half a crown a pair,

'Twill be but half a courtesy, I wear two always. *Act iii. sc. 1.*

Gloves were often nicely perfumed. Autolycus offers for sale

Gloves as sweet as damask roses.

Wint. Tale, iv. 3.

And Mopsa soon after claims such a pair, as a promise from her lover. The continuator of Stowe tells us that "The queene [Elizabeth] had a payre of

perfumed gloves, trimmed onlie with foure tufes or roses of culler'd silke. The queene took such pleasure in those gloves, that she was pictured with those gloves upon her hands." p. 868. When the queen went to Cambridge, in 1578, the vice-chancellor "presented a paire of *gloves*, perfumed, and garnished with embroidery and goldsmithes worke, price 1xs." — "It fortuned that the paper in which the gloves were folded to open; and hir majestie, beholding the beaute of the said gloves, as in great admiration, and in token of hir thankfull acceptance of the same, held up one of her hands, and then smelling unto them, putt them half waie upon hir hands." *Nich. Progr. of Eliz.* vol. ii. an. 1578. Gloves of proportionable value were presented to her principal courtiers. Mr. Warton adds, that, in the year 1631, a charge occurs in the bursar's book of Trin. Coll. Oxford, "*pro fumigandis chirotheis*," for *perfuming gloves*. It appears from the same passage, that fine perfumes were then but newly made in England, and that the sort which perfumed the queen's gloves was long called the *Erle of Oxford's perfume*: because Edward Vere, earl of Oxford, had brought it, with other refinements, from Italy. This was in the 15th of Elizabeth.

One gives to me *perfumed gloves*,
The best that he can buy me,
LIVE where I will I have the loves
Of all that do come nigh me. *A Fayre Portion for a
Fayre Maide, Evans's Ballads*, edit. 1810. vol. i. p. 57.

The following lines on a *perfumed glove*, may be added to the notices of the practice:

Thou more than most sweet *glove*
Unto my most sweet love,
Suffer me to store with kisses
This empty lodging, that now missees
The pure risse hand that ware thee,
Whiter than the kid that bare thee.
Thou art soft, but that was softer,
Cupid's self his kiss it offer
Than ere he did his mother's doves,
Supposing her the queen of loves
That was thy mistress, best of gloves!

Wit's Interpr. p. 311.

To *GLOZE*. To interpret, or put construction upon any thing; from *glose*, a comment, French. Dr. Johnson says that in this sense it should be written *gloss*; but he was mistaken. Chaucer uses to *glose*, for to interpret, and both words are genuine; the one derived from the French *glose*, the other from the low Latin *glossa*.

No woman shall succeed in Salique land,
Which Salique land the French unjustly *glose*
To be the realm of France.

Hen. V. i. 2.

And on the cause and question now in hand,
Have *glos'd* but superficially.

Tro. & Cr. ii. 2.

Here is a matter worthy *glossyng*
Of Gammer Gurton's needle losunge.

Gammer Gurton, O. Pl. ii. 28.

Also to flatter. It seems to me, that this sense may be deduced from the other. Comments are usually made in a flattering style, extolling the merits, and extenuating the faults of the author. Skinner, however, derives it from *glejan*, Saxon; and *Lye* from *glæsen*, Icelandic.

— Why this it shall become

High-witted Tamora to *glose* with all. *Tū. Andr. iv. 4.*

He that no more must say is listen'd no more

Than he whom youth and ease have taught to *glose*.

Rich. II. ii. 1. — 419, b.

For well he could his *glosing* speeches frame
To such vain uses that him best became.

Spens. F. Q. III. viii. 14.

Whom *glosing* Juno, 'gainst her minde, with cost did entertaine.

Warner's Alb. Engl. I. 5. p. 17.

This word was used by Milton, and even later.

GLOZE, s. An interpretation; properly *gloss*, from *glossa*.

Now to plain dealing, lay these *gloves* by. *Love's L. L. iv. 3.*

— Now a vengeance of his new nose,

For bringing in any such uncustom'd *glose*.

New Customs, O. Pl. i. 258.

Also flattery, in this sense, from *glejan*, Saxon.

Mr. Todd calls it one of our oldest words.

And in extolling their beauties, they give more credite to their own glasses than men's *gloses*.

Euph. & his Engl. p. 75.

To *GLUT*. To swallow. *Engloutir*, French.

Though ev'ry drop of water swear against it,

And gape at wid'st to *glut* him.

Temp. i. 1.

Milton also has *glutted*, for swallowed. See *Johnson*.

In modern usage, satiety is always implied in *glutting*.

To *GNARL*. To snarl; *gnýpan*, Saxon.

For *gnarling* sorrow hath less pow'r to bite

The man that mocks at it, and sets it light.

Rich. II. i. 3.

Thus is the shepherd beaten from thy side,

And wolves are *gnarling* who shall gnaw thee first.

2 Hen. VI. iii. 1.

GNARLED. Knotted. Chaucer uses *gnarre* for a hard knot; applying it metaphorically in his description of the miller.

He was short shulder'd, brode, a thikke *gnarre*.

Prolog. to C. T. 551.

Thou rather with thy sharp and sulphurous bolt

Split'st the unweedgeable and *gnarled* oak,

Than the soft myrtle.

Meas. for Meas. ii. 2.

A kindred word, *gnarly*, is cited from an old play, entitled *Antonio's Revenge*, printed in 1602:

'Till, by degrees, the tough and *gnarly* trunk

Be riv'd in sunder.

To *GNARRE*. To snarl, or growl; of the same origin as *gnarl*.

At them he gan to reare his bristles strong,

And felly *gnarre*.

Spens. F. Q. I. v. 34.

Hot sparks and smells, that man and beast would choke,

The *gnarling* porter durst not whine for doubt.

Fairf. Tasso, iv. 8.

Cerberus is the object of description in both these passages.

GNAT, as a term of contempt, quasi wretch, or insect!

Like a grateful *gnat*, he will recommend your bounty to his succeeding post-boy. *Clitius's Whims. p. 118.*

Which visitation they (poore *gnats*) may properly tearme a plague. *Ib. p. 124.*

A *GNOFFE*. A churl, or brutish person. Coles has "*gnoff*, inurbanus." See also *Kersey's* and *Bailey's Dict.* Chaucer uses it; and Mr. Tyrwhitt, in his *Glossary*, quotes Urry as explaining it, "an old cuff, a miser;" but adds, "I know not upon what authority." Skinner has it in his older *Glossary*, "*Gnoff*, exp. avarus, credo ab A. S. *gnafan*, rodere, qui sc. prae avaritia etiam ossa ipsa, instar canum, arrodit."

There on a blocke my head was stricken off,

As Baptist's head for Herod, bloody *gnoffe*.

Mirror for Mag. p. 428.

Two ancient examples are cited in a comment on the Miller's Tale of Chaucer, published in London, in 1665. 12mo. which Mr. Todd has inserted in his *Illustrations of Chaucer*, p. 260.

GO BY, JERONIMO. An expression made almost proverbial, by the ridicule of contemporary writers. It was originally in Kyd's play called the *Spanish Tragedy*, which was a sequel to that called the *First Part of Jeronimo*; and was the common subject of ridicule to all the poets of the time. In the original these words are spoken by Hieronimo, or Jeronimo, to himself. Finding his application to the king improper at the moment, he says,

— Hieronimo, beware; go by, go by.

See O. Pl. iii. 190.

Shakespeare has ridiculed it in the induction to the *Taming of the Shrew*:

No, not a denier: Go by, Jeronimo. Ind. sc. 1.

Ben Jonson, in ridicule, calls the play itself by that name:

What new book have you there? what! *Go by, Hieronimo*?
— I, did you ever see it acted, it's not well peud! — Well peud! I would faine see all the poets of these times pen such another play as that was. Every Man in his II. i. 5.

Many other passages from the same play are there produced. In another drama also we find:

But if I were as you, I'd cry "Go by, Jeronimo, go by."
Shoemaker's Holiday, 1610. C b.

To satisfy curiosity to the utmost, both parts are republished in the third volume of Dodsley's *Old Plays*.

GOADE, or GOURDE. A name for a sort of false dice.

Faith, my lord, there are more, but I have learned but three sorts, the *goude*, the Fulham, and the stop-kater-tree.

Mons. D'Olive, F 3.

See **GOURD**.

GOD ILL, or DILD YOU. Corrupt forms of speech, commonly used instead of "God yield, or give you some advantage." See **YIELD**.

How do you, Sir? you are very well met; God 'ld you for your last company: I am very glad to see you.

As you like it, iii. 3.

Also *Ib.* v. 4.

In *Hamlet* it is printed *God 'ield you*, in the modern editions; but the old quarto has *good dild you*. *Hamlet*, iv. 5. So in *Sir John Oldcastle*: "Marry God *dild you*, dainty my dear." ii. 2. *Shakesp.* Suppl. ii. 295. And *Gammer Gurton*,

God dylde you, master mine. O. Pl. ii. 64.

Sylvester has it, very remarkably:

— Your painted cheeks and cies,
His cake is dough, *God dild you*, hee will nouce,
Hee leaves his sute, and this hee saith anon.

Du Bart. B. iv. *The Decay*.

But the phrase is often rightly spelt also. In the following passage the modern editions give it at length; but the folios of 1623 and 1632 have *God-eyld*:

— Herein I teach you

How you shall bid *God eyld* us for your pains,
And thank us for your trouble.

Macb. i. 6.

Dr. Johnson supposed *eyld* might be a corruption of shield; but erroneously, as *yield* is often found at length. We have it here also:

Tend me to-night two hours, I ask no more,
And the *gods yield you* for it.

Ant. & Cl. iv. 2.

God yelde you, Esau, with all my stomach.

Jacob & Esau, 1568.

Syr, quoth Guy, *God yelde* it you,
On this great gift you gave me now.

Sir Guy of Warre, bl. lett. A a 1.

God yeld you, Sir, said the deaf man, I will walke after the
rest. *Summary on Du Bartas*, sign. * 3 b.

Chaucer has it too, *Sumptuous Tale*, v. 7759.

GOD PAYS. A profane, though canting expression, much used at one time by disbanded soldiers and others, who thought they had a right to live upon the public charity. Ben Jonson's 12th Epigram gives a full detail of the practice, as employed by one whom he calls Lieutenant Shift, who, on every occasion, put off his creditors with this phrase:

To every cause he meets, this voice he brays,
His only answer is to all, *God pays*.

So also in his *Masque of Owls*:

Whom since they have stript away,
And left him *God to pay*.

It occurs also, as Mr. Gifford has shown, in another old play:

But there be some that bear a soldier's form,
That swear by him they never think upon;

Go swaggering up and down, from house to house,
Crying, *God pays*. *London. Prodigal*, ii. 3.

For this play, of which Mr. Maloné justly says, that one knows not which most to admire, the impudence of the printer in affixing Shakespeare's name to it, or the poet's negligence, in suffering such a piece to be imputed to him, see *Suppl. to Sh.* vol. ii. p. 449, &c.

GOD TOFORE, or GOD BEFORE; that is, God going before, assisting, guiding, or favouring. See **TOFORE**. In Chaucer it is in the older form, *God toforne*. *Rem. of the Rose*, 7294. *Tr. & Cress.* i. 1060.

Else, *God tofore*, myself may live to see

His tired corse lie toiling in his blood. *Cornelia*, O. Pl. ii. 268.

God before is twice in Shakespeare's *Hen. V.*:

— For, *God before*,

We'll chide this dauphin at his father's door.

i. 2.

My army but a weak and sickly guard;

Yet, *God before*, tell him we will come on.

iii. 6.

So here, in a still fuller form:

For in my skill his sound recoverie lies,
Doubt not thereof, if setting *God before*.

Mirr. for Magist. p. 543.

GOD YOU GOOD MORROW, for God give you a good morrow. An elliptical form.

By your leave, gentlemen, with all my heart to you, and *God you good morrow*.

B. Jon. Bart. Fair. i. 4.

So it is in the folio of 1640. Whalley's edition has merely "give you good morrow."

GODDARD. A kind of cup, or goblet, made with a cover or otherwise. In the *Introductio in Actum secundum*, subjoined to *Tancred and Gismunda*, which is, in fact, an account of the dumb show preceding each act, we find this description:

Lacrece entered, attended by a maiden of honour with a covered *goddard* of gold, and, drawing the curtains, she offereth unto Gismunda to taste thereof.

O. Pl. ii. 2-3.

So also:

A *goddard*, or an anniversary spice-bowl,

Drank off by th' gossips. *Guyton's Festive Notes*, iv. 5. p. 195.

I find no certain account of the origin of the name. *Goddard*, according to Camden, means *godly the cup*; and appears to have been a christening cup.

GOD-FATHER. The twelve men on a jury appear to have been, jocularly and commonly, called the god-fathers of the prisoner.

— Not I,

If you be such a one, Sir, I will leave you

To your god-fathers in law. Let twelve men work.

B. Jon. Devil's an Ass, v. 3.

I had rather see him remitted to the jail, and have his *tailor* god-fathers, good men and true, condemn him to the gallows.

Moor's Looking-glass, O. Pl. ix. 151.

This phrase being already current, makes the well known sarcasm of Gratiano more natural and easy :

In christ'ning thou shalt have two godfathers,
Had I been judge, thou shouldst have had *ten more*,
To bring thee to the gallows, not the font. *Merch. Ven.* iv. 1.

The impropriety of putting it into the mouth of a Venetian, who knew nothing of juries, was not then regarded.

GOD-PHARE. A godfather; literally a godly companion, from *God* and *phere*.

My god-phere was a Rabian or a Jew.

B. Jon. Tule of a Tub, iv. 1.

I do not recollect another example.

GOD'S BLESSING. "To go out of God's blessing into the warm sun," was a proverbial phrase for quitting a better for a worse situation. Ray has it, among proverbial phrases, "Out of God's blessing into the warm sun," to which he gives as equivalent, "Ab equis ad asinos." p. 192. Howell also has it, *Engl. Proverbs*, p. 5. col. a. and explains it, "from good to worse."

Pray God they bring us not, when all is done,
Out of God's blessing, into this warm sun.

Hurriant. Epig. ii. 56.

The proverb is reversed here :

Therefore if thou wilt follow my advice, and prosecute thine own determination, thou shalt come out of a warm sunne into God's blessing.

Euphys. 7. 3. b. Letter last.

I believe Dr. Johnson was right in supposing that an allusion to this saying was meant in *Hamlet*, when the King says to him,

How is it that the clouds still hang on you?

To which he answers,

No, my lord, I am too much i' the sun.

Hamlet i. 2.

Meaning, I am unfortunate, unblest, out of God's blessing.

GOD'S DYNES. A corrupt oath, the origin of which is obscure, and not worth inquiring.

God's dynes, I am an onion if I had not rather, &c.

Trial of Chivalry, Drama, 1605. C. 1.

GOD'S SANTIES, or SANTY. Apparently meant as an oath, by the health of God, "*santé*," but corrupted. Mr. Steevens has an excellent remark on the cause of such corruptions, which I shall not scruple to transcribe. "Perhaps it was once customary to swear by the *santé*; i. e. health of the Supreme Being. Oaths of such a turn are not unfrequent among our ancient writers. All, however, seem to have been so thoroughly convinced of the crime of profane swearing, that they were content to disguise their meaning by abbreviations, which were permitted silently to terminate in irremediable corruptions."

By God's *santies*, 'twill be a hard way to hit. *Mer. Ven.* ii. 2.

And,

Godes santie, pastyme my playfellow;

Are cited by Mr. Steevens from an old comedy, entitled, *The longer thou livest the more Fool thou art*, bl. lett. no date.

Gods *santy*, yonder come friers! I know them too.

Honest WK. O. Pl. iii. 361.

It is there conjectured by Mr. Steevens, that the original form before corruption was *God's sanctity*, or *God's saints*; either of which is sufficiently probable.

GOD-WIT. This bird, which is a species of snipe, (*Scolopax Bgeocephala*), was considered as an article of luxury in Ben Jonson's time.

— Your eating

Pheasant and god-wit here in London, haunting
The Globes and Mermaids! wedging in with lards
Still at the table.

B. Jon. Dec. an Ast. iii. 5.

That "ever famous doctor in physick," as he is called in his title page, Thomas Muffett, thus characterizes this bird :

Godwits are known to be a fenny fowl, living with worms about rivers' banks, and nothing sweet or wholesome, till they have been fatted at house with pure corn [which they would not eat!]; but a fit *godwit* is so fine and light meat, that noblemen (yea and merchants too, by your leave) stick not to buy them at four nobles a dozen.

Health's Improvement, p. 99.

A better naturalist tells us, that this species of snipe is subject to considerable variety, both in size and plumage; but that its weight is ordinarily from seven to twelve ounces, its length fifteen or sixteen inches. *Montagu's Ornithology*. According to Bewick, the godwit is still "much esteemed by epicures, as a great delicacy, and sells very high." *Brit. Birds*, ii. 79.

GOK'T. Stupified. Of the same origin as *goky*, which Skinner has, and derives from *gouch*, Teut. *stultus*, among other conjectures. It is the same as *gack*; whence *gawky*.

Nay, look how the man stands as he were *gokt*!

She's lost if you not haste away the party.

B. Jon. Magn. Lady, iii. 6.

These words are still current in provincial use. See GROSE.

GOLD, or GOLD-FLOWER. Cudweed. The *gnaphalium* Germanicum or Gallicum of Linneus; in English also called *mothwort*. See *Dodoens*, ch. lxi. Gerard says, "Golden mothwort is called of Dioscorides *Elichrysen*, &c.; in English gold-floure, golden mothwort." Drayton calls it *gold* only :

The crimson dandel flower, the blackbottle, and gold,
Which though esteem'd but weeds, yet for their dainty hues,
And for their scent not ill, they for this purpose chase.

Polyolb. xv. p. 946.

GOLLS. Hands, paws; a contemptuous expression. Skinner derives it very awkwardly from *wealban*, to wield, Saxon; reminding us of the common permutation of g and w. Mr. Todd proposes *γυζανον*; but we may venture to say that the etymology is as yet unknown. As a familiar, and rather low word, it is not likely to have had a learned origin.

Fy, Mr. Constable, what *golls* you have!

Is justice

So blind you cannot see to wash your hands?

B. & Pl. Coxcomb, Act i. p. 172.

Alas, how cold they are! poor *golls*, why dost not
Get thee a muff?

Id. Woman Hater, v. ac. last.

Well said, my divine deft Horace, bring the whorson detracting
slaves to the bar, make them hold up their spread *golls*.

B. Jon. Poetaster, v. 3.

Done; 'tis a lay; join *golls* out. Witness, Signior Fluellio.

Hon. W. O. Pl. iii. 368.

— Let me play the shepherd,

To save their throats from bleeding, and cut hers.

Trop. This is the *goll* shall do it. *Roaring Girl*, O. Pl. vi. 25.

See also O. Pl. xi. 163.

GOM. A man, a fellow; from *gomo*, or *guma*, a man, Anglo-Saxon. See *Junius*, in *German*.

A scourful *gom*! and at the first dash toe!

Widow, O. Pl. xii. 245.

It has been found in Pierce Ploughman, though not in Chaucer. See *Todd*, whose quotations prove that modern etymologists can write as idly as any of their predecessors.

GONE. A term in archery, when the arrow was shot beyond the mark.

Eechewing short, or *gone*, or eyther syde wyde.

Auch. Tozoph. p. 18. repr. ed.

The same term is still used in the game of bowls, when the bowl runs beyond the jack.

Gone was also the old form of *go*:

Do thou permit the chosen ten to *gone*
And aid the damsel.

Fairf. Tasso, v. 7.

In Chaucer it is very common.

GONGARIAN. Supposed to be a corruption of Hungarian, perhaps to make a more tremendous sound.

O base *Gongarian* wight, wilt thou the spigot wield?

Merr. W. F. i. 3.

The above is said to be a parody of a bombast line in some old play. *Gongarian* is the reading of the oldest quarto of Shakespeare, for which the subsequent editions read *Hungarian*; but if it was *Gongarian* in the old play, that ought certainly to be preferred, for the allusion's sake. See **HUNGARIAN**.

GOOD DEED. A species of asseveration, as "in very deed," &c.; variations of the common form in *deed*.

— Yet, *good deed*, Leontes,

I love thee not a jar o' the clock behind
What lady she her lord.

Wint. Tale, i. 2.

The second folio reads *good heed*, which is surely wrong, though approved by Mr. Tyrwhitt. Warburton evidently was ignorant of the old reading. Mr. Steevens says that this expression is used by Lord Surrey, Sir John Hayward, and G. Gascoigne; but he gives no passage from any of them, and I have not found one.

GOOD DEN. Form of salutation, meaning "good even." See **DEN**.

GOODLYNED. Beauty, goodness; *hed* being the old termination equivalent to *ness*.

And pleased with that seeming *goodlyhed*,
Unwares the hidden hook with baite I swallowed.

Spens. F. Q. III. ii. 38.

GOOD-NIGHTS. A species of minor poem of the ballad kind; some were also called *fancies*.

And sung those tunes to the over scutched huswives that he heard the carmen whistle, and sware they were his *fancies*, or his *goodnights*.

2 Hen. IV. iii. 2.

It is very true, as Mr. Steevens says, that one of Gascoigne's poems, among his *Flowers*, is called his *Good-night*; but that is nothing to his purpose, as it is not a ballad, but a very serious poem, in Alexandrines, directing pious meditations and prayers before going to rest. The preceding poem is his *Good-morrow*, which is also devotional; so that this is no illustration of Falstaff's "fancies and good-nights." But **FANCIES** we have. See that word.

GOOD YEAR. Exclamation. See **GOUJERE**. But *good year* is sometimes written when *goujere* is plainly meant. Thus:

Knavery? No, as God judge me, my lord, not guiltie;
The *good year* of all the knaverie and knaves to [to] me.

Harringt. Apol. for Aj. M. 6.

GOOSE. A cant term for a particular symptom in the *lues tenebra*.

He had belike some private dealings with her, and there got a *goose*. *Comp.* I would he had got two.

Webster's Cure for a Cuckold, 1661. F.

See **WINCHESTER GOOSE**.

A *tailor's goose* was, and I believe still is, a jocular name for his smoothing or pressing iron; probably from its being often roasting before the fire.

Come in, taylor; here you may roast your *goose*. *Mach.* ii. 3.

Here is a taylor, but to tell would tyre one,
Which is most *goose*, hee, or his pressing iron.

Mic. Ant. Angl. in *Xs. Prince*, p. 30.

GORBELLY, or GORBELLIED. A person having a large paunch. The conjectures on its derivation are various; *gor* is by Skinner supposed to be made from the Saxon *zope*, corruption; or *zop*, dung. Junius mentions, that *gor* is an intensive particle in Welch, implying excess or magnitude; and his editor, Lye, that *gior*, in Icelandic, means voracious. Dr. Johnson inclines to think it a contraction of *gorman*, or *gormand*. Most of these conjectures may be traced to Menage on *Gourmand*. To these we may add, that in the old romance language *gorre* meant a *son*. See *Roquefort*.

Hang ye *gorbellied* knaves, are ye undone? *1 Hen. IV.* ii. 2.

The belching *gorbellied* hath well nigh killed me; I am shot out of doors finely.

Lingua, O. Pl. v. 213.

O 'tis an unconscionable *gorbellied* volume, bigger bulked than a Dutch boy.

Nash's Hare w. you to Saffron Walden, cit. St.

Some of your *gorbellied* country chuffies have cast themselves into their frieze jenkins, with great tin buttons silver'd o'er.

Holiday's Technogamia, C.

GORGE. To bear full gorge. This was said of a hawk when she was full-fed, and refused the lure.

No *goake* prevails, shee will not yeeld to night,
No lure will cause her stoop, she *bears full gorge*.

T. Watson, Sonnet 47.

GORSE, or GOSS. Furze; a Saxon word. It cannot properly be called obsolete, being fully retained in provincial use. Shakespeare has distinguished *furze* and *gorse*. Mr. Tollet says the latter is the same properly as *whins*, a lower species, growing only on wet grounds; and Minshew, in his *Dictionary*, at the word *gorse* refers the reader to *whins*.

Tooth'd briers, sharp *furzes*, pricking *goss* and thorns.

Tempest, iv. 1.

With worthless *gorse* that yearly fruitless dies.

Cornelia, O. Pl. ii. 243.

Mr. Crabbe has given new life to the word, by using it in one of his poems, where it will not be forgotten. See *Todd*.

GOSSAMER, or GOSSAMOUR; from the French *gossampine*, the cotton tree, which is from *gossipium*; properly, therefore, cotton wool. Also any light downy matter, such as the flying seeds of thistles and other plants. Now used not unfrequently in poetry to signify the long floating cobwebs seen in fine weather in the air. In the following passage it seems to have the original sense:

— And my batles like pits

To fall into; from whence we will come forth,
And roll us dry in *gossamour* and roses.

B. Jons. Alch. ii. 2.

— Quits fill'd high

With *gossamore* and roses, cannot yield
The body soft repose, the mind kept waking
With anguish and affliction. *Musing. Maid of Honour*, iii. 1.

Hadst thou been ought but *gossamer*, feathers, air,
So many fathoms down precipitating
Thou'ldst shiver'd like an egg.

Leer, iv. 3.

In the following lines it is certainly used either in the second or third sense; most probably the latter:

A lover may bestride the *gossamour*
That idles in the wanton summer air,
And yet not fall. *Rom. & Jul. ii. 6.*

Here it is indubitably in the third sense;

By the bright tresses of my mistress's hair,
Fine as Arachne's web, or *goshemere*;
Whose curls, when garnish'd with their dressing, shew
Like that thine vapour when 'tis pearl'd with dew.

Nubia's Hannibal & Scipio, B. 1.

In one place I find it corrupted to *gothsemy*, but still used in the last sense:

— I shall unravel
The clew of my misfortunes in small threads
Thin spun, as is the subtil *gothsemy*.

Lady Alimony, D. 2. 1659.

Gossin, now corrupted to *gossip*, properly signified a relation, or sponsor in baptism; all of whom were to each other, and to the parents, *God sibs*; that is, *sib*, or related, by means of religion. Gobjibbe, Saxon. Mr. Todd has found it also in the intermediate state of *Godsib*. From the intimacy often subsisting between such persons, it came also to mean a familiar acquaintance.

Our Christian ancestors understanding a spiritual affinity to grow between the parents, and such as undertakes for the child at baptism, called each other by the name of *Godsib*, that is, of kin together through God: and the child in like manner called such his godfathers and godmothers. *Versetgan, p. 223.*

One mother, when as her foolhardy child
Did come too near, and with his talans play,
Half dead through feare he little habe rery'd,
And to her *gossits* gan in counsell say. *Spens. F. Q. I. xii. 11.*

Neighbour ape, and my *gossip* eke beside,
Both two sure hands in friendship to be ty'd.

Moth. Hubbard's Tale, v. 53.

As the word, in its usual form, is by no means obsolete, for other senses and examples, see *Todd*.

Gossip, *v. n.* To act as a *gossip*, to stand sponsor to any one in giving a name.

— With a world
Of pretty, fond, adoptious christendoms,
That blinking Cupid *gossips*. *All's W. i. 1.*
See in **CHRISTENDOM**.

GOJERE. The French disease; from *gouge*, French, a soldier's trull. Often used in exclamations, instead of the coarser word.

We must give folks leave to prate: what the *gojere*?
Mer. W. W. i. 4.

The quarto has *good-ier*.
The *gojeres* shall devour their flesh and fell,
Ere they shall make us weep. *Lear, v. 3.*

This expression, however, soon became obscure, its origin not being generally known; and was corrupted to the *good year*, a very opposite form of exclamation. Even in the passage last cited, where its sense is well confirmed by the context, the folios have "the *good yeeres* shall devour;" and the old quarto, "the *good* shall devour," where *yeeres* seems to have been dropped at the press. In *Much Ado about Nothing*, i. 3. the quarto reads, "what the *good yere*, my lord." In *2 Hen. IV.* ii. 4. the quarto has, "what the *good yere*;" and the folio agrees in both places. So here,

And sith it never had done so before,
He marvels what the *good yere* now should aile him.

Harringt. Aristot. xlii. 46.

Let her, a *good yeere*, weep, and sigh, and ravye.

Aminta, by Matthews, D. 4. b.

So completely was it misunderstood, that it was translated accordingly:

O sir, you are as welcome as the *good yeere* [los buenos anos.]
Minsh. Span. Dialog. 3d. p. 18.

See **GOOD YEAR**.

GOUNG. An old word for dung.

No man shall bury any dung, or *goung*, within the liberties of this city, under paine of forty shilling.

Stowe's London, ed. 1633. p. 666.

GOUNG-FARMER, from the above; the same as *jakes-farmer*.

A GOURD. A species of false dice; probably bored internally, with a cavity left, which in the fullams was filled with lead, or some heavy matter, to give a bias; and these were named in allusion to a *gourd*, which is scooped out. This is Capell's conjecture, and is not improbable. Other false dice were called **HIGH MEN** and **LOW MEN**. They are all alluded to in the following rant of Pistol:

Let vultures gripe thy guts! for *gourd* and *fullam* holds,
And *high* and *low* beguiles the rich and poor. *Mer. W. W. i. 3.*
What false dyse use they? as dyse stopp'd with quicksilver
and heares, dyse of vantage, flattes, *gourds*, to chop and change
when they liste. *Asch. Toph. p. 50. new ed.*

Nay, looke you heare, heare's one that for his bones is prettily
stuf't. Heros fullams and *gourds*; heeres tall men and low men.

Nobody & Somebody, sign. 1. 9.

And thy dry bones can reach at nothing now
But *gourds* or nine-pins; pray go fetch a trencher, go.

B. & Fl. Scornful Lady, iv. p. 341.

Mr. Symphon says, "There is no such word that I know as *gourds*. Our poets must certainly have wrote *coggs*; i. e. hard, dry, tough pieces of wood, which are called the teeth of a mill-wheel." The absurdity of the reason given, why dry pieces of wood should be called *coggs*, is curious; and the whole shows how rash conjectural criticism is, when the language of the author criticized is very imperfectly understood.

GOURMANDIZE. Gluttony, greediness. *Gourmandise*, French.

That with fell claws full of fierce *gourmandize*.

Spens. F. Q. VI. x. 34.

They make of Lacedemon (whence *gourmandize*, drunkenness, luxury, dissolutiōn, avarice, envy, and ambition were banished, as Plutarch sheweth in the life of Læcurus) a disorder'd city. *Summary of Dabartes, ii. 34.*

GOUT. A drop. *Goutte*, French. The English word, in this sense, must, I conceive, be pronounced like the French.

— I see thee still,
And on thy blade and dudgeon *gouts* of blood,
Which was not so before. *Macb. ii. 1.*

Dr. Farmer, in a note on this passage, says that *gouts*, for drops, is frequent in old English. It is a pity that he did not give an example or two, as no one has yet been found. It is certain that, corrupted to *guttles*, it was very common in heraldry, as may be seen abundantly in Holme's *Acad. of Arm.* B. i. ch. 6. Mr. Stevens says it was used in falconry also, for the spots on a hawk.

GRAAL, or **GRAYLE**. A broad open dish, something like a terrine (or tureen, as it is commonly written). A word adopted from the old French romance language. See *Roquefort*. The *saint-graal*, or holy vessel of this kind, was supposed to have been the

vessel in which the paschal lamb was placed, at our Saviour's last supper before his passion; and to have been brought to England by Joseph of Arimathea, who had sanctified it further, by receiving in it some of the sacred blood, when he prepared the body for interment.

Hither came Joseph of Arimathey,
Who brought with him the holy grayle they say,
And preach'd the truth but since it greatly did decay.

Spent. F. Q. II. x. 53.

This sacred relic remained in England for one or two generations, and then, I know not how, was missing, and became the great object of research to knights-errant of all nations. In the *Historie of Prince Arthur*, we find Sir Galahad destined to achieve that great adventure, to whom, says the legend, it was described miraculously by the Saviour himself: "This is, said hee, the holy dish wherein I eate the lambe, on Sher-Thursday—therefore thou must goe hence, and beare with thee this holy vessell." Part iii. ch. 101.

When Merlin, the magician, prepared the round table at Carduel, he left a vacant place for the Saint Graal. This is related in the old romance of *Merlin*. A further account of the adventures to which it gave occasion, is contained in the old French or Latin romance, the full title of which is, "L'Histoire, ou le Roman du Saint Gréal, qui est le fondement et le premier de la Table Ronde; le quel traite de plusieurs matiers recreatives, ensemble la queste du dict Saint Gréal, faite par Lancelot, Galaad, Boort, et Perceval, qui est le dernier livre de la Table Ronde; translâté du Latin en rime Françoisse, et de rime en prose." It appears that this romance was first written in Latin verse, towards the end of the twelfth century; was translated into Latin prose in the thirteenth, and finally into French prose by Gualtier Map, or Mapes. It was first printed in French prose in 1516, in two volumes folio, and afterwards in 1523; but both editions are so rare, that this is accounted the scarcest of all the romances of the Round Table. In Dunlop's valuable *History of Fiction*, vol. i. p. 221. is given an abstract of this curious romance of superstition, which is followed by those others which pursued the subject of the quest of the Saint Graal; namely, *Perceval, Lancelot du Lac, Meliadus, Tristan, Ysaie le Triste, Arthur*, and some others. Barbasan has given an extract from the *Sangreal* in French verse: and T. Warton found a fragment of a metrical English version of 40,000 lines in English, by Thomas Lonelich; so, at least, he is quoted by Mr. Dunlop, but I have not been able to find the passage.

From the similarity of the words *Saint Gréal* and *sang réel*, much confusion has been made by authors; as if the real blood of Christ was the object of the quest, not the vessel which had contained it. T. Warton himself was under this mistake, when he wrote the first volume of his *Observations on Spenser*, p. 49: but corrected it afterwards, vol. ii. p. 287. Even Rabelais appears to have confounded these matters, where he says, "La aussi nous dist estre ung flasque de *sang gréal*, chose divine, et à peu de gens congneue." L. v. ch. 10. Where also his annotator falls into the same error; though he

adds, "*Saint graal*, autre relique, est un plat précieux."

But we have not yet done with this marvellous relic. It appeared at Genoa, in 1101, as a present from Baldwin, king of Jerusalem, having been found at the capture of Cæsarea. At Genoa it was kept, in spite of our claims through Joseph of Arimathea, and there venerated and shown, as a most sacred relic, by the name of *sacro catino*; till the self-appointed king of Italy, Buonaparte, transported it to the Imperial Library at Paris. It is of a singular shape, hexagonal, three French inches in height, and twelve in diameter. It was long supposed to be formed of a single emerald, by miracle also; but is now ascertained to be of a greenish glass, but probably antique. See an account of it, by M. Millin, the antiquary, in the *Esprit des Journaux*, Avril, 1807, p. 139—153. Whether it is now restored to Genoa, or remains at Paris, I have not been able to ascertain. There is an account of it, with a figure, in some descriptions of Genoa, and particularly in one which I have, entitled, "Description des Beautés de Gènes, et de ses Environs." Genoa, 1781. M. Millin quotes a Genoese work, which gives a pretended history of it, from the very time of our Lord's last passover; and he refers to a figure of it, published in the *Magazin Encyclopédique*, probably of the same year, 1807. It was deposited in the Cabinet of Antiques, in the Imperial Library, Nov. 20, 1806, by order of the then emperor.

GRACE AT MEAT was often said in metre, in the time of Shakespeare, &c.

I think thou never wast where grace was said. No? a dozen times at least. What, in metre? *Meas. for Meas. i. 2.*

In the play of *Timon*, there is an instance of a metrical grace said by Apemantus. Act i. sc. 2.

Dr. Johnson says that metrical graces are to be found in the Primers; but I have not met any that contained them.

GRACE, TO TAKE HEART OF GRACE. To take courage from indulgence. So, at least, I conceive the phrase should be written and interpreted, though it is disfigured in the following passage:

And with that she drinking delivered me the glasse, I now taking heart at grace to see her so gaudesome, as merlie as I could, pledged her in this manner. *Euph. & his Engl. H. 2. b.*

Those who use it so, seem to have derived it from a horse, or some other animal, thriving and growing strong at grass.

I find it in this form elsewhere:

But being strong, and also stoutly man'd,
Er'n by our losses they gate heart of grace,
And we declining saw what fortune was.

Higins in Mirr. Mag. p. 480.

See HEART OF GRACE.

GRACIOUS. Graceful, or beautiful.

There was not such a gracious creature born. *K. John, iii. 4.*

From the sequel of the speech, it appears that, having only seen him so gracious, Constance expected not to recognise her son again, when disfigured by grief. In her next speech she says,

Grief—remembers me of all his gracious parts. *Ibid.*

And more wealth than faults.—Why that word makes the faults gracious. *Two Gent. Fer. iii. 1.*

Do you know Dr. Plasterface? By this curd, he's the most exquisite in forging of veins, sprightening of eyes, &c. that ever made an old lady *gracious* by torch-light.

Malcontent, O. Pl. iv. 46.

See also O. Pl. v. 126.

Mr. Todd cites Bishop Hurd for it; but that passage relates not to external beauty, but elegance of language. Mr. Malone's explanation of "my *gracious* silence," in *Coriolanus*, ii. 1. is certainly right; it means, "my beautiful silence," or "my silent beauty."

GRAILE. Gravel, small pebbles. Dr. Johnson derives it from *grêle*, hail, French.

And lying down upon the sandy *graille*,
Drook of the stream as clear as christall glins.

Spens. F. Q. I. vii. 6.

Its meaning is not so clear in the following lines:

Nor yet the delight, that comes to the sight,
To see how it [the ale] flowers and mingles in *graille*.

Ritson's Songs, ii. p. 65. ed. Park.

Mr. Park conjectures that it means, "in small particles;" but this is not quite satisfactory.

GRAILE, or GRAYLE. Corrupted from *gradual*. *Gradualis*, Latin. An ecclesiastical book, used in the Romish church, containing certain parts of the service of the mass, the hymns called *gradules*, or *graduals*, &c. Every parish church was to have "a legend, an antiphonary, a *grayle*, and a psalter." *Const. Eccles.* It ought to contain, "The office for sprinkling holy water, the beginnings of the masses, the offices of *kyrie*, the *gloria* in excelsis, the *gradales*, or what is gradually sung after the epistles," &c. *Gutch. Coll. Curios.* i. 166.

In Skelton find:

The peacock so proud,
Because his voice is loud,
He shall sing the *grayle*.

Ph. Sparrow, p. 227. repr.

That is, says Warton, "He shall sing that part of the service which is called the *grayle*, or *graduale*." He adds, "Among the furniture given to the chapel of Trin. Coll. Oxon. by the founder, mention is made of four *grayles* of parchment ligned with gold." *Observations on Fairy Queen*, vol. ii. p. 289.

GRAMERCY. Many thanks, much obliged; a form of returning thanks, contracted from *grand merci*, Fr. In the second volume of Lacombe's *Dict. du Vieux Langage*, we find it in the form of *gramaci*, which he explains *grand merci*. This is among the words in the Supplement. *Grand mercy* occurs at length in Chaucer's *Cant. Tales*.

God bless your worship.—*Gramercy*, wouldest thou ought with me?

Mer. Ven. ii. 2.

Be it so, Titus; and *gramercy* too.

Titus Andr. Act i. last line.

See Hawkins's *Origin of the Drama*, vol. iii. p. 269.

Gramercy horse was also a very common exclamation, and proverbial; not only when a horse was really in question, but even on other occasions, in allusion to that original use; as here:

He's gon. *Gramercy horse!*

Wilson's Inconstant Lady,
p. 45. first printed, Oxon. 1614.

No mention had there been made of any thing more than horse-play, and coltish tricks of men. So also *gramercy charme*, in the following lines:

But though the shield brake not, *gramercy charme*,
Yet underneath the shield it stound his arme.

Harrington. Ariosto, xxxvi. 54.

Gramercy charme, means, thanks to the charm that secured it. Hence too the phrase of getting any thing for *gramercy*, which meant getting it for thanks, or for nothing.

Paying very litle for them, yea mooste commonlye getting them for *gramercy*.

Robinson's More's Utopia, N 3.

Thus, a thing not worth *gramercy*, means not worth thanks:

No ladies lead such lives. *M. Some few upon necessity*,
perhaps, but that's not worth *gramercy*.

Jovial Crew, O. Pl. x. 412.

It appears sometimes in the plural form:

Gramercies, Tranio, well dost thou advise. *Tam. of Shr.* i. 1.

Chaucer has it in the original form:

Grand mercy, lord, God thank it you (quod she)
That ye han saved me my children dere. *Clerke's Tale*, 8964.

GRAND-GUARD. A piece of armour for a knight on horseback.

Arc. You care not for a *grand-guard*?

Pal. No, we will use no horses, I perceive

You would fain be at that fight.

Two Noble K. iii. 6.

I cannot find it explained in Grose on *Ancient Armour*; nor in that treasury of lost notices, *Holme's Academy*. It should be in the MS. continuation, but is not.

It was probably a gorget, or something like it, made to hang over the body-arms, and easily put on or off, since we find it separately carried, with the helmet, &c.

The one bare his helmet, the second his *grau-guard*.

Holinsh. p. 680. as cited by Steevens.

Heywood seems to have used *guard* alone, in the same sense:

His sword, spurs, armour, *guard*, pavilion.

Iron Age.

GRAPLE, for grapple, which, as a substantive, means any strong hook by which things are seized and held, as ships to each other in boarding. See *Todd* in *Grapple*.

Ambition outsearcheth to glorie the greece,

The stair to estate, the *grapple* of grace. *Mirr. for Mag.* p. 84.

That is, "the strong hold upon favour."

GRATILLITY. Supposed to be put for *gratuity*, in a burlesque passage of *Twelfth Night*. See *IMPETICOS*.

GRAVE MAURICE. The customary title given to Prince Maurice of Nassau in England; *grave* being a German title of nobility, as *landgrave*, *margrave*, *palsgrave*, &c. Minshew says, "A *grave*, a nobleman of the low countries, B. *grave*, *græf*: L. *comes*, *regulus*, *prefectus*." Again, under *Grave*: "Grave, or greve (*gravius*, *præpositus*), is a word of power and authority, signifying as much as dominus, or prefectus, and in the low Dutch country they call *graves*." There is still in Whitechapel, or was very lately, an alehouse, styled *The Old Grave Maurice*, the sign of which was the head of that prince.

Upon St. Thomas's day, the *palsgrave* and *Grave Maurice* were elected knights of the garter, and the 27th of December the *palsgrave* was betrothed to the lady Elizabeth. On Sunday the 7th of February, the *palsgrave* in person was installed knight of the garter at Windsor, and at the same time was *Grave Maurice* installed by his deputy Count Lodowick of Nassau.

Baker's Chronicle, An. 1619.

Helps the king to a subject that may live to take *Grave Maurice* prisoner, and that was more good to the state than a thousand such as you are ever like to do.

B. & Fl. Love's Cure, i. 2. (said by a Spaniard.)

You may then discourse how honourably your *grave* used you;
(observe that you call *Grave Maurice* your grave).

Decker, Gul's Hornb. Chap. v.

The note of Mr. Seward on the passage from *Love's Cure*, is very entertaining, and a curious specimen of that gentleman's editorial talents. He prints it "grave Maurice," in the text, and thus annotates upon it: "Grave is printed in the last editions with a great letter, and in *italics*, as if it were a proper name; whereas it is an *epithet* only, and characteristic of *Prince Maurice* of Nassau, who, after performing great actions against the Spaniards, is said to have *dy'd of grief*, on account of the siege of Breda." Thus, *grave Maurice* meant *melancholy Maurice*!! However *grave* he might be, this note, I think, would make him smile!

TO GRAVE. To bury.

Have felt the worst of death's destroying wound,
And lie full low, *grav'd* in the hollow ground. *Rich. II. iii. 2.*
Do you damn others, and let this damn you,
And ditch *grave* you all. *Tim. of Ath. iv. 3.*
Cinders, think'st thou, mind this, or *grav'd* ghosts?
Lord Surrey, 4th Æn.

GRAVES. Sometimes written for *greaves*, as here:

The tushes, cushions, and the *graves*, staff, pensell, baizes all.
Warner's Ath. Engl. xii. ch. 69.

Hence this has been supported, as the true reading,
in the following lines of Shakespeare:

Turning your books to *graves*, your ink to blood,
You pens to lances, and your tongue divine
To a loud trumpet, and a point of war. *2 Hen. IV. iv. 1.*

This is the reading of the folios. Warburton and Capell would read *glaires*, or swords; but, as it is not easy to determine whether books bear more resemblance to *greaves*, or to swords, the point cannot easily be settled.

GRAY. A badger. In Ray's *Dictionariolum* we have,
"A badger, brock or *gray*, melis, taxus."

'Twas not thy sport to chase a silly hare,
Stagge, bucke, foxe, wild-cat, or the limping *gray*,
But armies, marquesses, *graves*, counts, dukes, kings,
Archduchesses and such heroicke things.

R. Markham in Cens. Lit. ix. 257.

Why he calls it the *limping gray*, see in **BADGER**.

To pitch the bar, to throw the weighty sledge,

To dance with Phillis all the holiday;

To hunt, by day the fox, by night the *gray*.

Poems by A. W. in Dawson, repr. 1816. vol. ii. p. 69.

TO GREASE IN THE FIST. To bribe.

Did you not *grease* the sealers of Leadenhall thoroughly in the
fist, they would never be sealed, but turned away.

Greene's Quip, &c. Harl. Misc. v. 411.

Dryden has used *grease* in the same sense, without
adding the fist. See **Todd**.

A GREAVE, or GREVE, s. A tree, bough, grove.
Skinner. From *græf*, a grove, Saxon. It evidently
means a tree in the following passage:

Then is it best, said he, that ye doe leave

Your treasure here in some security,

Either fast closed in some hollow *greave*,

Or buried in the ground from jeopardy.

Spens. F. Q. III. x. 42.

Mr. Todd explains it *groove* in that place.

Also a bough:

Yet when there haps a honey fall,

We'll lick the syrup't leaves;

And tell the bees, that theirs is gall

To that upon the *greaves*. *Drynt. Quest of Cynthia, ii. 685.*

212

As we behold a swarming cat of bees

In a swoll cluster to some branch to cleave;

Thus do they hang in branches on the trees,

Pressing each plant, and loading ev'ry *greave*.

Drayt. Birth of Moses, iv. 1587.

A grove:

Yet when she fled into that covert *greave*,

He her not finding, both them thus high dead did leave.

Spens. F. Q. VI. ii. 43.

GREE. Kindness, satisfaction; from *gré*, French.

To her unkes present of his service seeme,

Which she accepts with thanks and goodly *gree*.

Spens. F. Q. I. v. 16.

Receive in *gree* these tears, O Lord most good.

Fairf. Tasso, iii. 8.

There soon as he can kiss his hand in *gree*

Or with good grace bow it below the knee. *Hall's Sat. iv. 2.*

Yet take in *gree* whatever do befall.

Drayt. Ecl. 5. vol. iv. p. 1411.

TO 'GREE. An abbreviation for *agree*.

The moe the stronger, if they 'gree in one.

Ferrez & Porrez, O. Pl. i. 117.

And doe not see how much they must defalke

Of their accounts, to smake them *gree* with ours.

Daniel, Philotas, p. 195.

GREECE. A hart, capon, &c. of *Greece*, meant a fat
one; it seems, therefore, that it should be of *grease*,
from *graisse*, French; and so Percy explains it:

Then went they down into a laund,

These noble archers there;

Eche of them slew a hart of *greece*,

The best that they could see.

Song of Adam Bell,

P. III. v. 29. Percy's Rel. i. 374.

A hart of *greece* is mentioned in a popular rhyme
commemorative of the following tradition. In 1333
or 4, it is said, a hart was run from Whinfield Park,
in Westmoreland, to Red Kirk, in Scotland, and
back again. The dog and hart both died of fatigue
near a tree in the park, now called Hartshorn Tree,
on each side of a wall, which the hart leaped by his
last effort of strength. The dog's name was *Hercules*,
as appears by the rhyme, which is this simple
one:

Hercules kill'd hart of *greece*,

And hart of *greece* kill'd Hercules.

See Clarke's *Survey of the Lakes*, B. i. ch. 1. That
author vouches for the truth of the story.

Whether some punning connexion did not origi-
nally subsist between this, and taking "heart (or
hart) of grace," I do not venture to pronounce.

At the coronation feast of Elizabeth of York,
queen of Henry VII., among other dishes, were
"capons of high *greece*." *Ives's Select Papers.*

GREEK. As merry as a Greek. *Prov.* The Greeks
were proverbially spoken of by the Romans, as fond
of good living and free potations; and they used the
term *gracori*, for to indulge in these articles. Hence
we also took the name of a Greek for a jovial fellow,
which ignorance has since corrupted into *grig*; saying
"as merry as a *grig*," instead of "as a Greek."

I swear to you I think Helen loves him better than Paris.
Then she's a merry Greek indeed. *Tro. & Cress. i. 2.*

Again:

A woful Cressid 'mougst the merry Greeks.

Id. iv. 4.

Go home, and tell the merry Greeks that sent you,

Ilum shall burn, &c.

B. & Fl. Woman's Prize, ii. 2.

Drunkards, says Prynne, are called,
Open, libéral, or free housekeepers, *merry Greeks*, and such
like stiles and titles. *Health's Sicknesses*, fol. B 2. b.

We read, however, of one who was

A true Trojan, and a mad merry *grig*, though no Greek.

Barn. Journ. (1890) i. p. 34.

GREEN. Inexperienced, unskilful; applied to such a person as is still termed a *green-horn*, or in the universities a *fresh-man*.

How *green* you are, and fresh in this old world. *K. John*, iii. 4.

Besides, the knave is handsome, young; and hath all these requisites in him that folly and *green* minds look after.

Othell, ii. 1.

Thus also,

GREENLY. Unskilfully.

— And we have done but *greenly*,

In huggen-muggen to inter him.

Hamlet, iv. 5.

GREEN-GOOSE FAIR, or GOOSE-FAIR. A fair still held at Stratford-le-Bow, near London, on Thursday in Whitsun week, and so named because *green*, or young *geese*, were a favourite article of festivity at it.

And march in a tawney coat, with one sleeve, to *goose-fair*.

B. Jon's Poetast, iii. 4.

At Islington, and *green-goose* fair, and sip a zealous glass of wine.

Glaphorne's Wit in a Constable.

GREENSLEEVES. An old popular ballad; and, by the manner in which it is usually mentioned, evidently of the amorous kind. It was entered on the books of the Stationers' Company, in Sept. 1580. Mr. Ellis published a ballad of *Greensleeves*, from an old miscellany of the date of 1584, near the time of the above entry. *Specim.* iii. p. 327. Sir J. Hawkins recovered the tune, which is in his Appendix, No. 21. The song begins thus:

Greensleeves was all my joy,
Greensleeves was my delight,
Greensleeves was my hart of gold,
And who but *Lady Greensleeves*.

This burden is repeated after every verse. But, assuredly, there was a song of *Greensleeves* still older; for the title of this is, "A new courtly Sonnet of the *Lady Greensleeves*, to the new tune of *Greensleeves*."

But they do no more adhere, and keep place together, than the hundredth psalm to the tune of *green-sleeves*. *Mer. W. W.* ii. 1.

Let the sky rain potatoes, let it thunder to the tune of *greensleeves*, hail kissing counfits, and snow eringoes, let there come a tempest of provocation, I will shelter here.

Id. v. 5.

Shall we seek virtue in a satin gown,
Embroider'd virtue? Faith in a curl'd feather?
And set our credits to the tune of *greensleeves*?

B. & Fl. Loyal Subj. iii. 2.

The tune was still a country dance in Prior's time:

Old Madge bewitch'd at sixty-one
Calls for *greensleeves*, and jumping Joan. *Alma*, Canto 2d.

The character of *Lady Greensleeves*, I fear, is rather suspicious; for *green* was a colour long assumed by loose women. When two ladies are to be equipped for that service, it is said,

Unslut, take them in, open thy wardrobe, and fit them to their calling. *Green* gowns, crimson petticoats; *green* women, my lord mayor's *green* women! guests of the game, true breed.

B. Jon's Barth. Fair, iv. 3.

Afterwards the same kind of guests are called "the *green* gamsters that come here." Act v. sc. 3.

The favourite ballad of "Old Kingsborough, of the Isle of Sky," beginning "*Green sleeves*, and pudding pies," appears to have been only a Jacobite parody of the older song; of which, perhaps, the burden was similar. *Boswell's Journal*, p. 319.

GRESE, or GREEZE. See **GRICE**.

GREESINGS. Steps; from the same origin as *grice*. When Christ refused to perform a miracle, to descend

from the pinnacle of the temple, Latimer gives this reason for it:

It is no time now to shew any miracles: there is another way to goe downe, by *greasings*. *Sermons*, fol. 72. b.

See **GRICE**.

To GREET. To cry out, to make lamentation. See *Greet*, in *Todd*.

Tell me, good Hobbino! what gars thee *greet*?

Spens. Shep. Kal. Apr. 1. 1.

Dare I profane so irreligious be

To *greet*, or grieve her sweet euthanasay.

B. Jon's Underwoods, vol. vii. p. 30. Whalley.

Say, shepherd's boy, what makes thee *greet* so sore?

Hrydgel's Excerpta Tudoriana, p. 41.

GREGORIAN. A species of wig, or head of false hair. "A cap of hair; so called from one Gregory, a barber in the Strand, that first made them in England." *Bloom's Glossographia*. Aubrey says that this "*Gregorie*, the famous peruke-maker," near the west door, with an inscription in rhyme. *Letters from the Bodleian*, vol. ii. p. 360. Cotgrave, under *Perruque*, has, "A periwig, a *Gregorian*." We find there that *perruque* originally meant "a tuft of hair." A wig was *une fausse perruque*.

Some think that thou dost use that new found knack,

Excusable to such as hayre do lack,

A quaint *Gregorian* to thy head to bind.

Harringt. Epigr. iii. 32.

Who pulling a little downe his *Gregorian*, which was displac't a little by haste taking off his beaver, sharpening his peake, and erecting his distended mouchats, proceeded in this answer.

Honest Ghoul, &c. 1658. p. 46.

Coles' *Dict.* has, "A *Gregorian* [a cap of hair], *capillamentum*."

He cannot be a cuckold that wears a *Gregorian*, for a perri-wig will never fit such a head.

Gesta Grayorum, Part ii. 65. *Nich. Progr.* vol. ii.

GRESKO. A game at cards.

One of them was my pretence, Mr. Quicksilver here; and, when he had two years to serve, kept his whore and his hunting nag; would play his hundred pounds at *gresco* or *primero*, as familiarly (and all o' my purse) as any bright piece of crimson on 'em all.

Eastward Ho! O. Pl. iv. 273.

GRESHAM. A pretended astrologer, one of the associates of the infamous Mrs. Turner, who would probably have been hanged with her, had he not fortunately had a bad constitution, which carried him off before things came to that extremity. Wilson calls him "a rotten engine." He is mentioned with Bretnor, Foreman, and other wretched impostors. See **BRETNOR**.

GRESSES, more commonly **JESSES**, of a hawk. The straps of leather buckled about the legs, to which was fastened the *leash*, or thong, by which she was held for fear of escape. See **JESSES**.

And you the eagles, soar ye ne'er so high,

I have the *gresses* that will pull ye down.

Edw. II. O. Pl. ii. 345.

GRESSOP. Used by Skelton for a grasshopper. Grass is said to be called *gress* in the north.

Lord how he would pry

After the butterfly;

Lord how he would hop

After the *gressop*.

Skelton on Ph. Sparr. p. 219.

GREW seems to be put for the *GREW* term *gru*; i. e. any trifling or very worthless matter.

Foole that I am, that with my dogges speak *gru*!

Come neere, good Mastix, it is now tway score

Of yeares (also) since I good Mastix knewe.

Pembr. Arcad. ii. p. 234.

GREWND, for greyhound. *Grew*, for grey, is said to be the pronunciation in Lincolnshire.

But Rodomont, as though he had had wings,
Quite ore the dike like to a *grend* he springs.

Harringt. Ariosto, xiv. 108.

Look how a *grend* that finds a sturdie bore
Amid the field far straying from the heard,
Doth runne about, behind him and before,
Because of his sharp tusks he is afraid.

Id. xiv. 59.

See also xx. 94.

GRICE. The most common mode of spelling a word which is written also *greece*, *greese*, *greetze*, *grieze*, *grize*, *grise*, &c.; and seems to be made from *gressus*, or contracted from *degrees*. It signified a step, or a flight of steps.

— That's a degree to love.

No not a *grice*, for 'tis a vulgar proof

That very oft we pity enemies.

Twelf. N. iii. 1.

Who in a spreading ascent, upon several *grices*, help to beautify the sides.

B. Jon. Ent. at K. James's Coronation.

See also his *Masque of Love Restored*.

Certain scaffolds of borde, with *grices* or steppes one above another.

William Thomas's History of Italy, 1561. H. 2.

Where, on several *grices*, sate the four cardinal virtues.

Decker's Entertainment of James I. H. 3.

This is certainly the true reading in the following passage:

— They stand a *griese*

Above the reach of report.

Two Noble Kins. ii. 1.

Where the old copies absurdly read *grief*.

Ambition outsearcheth to glorie the *greece*,

The stair to estate, the grapple of grace.

Mirr. for Mag. Rudocke, p. 84.

Sometimes it is written *greese*:

As we go up towards the hall there are three or foure paire of staires, whereof one paire is passing faire, consisting of very many *greese*.

Coryat, vol. i. p. 51.

Or *grice*:

— And lay a sentence

Which, as a *grise* or step, may help these lovers

Into your favour.

Othello, i. 3.

So are they all, for ev'ry *grize* of fortune

Is smooth'd by that below.

Tim. of Ath. i. 3.

A *grice* meant a pig also. Coles has, "A *grice*, porcellus, nefrens, aper." See also *Skinner*.

TO GRIDE. To cut, or prick. *Gridare*, Ital.

Then through his thigh the mortal Steele did *gride*.

Spens. F. Q. II. viii. 56.

Last with his goad amongst them he doth go,

And some of them he *grideth* in the haunches,

Some in the flanks, that prickt their very paunches.

Drayt. Mounceiff, vol. ii. p. 512.

Milton also has used it.

GRIDELIN. A sort of colour composed of white and red. *Kersey and Johnson. Gris de lin*, French. See *Boyer's Dict.*

And his love, Lord help us, fides like my *gredaline* petticoat.

Parson's Wedding, O. Pl. xi. 412.

Dryden has used the word in his Fables. See *Johnson*.

GRIEFULL, or GRIEFULL. Melancholy; compounded of *grief* and *full*.

Which when she sees, with ghastly *grieffull* eies,

Her heart does quake, and deadly pallid bees

Benumbs her cheekes.

Spens. F. Q. VI. viii. 40.

Church says, "This, if I mistake not, is a compound word of his own." He did mistake, for it is used by other writers as early:

Alas, my lord, what *grieffull* thing is this,

That of your brother you can thinke so ill?

Ferrez & Porrez, O. Pl. i. 126.

Again:

The wiser sort hold down their *grieffull* heads.

Id. p. 130.

GRIMALKIN, q. d. *Grey malkin*, a name for a fiend, supposed to resemble a grey cat.

Grimalkin's a hell-cat, the devil may choke her.

Ballad of Alley Croker.

2. A cat: still common in burlesque style.

Grimalkin to domestic vermin sworn

An everlasting foe.

Phillips, Spl. Shilling.

GRINCOMES. A kind of cant term for the venereal disease.

You must know, Sir, in a nobleman 'tis abusive; no, in him the serpigo, in a knight the *grincomes*, in a gentleman the Neapolitan scabb, and in a serving man or artificer the plains pox.

Jones's Adrastus, 1635. C. 2.

I had a receipt for the *grincomes* in his own hand.

Family of Love, 1608. B. 1.

— You may see

His handy-work by my flat face; no bridge

Left to support my organ, if I had one:

The comfort is, I am now secure from the *grincomes*,

I can lose nothing that way.

Mass. Guardian, Act iv. p. 69.

GRINDLE-TAIL. Like trundle-tail; meaning, I presume, curling tail. Possibly from a grindle-stone, or grindstone, which is round.

Their horns are plaguy strong, they push down palaces;

They toss our little habitations

Like whelps, like *grindle-tails*, with their heels upward.

B. & Fl. Island Princess, Act v. p. 335.

Trindle-tail might possibly be intended.

GRIP. Strength, power of griping or seizing violently.

Let those weak birds that want wherewith to fight,

Submit to those that are of *grip* and might.

Drayton's Owl, vol. iv. 1322.

A GRIPE, or GRYPE. A griffin; from γρυψ, *gryphus*; but more frequently put for a vulture.

Like a white hind under the *grypes* sharp claws,

Pleads in a wilderness where are no laws.

Sk. Rape of Lucr. Suppl. i. 506.

The hellish prince adjudge my damned ghost

To Tanais thirst, or proude Ixion's wheele,

Or cruel *gripe* to gnaw my growing harte.

Ferrez & Porrez, O. Pl. i. 134.

— Where Titius hath his lot

To feed the *gripe* that gnaws his growing heart.

Tancred & Gism. O. Pl. ii. 196.

A *gripe* doth Titius' liver tear,

His greedy hungry gorge to fill.

Parad. of D. Dev. p. 32.

The gnawing *gripes* of irksome thought,

Consumes my heart with Titius' *grief*.

Ibid.

In the latter passage it might be equivocal, if it did not follow the other in the same short poem.

In all these examples, except the first, it clearly signifies vulture, not griffin.

Sir Philip Sidney has the same:

Upon whose breast a fiercer *gripe* doth tire,

Than did on him who first stole down the fire.

Astroph. S. 14.

Also a sort of boat:

Because they fear'd the departure of some of the small botes, as *gripes*, and such like.

Danet's Commence, D. d. 2.

GRIPE'S EGG. Griffin or vulture's egg; a technical name for one of the vessels used in alchemy, as pelican was for another.

— Let the water in glass E be felter'd,

And put into the *gripe's* egg. Lute him well,

And leave him clos'd in balneo.

Atch. ii. 3.

GRIPPLE, or GRIPLE. Avaricious, grasping; from to *gripe*.

— He gnasht his teeth to see

Those hoapes of gold which *griples* covetysze.

Spens. F. Q. I. iv. 31.

When *grippe* patrons turn their sturdie steels
To wax, when they the golden flame do feel.

Hall, Satires, v. 1.

And so his *grippe* avarice he serve,
What reck's this rank hind if his country starve?

Drayt. Owl, vol. iv. p. 1312.

But the *grippe* wretch who will bestow nothing on his poor
brother for God's sake, is evidently an infidel, having none at all,
or very heathenish conceits of God. *Barrow, Sermon, Psal. cxii. 9.*

Mrs. Cooper, not understanding this word, has
joined it with the name of Edell, as if it made a
compound name:

For *Grippel-Edell* to himself her kingdom sought to gaine.

P. 158.

So she prints it, instead of "*grippell* Edell," as it
stands in Warner's *Albion*, B. iv. ch. 20. I observe
with regret, that this error is exactly copied (as well
as some others) in Mr. Bliss's valuable edition of
Wood's Athens, with the additional fault of making
it *Grippil*. Vol. i. col. 768.

GRIPPLE, s. for gripe, or grasp.

Ne ever Artegall his *grippe* strong

For any thinge would slacke, but still upon him hong.

Spens. F. Q. V. ii. 14.

GRIPPING appears to be put for the closing; but I have
not met with the word elsewhere.

Rested upon the side of a silver streame, even almost in the
gripping of the evening.

Euph. Engl. sign. C. 1.

GRROOM-PORTER. "An officer of the royal household,
whose business is to see the king's lodging furnished
with tables, chairs, stools, and firing; as also to
provide cards, dice, &c. and to decide disputes
arising at cards, dice, bowling, &c." *Chamb. Dict.*
Formerly he was allowed to keep an open gambling
table at Christmas.

— He will win you

By irresistible luck, within this fortnight

Enough to buy a barony. They will set him

Upmost at the *groom-porter's* all the Christmas,

And for the whole year through, at every place

Where there is play.

B. Jons. Alch. iii. 4.

D. Where find you that statute, Sir?

D'Am. Why be judged by the *groom-porter*.

D. The *groom-porter*?

D'Am. Ay, madam, must not they judge of all

The gainings of the court?

Chapm. Busty D'Am, Anc. Dr. iii. p. 240.

He is said to have succeeded to the office of the
master of the revels, then disused. George I. and II.
played hazard in public on certain days, attended by
the *groom-porter*. *Archæol. xviii. p. 317.*

This abuse was not removed till the reign of
George III. It is mentioned, as still existing, in
one of Lady Mary W. Montague's *Eclogues*:

At the *groom-porter's* batter'd bolles play.

Thursday, Ecl. 4. Dodsley's Collect. i. 107.

GROUND. An old musical term for an air or musical
subject, on which variations and divisions were to
be made; the variations being called the descendant.

And that none in th' assembly there was found

That would t' ambitious descendant give a ground.

Daniel, Cte. Wars, vii. 64.

So in *Richard III.*:

For on that ground I'll make a holy descendant.

iii. 7.

O but the ground itself is naught, from whence

Thou canst not relish out a good division.

Lingua, O. Pl. v. 119.

See DESCANT.

THE GROUND. The pit at the theatres was formerly
so called, because the spectators in that part actually
stood on the ground, without benches, or other

accommodations; and, as they stood below the level
of the stage, Ben Jonson says of them,

The under-standing gentlemen of the ground here ask'd my
judgment.

Barth. Fair, 1nd.

In the *Case is alter'd*, and other places, he sneers
at their "grounded judgments, and grounded capa-
cities."

GROUNDING, from the former. A spectator in that
part of the theatre, whose places were also called
ground-stands.

Besides, Sir, all our galleries and *ground-stands* are furnished,
and the *groundings* within the yard grow infinitely unruly.

Lady Alimony, Act i. sc. 1.

In the same play a caution is given to the manager
of the stage, that

The stage curtains be artificially drawn, and so covertly
shrouded, that the squint-eyed *grounding* may not peep in. *Ibid.*

Shakespeare, in the well-known directions to the
players, speaks of ranters, whose object was

To split the ears of the *groundings*, who for the most part are
capable of nothing but inexplicable dumb show and noise.

Hamlet. iii. 2.

The price paid by these gentry for admission was
then only a penny:

Tut, give me the penny, give me the penny, I care not for the
gentlemen, I — let me have a good ground.

B. Jons. Case is alter'd, i. 1.

That is, as we should say, a good pit. But it is plain
that the pit was not then the place of critics.

Hammer speaks of the fish called a *groundling*;
but the names have no connexion, except in being
both derived from ground.

GROWTNOL, quasi, *growtly noddle*, i. e. dunce. A
word, I suspect, coined by Decker, who is hardly
sound authority for the usage of a word, unless sup-
ported by collateral examples.

The excellency whereof I know will be so great, that *growtnols*
and momes will in swarms fly buzzing about thee.

Gul's Hornb. Proam. p. 33. repr.

See *MOKE*.

GRUDGING, s. from to *grudge*, in the obsolete sense of
to feel compunction. See *Todd*, 4. *Grudge*. Thus
certain feelings of hunger are called *grudgings* of the
stomach; and we find "*grudging stomachs*" in
1 *Hen. VI. iv. 1.*

Thus it is used for a feeling, or inclination:

— It is my birth-day,

And I'd do it betimes, I feel a *grudging*

Of bounty, and I would not long lie fallow.

B. Jons. Staple of News, i. 2.

And yet I have a *grudging* to your grace still.

B. & Fl. Hum. Lieut. v. 3.

Or a symptom:

Not much reluctantly;

Only a little *grudging* of an ague

Which cannot last.

B. & Fl. Loyal Subject, ii. 1.

A prophetic intimation:

— Now have I

A kind of *grudging* of a beating on me,

I fear my hot fit.

Honest Man's Fortune, v. p. 455.

GRUNTING CHEAT. In the beggars' cant language, a
pig.

✱ I have not thought it worth while, in general,
to introduce the terms of this mock language, as
they are never used without a glossary subjoined;
and certainly they are little worthy of being re-
corded.

GRUTCH, v. and s. Mr. Todd has properly shown, against his venerable predecessor, that this is the more ancient and original form of the word which is now used, *grudge*. See his ed. of *Johnson*.

GUARDS. Trimmings, facings, or other ornaments applied upon a dress; perhaps from the idea of their defending the substance of the cloth in those parts.

Nay mock not, mock not; the body of your discourse is sometimes guarded with fragments; and the *guards* are but slightly basted on neither. *Much Ado*, iii. 4.

Oh rhimes are *guards* on wanton Cupid's hose.

Love's L. L. iv. 3.

Not properly gold or silver lace, though sometimes so applied:

The cloaks, doublets, &c. were guarded with velvet *guards*, or else laced with costly lace. *Stubbs's Anatomy of Abuses*.

And who reads Plutarches eyther historie or philosophie, shall find he trimmeth both their garments with *guards* of poesie.

Sir Ph. Sidney's Disc. of Poesie, 523.

A plaine pair of cloth-breeches, without eyther welte or garde.

Greene's Quip, &c. *Harl. Misc.* v. 398.

Guards stand for ornaments in general, or by synecdoche, for dress, in the following passage:

Oh 'tis the cunning livery of hell,

The damned'st body to invest and cover

In princely *guards*.

Meas. for Meas. iii. 1.

Black guard had no relation to ornament, and will be found properly explained in its place.

The meaning of *guard*, in the following passage, has been doubted:

I stay but for my *guard*; — on to the field:

I will the banner from a trumpet take,

And use it for my haste.

Hen. V. iv. 2.

Shakespeare doubtless had Holinshed in his eye, as he usually had in his *Histories*:

The duke of Brabant, when his standard was not come, caused a banner to be taken from a trumpet, and fastened upon a spear, the which he commanded to be borne before him instead of a standard. *P.* 554.

The poet here attributes this action to the constable of France. The *guard* he waited for was probably his body-guard, among whom, as the standard-bearer would be most easily missed, he resolved to repair the loss, as he says. So Mr. Malone interprets it, and I think rightly, as it retains the usual military sense of *guard*.

TO GUARD. To ornament with guards or facings; from the preceding.

— To be possess'd with double pomp,

To guard a title that was rich before.

K. John, iv. 2.

— Give him a livery

More guarded than his fellows.

Mer. of Ven. ii. 2.

You are in good case since you came to court, fool; what, guarded, guarded! Yes, faith, even as footmen and bawds wear velvet, not for an ornament or honour, but for a hodge of drudgery. *Malcontent*, O. Pl. iv. 56.

The *guarded robe* is used by Massinger for the Laticlavian robe of the Roman senators:

The most censorious of our Roman gentry,

Nay, of the *guarded robe*, the senators

Eateem an easy purchase.

Roman Actor, i. 1.

GUDGEON. A gudgeon being the bait for many of the larger fish, to swallow a gudgeon was sometimes used for to be caught or deceived; as,

But in my mind if you be a fish, you are either an eel, which as soon as one hath holde on her taile, will slippe out of his hande, or else a minnowe which will bee nibbling at every bait, but never biting: but what fish so ever you be, you have made both mee and Philautus to swallow a gudgeon. *Enph.* K. 3. b.

The phrase was not uncommon. See other examples quoted by Todd.

More commonly the allusion is rather made to the easiness with which the gudgeon itself is caught. Thus Shakespeare:

But fish not with this melancholy bait

For this fool's *gudgeon*, this opinion.

Mer. of Ven. i. 3.

GUE. A sharper, or low-lived person; doubtless from the French *gueux*.

Diligent search was made all thereabout,

But my ingenious *gue* had got him out. *Honest Ghost*, p. 252.

Said of a sharper who had taken a purse. Seemingly, in the following, used as a term of familiar endearment, as rogue often is:

— None else she would admit

To hold her chat, or in her coach to sit:

I was her ingle, *gue*, her sparrow bill,

And, in a word, my ladies what you will.

Idem. p. 159.

Not having met with this word in any other writer, I am inclined to suspect that it may be an affectation of the author, who, it is now thought, is ascertained to have been Richard Brathwaite.

GUERDON, French. A reward; used by Milton, and still introduced occasionally in poetry.

Death in *guerdon* of her wrongs,

Gives her fame which never dies.

Much Ado, v. 3.

Guerdon, O sweet *guerdon*! better than remuneration: eleven pence farthing better!

Love's L. L. iii. 1.

Shakespeare, in this latter passage, and the scene in which it is introduced, has dramatized a story then current, and told also by a contemporary writer, of a man who, when going to leave a friend's house, said to one of the servants, "Holde thee, here is a remuneration for thy paynes; which the servant receiving, gave him utterly for it (besides his paynes) thanks, for it was but a three farthings peece; and I holde thanks for the same a small price, howsoever the market goes." And of another, who said to the same servant, "Hold thee, here is a *guerdon* for thy deserts: now the servant payde no deerer for the *guerdon* than he did for the remuneration; though the *guerdon* was eleven pence farthing better, for it was a shilling, and the other but a three farthings."

The above passage, from a pamphlet entitled, "A Health to the Gentlemanly Profession of Serving-men, or the Serving-man's Comfort," pr. 1598, was pointed out to Mr. Stevens by Dr. Farmer. See *Malone's Suppl. to Shakesp.* i. p. 110. and his edition, in the note on *Love's L. L.* It has been inquired, whether the poet copied from the pamphleteer, or he from the poet? Possibly, neither was the case, but each writer made use of a story then fresh in circulation, and in some degree popular.

He hearkned and did stay from further harmes,

To gayne such goodly *guerdon* as she spake.

Spens. F. Q. i. vii. 15.

Used also for retribution of evil:

To beare such *guerdon* of their traitorous fact,

As may be both due vengeance to themselves,

And holsome terror to posteritie.

Ferrez & Porrez, O. Pl. i. 158.

TO GUERDON. To recompense; made from the substantive.

My lord protector will, I doubt it not,

See you well *guerdon'd* for these good deserts. *2 Hen. VI.* i. 4.

Speak on, I'll *guerdon* thee, what'er it be.

Spanish Tragedy, O. Pl. iii. 151.

Obtains from him who does high heav'n command,
In a short time, to *guerdon* all, a son.

Fanshawe's Lusiad, iii. St. 26.

In a bad sense also :

And I am *guerdon'd* at the last with shame. *3 Hen. VI.* iii. 3.
GUIDON, *s.* A small flag, or standard; attributed, in the following passage, to a troop of archers; but properly of horse.

The *guidon*, according to Markham, is inferior to the standard, being the first colour any commander of horse can let fly in the field. It was generally of damask, fringed, and usually three feet in breadth near the staff, lessening by degrees towards the bottom, where it was by a slit divided into two peaks. It was originally borne by the dragoons, and might be charged with the armorial bearings of the owner. *Grose's Milit. Antiq.* vol. ii. p. 258.

Moretes, thou this day shalt lead the horse,
Take thou the cornet; Turnus, thou the archers,
Be thine the *guidon*. *Four Preritics of L. O. Pl.* vi. 539.

The king of England's self, and his renowned son,
Under his *guydon* marchit, as private soldiers there. *Drayt. Polyolb.* xviii. p. 1007.

Again:

Leading six thousand horse, let his brave *guydon* fly. *Id.* p. 1010.

It is originally a French term, and defined by Cotgrave, "a standard, ensigne, or banner"—"also he that bears it."

GUIDRESSE. A female guide; made, by analogy of derivation, as from *guide*.

Fortune herself the *guidresse* of all worldly chances.
Chaloner's Morie Encom. P. 4.

To GUIE, for to guide.

Eight hundred horse, from Champain come, he *guies*. *Fairf. Tasso*, i. 49.

And with this band late herds and flocks that *gu'd*,
Now kings and realms he threaten'd and defy'd. *Id.* 65.

A written staff his steps unstable *guies*,
Which serv'd his feeble members to uphold. *Id.* x. 9.

GUINEA-HEN. A cant term for a prostitute.

Ere I would say I would drown myself for the love of a *guinea-hen*, I would change my humanity with a baboon. *Othell.* i. 3.

Iago applies this term to Desdemona, to make Roderigo think lightly of his passion.

—Yonder's the cock o' the game
About to tread yon *guinea-hen*, they're billing.
Albertus Wallenstein, 1640.

GUINEVER, properly *GENEURA*. Queen to King Arthur. Of her gallantries the old ballads and metrical romances exhibit rather a scandalous chronicle. See *Percy's Reliques*, iii. 340. Hence her name was made proverbial among our old dramatists.

So I may answer thee with one as old, that was a woman when queen *Guinever* of Britain was a little wench. *Love's L. I.* iv. 1.

Here's a Paris supports that Helen; there's a Lady *Guinever* bears up that Sir Launcelot. *Malcontent*, O. Pl. iv. 20.

See also O. Pl. ix. 87.

Her declared lover was Sir Launcelot of the Lake, of whose amours with her, the following account is borrowed from Mr. Dunlop's *History of Fiction*, where it is drawn, rather more at large, from the romance of *Lancelot du Lac*:

The history of Arthur receives a singular colouring from the amours of his queen with Launcelot. On his first appearance, he makes a strong impression on the heart of *Geneura*. It is for her sake, that the young knight lays whole cargoes of tributary crowns at the feet of her husband.—In compliment to *Geneura* he attacks and defeats king Gallehaut, who becomes his chief confidant, and brings about the first stolen interview between his friend and *Geneura*. When Arthur, deceived by the artifices of a woman, who insisted that she was the real *Geneura*, repudiates his queen, leaving her at liberty to indulge without restraint her

passion for Lancelot, the knight is not satisfied; he deems it necessary for the dignity of his mistress, that she should be restored to the throne of Britain; and that, protected in her reputation, by the sword of her lover, she should pass her life in *reputable* adultery. Hence a great number of his exploits are single combats, undertaken in defence of the innocence of his mistress, in which his success is usually greater than he deserved, from the justice of his cause. *Vol. i. p. 237.*

At length the intrigue is discovered by the fairy Morgain (or Morgana), the sister of Arthur; but, after the death of the king, "*Geneura*, as if she thought pleasure only gratifying while criminal, withdraws to a convent."

QUINQUENNium, properly *quinquennium*. The space of five years. Whether the gipsy was intended to corrupt this Latin word, or the printers played the gipsy, is uncertain; the meaning is clear, and Mr. Gifford has printed it *quinquennium*: but Whalley hesitated.

Though for seven years together he was very carefully carried at his mother's back—he yet looks he as if he never saw his *quinquennium*. *B. Jons. Gipsies Metamorph.* 1st Part.

GULCH, *s.* A glutton; and, to *GULCH*, *v.* to swallow greedily; words made from each other, but in what order is not so clear. See *Todd*, who quotes the verb from Turberville. Skinner has *gulchin*, which he considers as *gulekin*, parvus gulo. But the word seems rather intensive than diminutive, and is applied to very fat persons. The coarseness of the sound was, I fancy, intended to mark the coarseness of the person so designated. Coles Latinizes it by *ventricosus*. Sherwood renders it in French by *galaffre*, glutton, and similar words; among others, by *ventre à la poulaine*, which Cotgrave explains by "a *gulching*, or huge bellie; a bellie as big as a tunne."

Come, we must have you turn fidler again, slave; get a base violin at your back, and march in a tawney coat, with one sleeve, to goose fair; then you'll know us, you'll see us then, you will, *gulch*, you will. *B. Jons. Poetaster*, iii. 4.

Mr. Gifford prints it "base viol" which is probably right, but is not in the old copies.

You muddy *gulch*, dar'st look me in the face,
While mine eyes sparkle with revengeful fire?

Lingua, O. Pl. v. 232.

Said to Crapula, who is just after called, "fat bawson." The passage is there erroneously printed as prose.

GULES. The heraldic term for the colour red; from the French *gules*, which word is itself derived from the barbarous Latin, *gule*, signifying furs dyed red, and worn as ornaments of dress. "Horreant et murium rubricatis pelliculas, quas *gulas* vocant, manibus circumdare sacratis." *S. Bern. Epist.* 42. c. 2. So also the *Annal. Benedict.* p. 460: "Deli-cationis etiam vestitus nulla canonicis cura, ita ut *gulas*, quibus nunc ardet clerus, penitus nescient." See *Du Cange, Gloss. in Gula*.

Shakespeare has once used it for red, as if a common term:

—Follow thy drum,

With man's blood paint the ground, *gules*, *gules*. *Timon of A.* iv. 3.

So also Beaumont and Fletcher:

Let's march to rest, and set in *gules*, like suits. *Bonduca*, iii. 5.

In another passage, however, Shakespeare marks its relation to heraldry:

Hath now this dread and black complexion smear'd
With heraldry more dismal; henn'd to foot
Now he is total *gules*. *Hamlet*. ii. 2.

To GULE. An awkward verb, made from the above.

—Old Hecuba's reverend locks
Be gul'd in slaughter. *Heyw. Iron Age, Part 2.*

GULF, for the stomach or paunch. In this sense, possibly formed from *gulf*.

Witches' mummy; maw and *gulf*
Of the ravin'd salt sea shark. *Macb. iv. 1.*

In the following it clearly means inside or belly:

I'd have some round preferment, corpulent dignity,
That bears some breadth and compass in the *gulf* on't.
Middl. Game at Chess, Act iii. sign. E. 3. b.

A GULL. A dupe, or fool; from *to gull*, which is thought to be derived from *guiller*, old French. *To gull* is not so much disused as the substantive; and even that can hardly be termed obsolete.

When sharpers were considered as bird-catchers, a *gull* was their proper prey. See *D'Israeli's Curios. of Lit.* vol. iii. p. 84.

Yon *gull* Malvolio is turned heathen, a very renegade.
Twel. Night, iii. 2.

What would you do, you peremptory *gull*?
B. Jona. Every Man in his H. i. 2.
A double allusion is introduced in the next passage, to the bird called a *gull*, and to the sense here given:

—For I do fear,
When every feather sticks in his own wing,
Lord Timon will be left a naked *gull*,
Which flashes now a phoenix. *Timon of A. ii. 1.*

In the dramatic personæ to the play of *Every Man in his Humour*, Master Stephen is styled a *country gull*, and Master Matthew the *town gull*, which is equivalent to the dupe of each place.

Also for a cheat or imposition:

I should think this a *gull*, but that the white-bearded fellow speaks it. *Much Ado, ii. 3.*

But a *gull* is most completely defined by J. D. (supposed to be Sir John Davies), in an epigram on the subject, about 1598:

Of a Gull.

Of in my laughing times I name a *gull*,
But this new terme will many questions breede,
Therefore at first I will expresse at full,
Who is a true and perfect *gull* indeed:
A *gull* is he, who feares a velvet gowne,
And when a wench is brave, dares not speake to her:
A *gull* is he which traversth the towne;
And is for marriage knowne a common wooer.
A *gull* is he, who while he proudly weares
A silver-hilted rapier by his side,
Indures the lyes, and knockes about the eares,
While in his sheath his sleeping sword doth hide.
A *gull* is he which weares good handsome clothes,
And stands in presence stroaking up his hayre;
And fills up his imperfect speech with oathes,
But speakes not one wise word throughout the yeare.
But to define a *gull* in termes precise,
A *gull* is he which seemes, and is not wise. *Ovid's El. by C. M. and Epig. by J. D. also Censura Liter. viii. 123.*

This is exactly what the French term *un fat*; a fellow assuming to be something, without sense to support him.

GULLIGUT, a burlesque word. A devourer, one of capacious paunch. More serious derivations have been given; but is it not, probably, from *gully*; to mark a person whose maw was like a sink, or *gully*, into which all sorts of things went down? Coles evidently thought so, for he writes it, "*gullygut*;" and Burton says much to this purpose, "An insa-

table paunch is a pernicious sink." *Anat. Med.* p. 72.

Nothing behinde in number with the invincible Spanish armada, though they were not such Gargantuan bysterous *gulliguts* as they. *Nash's Lenten St. Harl. Misc. vi. 149.*

GUM-GOLS. A compound of *gum*, and *golls*. I suppose clammy hands.

Do the lords bow, and the regarded scarlets
Kiss the *gum-golls*, and cry, We are your servants?

B. & Fl. Philaster, v. 4.

GUMM'D VELVET. Velvet and taffeta were sometimes stiffened with gum, to make them sit better; but the consequence was, that the stuff, being thus hardened, quickly rubbed and fretted itself out.

I have remov'd Falstaff's horse, and he frets like a *gumm'd velvet*. *1 Hen. IV. ii. 2.*

I'll come among you, ye goatish blooded toderers, as *gum* into taffeta, to fret, to fret. *Malcontent, O. Pl. iv. 17.*

So of a young woman it is said,
She's a dainty piece of stuff—smooth and soft as new satin;
she was never *gumm'd* yet, boy, nor *fretted*. *B. & Fl. Wom. Hat. iv. 2.*

GUNSTONES. Balls of stone, used in heavy artillery before the introduction of iron shot.

And tell the pleasant prince this mock of his
Hath turn'd his balls to *gunstones*; and his soul
Shall stand sore charged for the wasteful vengeance
That shall fly with them. *Hen. V. i. 2.*

That I could shoot mine eyes at him like *gunstones*!

About seven of the clocke marched forward the light peeces of ordnance, with *stone* and powder. *Holinsh. p. 947.*

GURMOND. A glutton; from the French, *gourmand*.
And surely, let Seneca say what he please, it might very well be that his famous *gurmond* [Apicius] turned his course unto this country. *Healde's Disc. of New W. B. i. ch. 5.*

The word occurs often afterwards.

GURNET, or GURNARD. A fish of the *piper* kind, of which there are several species; the *grey*, the *red*, the *streaked*, &c.; all, as well as the *piper* itself, comprised under the genus *trigla* of Linnæus. It was probably thought a very bad and vulgar dish when *soused*, or pickled; hence, *sous'd gurnet* was a common term of reproach.

If I be not ashm'd of my soldiers, I am a *sous'd gurnet*. *1 Hen. IV. iv. 1.*

Thou shalt sit at the upper end, punk! — punk! you *sous'd gurnet*!

Honest *Wh. O. Pl. iii. 290.*

Out, you *sous'd gurnet*, you wool-fist! begone, I say, and bid the players dispatch, and come quickly.

Wily Beguiled, Prol. Origin of Dr. iii. 294.

To GUST. To taste; seldom used; from *gust*, subst.

Sicilia is a — so-forth. 'Tis far gone
When I shall *gust* it last. *Winter's T. i. 2.*

To GYBE, for TO GIBE, q. v.; so also the substantive.

Both are erroneously so spelt sometimes, in the modern editions of Shakespeare; hence, in Fluellin's Welch pronunciation, *gybes*.

He was full of jests, and *gybes*, and knaveries, and mocks. *Hen. V. iv. 1.*

GYMMAL. See GIMMAL.

GYRE. A circle; from *gyrus*, Latin. A word at present very little, if at all, in use; formerly very common. It is found in the writings of Dryden.

In gambols and lascivious *gyres*
Their time they best bestow. *Drayt. Muses' Elys. p. 1447.*

And then down stooping with an hundred *gyres*,
His feet he fixed on mount Cephalon. *Lingua, O. Pl. v. 140.*

— When there might be giv'n
All earth to matter, with the *gyre* of heav'n.

Brown's Brit. Past. ii. 4. p. 127.

To GYRE. To turn round; from the substantive.

Which from their proper orbs not go,
Whether they *gyre* swift or slow. *Drayt. Ecl. 2. p. 1390.*

GYVES, or GIVES. Fetters. A word little used, but hardly obsolete, at least in poetry.

If you will take upon you to assist him, it shall redeem you from your *gyves*. *Meas. for Meas.* iv. 2.

Lay chain'd in *gyves*, fast fetter'd in his bolts.

Tamcred & Gismunda, O. Pl. ii. 213.

It occurs very often in the *Two Noble Kinsmen*, and is there always *gyves*.

To GYVE. To fetter; from the noun.

I will *gyve* thee in thine own courtship. *Othell.* ii. 1.

Addition to Article GREEN GOOSE FAIR.

The following illustration was met with, after that article was printed off:

The twenty third this month of May,
A fair at Bow is kept that day;
There *geese* by heaps do go to wrack,
Who scarce have feathers on their back.

Poor Robin's Almanack, May, 1689.

Much coarse description of the fair is added. The 23d was Thursday in Whitsun-week, that year.

H.

HABBE or NABBE. Have or have not, hit or miss, at a venture; quasi, *have* or *n'ave*, i. e. have not; as *nil* for will not.

The citizens in their rage imagining that every post in the church had bin one of their souldyers, shot *habbe* or *nabbe*, at random. *Holmshed, Hist. of Ireland*, F 2. col. 2.

Hab-nab is the same, which Blount and Skinner derive rightly from the Saxon *habban* to have, and *nabban*, not to have; as, 'Tis *hab-nab* whether he will gain his point or not. *Glossogr.*

With that he circles draws and squares,
With cyphers, natural characters,
Then looks 'em o'er to understand 'em,
Although set down *hab-nab*, at random. *Hudibr.* II. iii. 987.

— I put it

Ev'n to your worship's bitterment, *hab nab*;
I shall have a chance o' the dice for't I hope;
Let them e'en run. *B. Jon. Tale of a Tub*, iv. 1.

As they came in by *hab, nab*, so will I bring them in a reckoning at six and at sevens. *Heywood*, cited by Todd.

Hob or *nob*, now only used convivially to ask a person whether he will have a glass of wine or not, is most evidently a corruption of this; in proof of which Shakespeare has used it to mark an alternative of another kind:

And his incensement at this moment is so implacable, that satisfaction can be none, but by pangs of death and sepulcher; *hab, nob* is his word; give't or take't. *Twelfth.* N. iii. 4.

The derivation which Dr. Johnson has adopted, of *hap ne hap*, is mentioned by Skinner, but is inferior to the other. But nothing can be more ridiculous than the derivation which Grose offered, and another author adopted, from the *hob* of the chimney, &c. Mr. Todd has given these explanations under *Hab-nab*, and *Hob-nob*; but there is no doubt that originally they were distinct words, with or between them. Ray has erroneously mentioned *hab-nab* among arbitrary or rhyming reduplications. *Prov.* p. 272. 3d ed.

HABERDINE. That kind of cod which is usually salted. *Harbordéan*, French.

And warn him not to cast his wanton eyne
On grosser bacon, and salt *haberdine*.

Hall's Satires, IV. iv. p. 68.

HABERGEON, or HAUBERGERON. A breast-plate of mail, or of close steel. *Haubergeron*, French, from the German, *hals*, the neck, and *bergen*, to cover; 219

whence the low Latin *halsberga*, &c. See *Du Cange*.

She also dofte her heavy *habergeon*,
Which the fair feature of her limbs did hyde.

Spens. F. Q. III. ix. 21.

An hawberk some, and some a *houbergeon*;
So ev'ry one in arms was quickly dight. *Fairfax, Tasso*, i. 72.

So it stands in the fourth edition (1749), and probably in the first. The second (1624) has it, "*And halbert* some," as quoted by Johnson, which spoils the sense, for *And* is not wanted; and certainly the men could not *down*, or put on *halberts*, for defensive armour, which was the matter in question. Beckwith, in his edition of Blount's *Tenures*, seems to confound this with the *hacqueton*. See p. 92.

HABLE, and HABILITY. So Spenser writes *able* and *ability*; as from *habile*, French. See *F. Q. I.* xi. 19. and VI. iii. 7.

To HACK. To cut or chop. The appropriate term for chopping off the spurs of a knight, when he was to be degraded. Nothing else can be made of it in the following puzzling speech:

What — Sir Alice Ford! these knights will *hack*, and so thou shouldst not alter the article of thy gentility. *Merr.* W. W. i. 3.

One lady had said she might be knighted, alluding to her offered connexion with Falstaff; the other, not yet knowing her meaning, says, "What, a female knight! — These knights will degrade such unqualified pretenders." This was the sense put to it by Capell and Johnson. The other conjectures, though from great men too, seem very forced and improbable.

HACKIN. A large sort of sausage, being a part of the cheer provided for Christmas festivities; from *to hack*, or chop; *hackstock* being still a chopping block, in the Scottish dialect. See *Jamieson*.

The *hackin* must be boiled by day break, or else two young men must take the maiden by the arms, and run her round the market place. *Aubrey MSS.*

HACKSTER. See HAXTER.

HACKNEY-MAN'S HAND. Probably a rider's switch. A *hackney-man* is explained by Minshew, "one who letteth horses to hire."

First, to spread your circle upon the ground, with little conjuring ceremony (as I'll have an *hackney-man's* wand silver'd o'er o' purpose for you). *Puritan*, iii. 6. Suppl. to Sh. ii. 591.

HACQUETON. A stuffed jacket without sleeves, made of cloth or leather, and worn between the shirt and the armour. See Church's note on the following passage of Spenser; in which, however, it seems to mean armour, or some part of it.

Which hewing quite assunder, further way
It made, and on his *hacqueton* did light,
The which dividing with importune sway
It seiz'd in his right side, and there the dint did stay.

F. Q. II. viii. 38.

Chaucer describes these things exactly in their order. The knight puts on a shirt;

And next his shirt an *haketon*,
And ovir than an habergeon,
For percing of his herte,
And ovir that a fine hauberke
Was all wrought of Jewes werke,
Full strong it was of plate.
And ovir that his cote armoure.

Rime of Sir Thopas, v. 13790. ed. Tyrwh.

If the hauberk had not been of strong plate, it could not have supported the "Jewes werke" wrought in it. I suspect *Jewes werke* to mean jewellery, as the Jews were dealers in all rich things. Mr. Tyrwhitt has a different conjecture. See his note.

HAD I WIST, that is, *Had I known*. A common exclamation of those who repented of any thing unadvisedly undertaken. "*Had I wist* it would have turned out so!"

And cause him, when he had his purpose mist,
To crie with late repentance, *Had I wist*. *Harr. Aristo*, ix. 85.
Most miserable man! whom wicked fate
Hath brought to court, to sue for *had-wist*.

Spens. Moth. Hub. Tale, v. 893.

But, out alas, I wretch too late did sorrowe my amys,
Unless Lord Promos graunt me grace, in vayne is *had wist*.

Promos & Casandro, Act ii. sc. 2.

Sometimes used much like a substantive, in the sense of repentance:

His pallid feares, his sorrows, his affrightings,
His late-wisht *had-I-wists*, remorsefull bitings.

Brown, Brit. Past. I. ii. p. 57.

For when they shift to sit in hautie throne,
With hope to rule the sceptre as they list,
Ther's no regard nor feare of *had-I-wist*.

Mirr. for Magist. Vitellius, p. 160.

In the *Paradise of Dayntie Devises*, is a poem, entitled, "*Beware of had I wist*." It begins,
Beware of *had I wist*, whose fine brings care and smart.

Sign. A 3.

HADÉ. Apparently a high pasture. I see no probable origin for it but the Saxon *had*, or head.

And on the lower leas, as on the higher *hades*,
The dainty clover grows, of grass the only silk.

Drayt. Pol. xiii. p. 924.

HAGGARD. A hawk not manned, or trained to obedience; a wild hawk. *Haggard*, French.

— If I do prove her *haggard*, —

Othello, iii. 3.

— I'd whistle her off.

I know her spirits are as coy and wild

As *haggards* of the rock.

Much Ado, iii. 1.

Much of the knowledge of falconry is comprised

in the following allegory:

My faulcon now is sharp, and passing empty,
And 'till she stoop she must not be full-gorg'd,
For then she never looks upon her lure.

Another way I have to man my *haggard*,

To make her come, and know her keeper's call;

That is, to watch her, as we watch those kites

That bate, and beat, and will not be obedient.

She eat no meat to-day, nor more shall eat;

Last night she slept not, and to-night she shall not.

Tam. Shr. iv. 1.

What, have you not brought this young wild *haggard* to the

lure yet?

City Night-cap, O. Pl. xi. 327.

HAGS. Haws or brambles.

This said, he led me over holts and *hags*,
Through thorns and bushes scant my legs I drew.

Fairf. Tasso, viii. 41.

HAIL-FELLOW. An expression of intimacy. To be *hail-fellow* with any one, to be on such a footing as to greet him with *hail fellow* at meeting. Still used occasionally, though not in serious writing.

Now man that erst *hail-fellow* was with beast,
Woe on to weene himselfe a god at least.

Hall's Satires, III. i. p. 40.

HAIR. The grain, texture, or quality of any thing. A metaphorical expression, derived, as it seems, from the qualities of furs.

The quality and *hair* of our attempt
Brooks no division.

1 Hen. IV. iv. 1.

A lady of my *hair* cannot want pitying.

B. & Pl. Nice Valour, Act i. p. 311.

Hence, *against the hair*, is against the grain, or contrary to the nature of any thing. See *Ray's Proverbs*, p. 194.

If you should fight, you go *against the hair* of your professions.

Mer. W. W. ii. 3.

He is melancholy without cause, and merry *against the hair*.

Tro. & Cress. i. 2.

Books in women's hands are as much *against*

The hair, methinks, as to see men wear stomachers,

Or night-railes.

Mayor of Quinh. O. Pl. xi. 122.

Notwithstanding, I will go *against the hair* in all things, so I may please thee in ano thing.

Euph. & his Engl. A a 1.

From some vague notion, that abundance of hair denoted a lack of brains, arose an odd proverb, noticed by Ray, p. 180; thus, "*Bush natural, more hair than wit*." Shakespeare has an allusion to it:

Item, she hath more *hair* than *wit*.

Two Gent. iii. 1.

Now is the old proverb really performed,

More hair than *wit*.

Rhodan & Iris, 1631.

See also *Decker's Satiromastix*, quoted by Stevens.

HAIR, DYED. It was customary, in the time of Shakespeare, &c. to dye the hair, in order to improve its colour.

If any have *haire* of her owne natural growing, which is not faire yough, then they will die it in divers colours.

Stubbs's Anatomie of Abuses.

Benedict therefore requires, as one of the perfections of his imaginary wife, that "her *hair* shall be of what colour it please God." *Much Ado*, ii. 3.

HAIR, FALSE. Much worn by ladies at the same period.

So are those crisped, snaky, golden locks,
Which make such wanton gambols with the wind,

Upon supposed fairness, often know

To be the dowry of a second head,

The skull that bred them in the sepulchre. *Mer. of Ven.* iii. 2.

Before the golden tresses of the dead

The right of sepulchres were shorn away

To live a second life on second head,

Ere beauty's dead fleece made another gay.

Shakesp. Sonnet 68.

Nay more than this, they'll any thing endure,

And with large sums they stick not to procure

Hair from the dead, yea, and the most unclean:

To help their pride they nothing will disdain.

Drayt. Monce. vol. ii. p. 429.

There have seldom, I fancy, been times when this was not done, in cases of necessity; but, by the above and similar passages, it seems to have been at that time considered as a new practice.

HAIR OF A HORSE. It was a current notion formerly, that a horse-hair dropped into corrupted water would soon become an animal.

A *horse-haire* laid in a pale full of the like water, will in a short time stirre, and become a living creature.

Holins. Descr. of Engl. p. 224.

— Much is breeding,

Which, like the *course's* hair, hath yet but life,
And not a serpent's poison. *Ant. & Cl. i. 2.*

HAIRY CHILD. A female child was shown as a sight, about the beginning or middle of the seventeenth century, whose body was almost entirely covered with hair, which was pretended to be accounted for in the manner mentioned in the following passage:

'Tis thought the *hairy child* that's shewn about,
Came by the mother's thinking on the picture
Of St. John Baptist in his camel's coat.

Ordinary, O. Pl. x. 240.

We have here a curious list of sights:

— The birds

Brought from Peru, the *hairy* weasel, the camel,
The elephant, dromedaries, or Windsor castle,
The woman with dead flesh, or she that washes,
Threads needles, dresses her children, plays
O' th' virginals with her feet. *City Match, O. Pl. ix. 317.*

HALCYON, or KING'S FISHER. It was a currently received opinion, that the body of this bird, hung up so as to move freely, would always turn its breast to the wind. Brown thus opens his chapter upon the subject:

That a *king's-fisher* hanged by the bill sheweth in what quarter the wind is, by an occult and secret propriety, converting the breast to that point of the horizon from whence the wind doth blow, is a received opinion and very strange; introducing natural weathercocks, and extending *magnetical positions as far as animal natures*. A conceit supported chiefly by present practice, yet not made out by reason or experience. *Fulg. Err. III. x.*

He then proceeds to reason against it, and to show that it failed entirely in his experiments; yet, in the conclusion, he expresses a doubt whether the fault might not be in the mode of suspension:

Hanging it by the bill, whereas we should do it by the back, that by the bill it might point out the quarters of the wind. For so hath Kircherus described the orbis and the sea swallow.

This is certainly the method pointed out in some of the subsequent quotations; but we may venture to affirm, that one method would be no more successful than the other, unless it were so contrived that the bill, or tail, should act mechanically as the vane; whereas they were hung in rooms, not actually exposed to the wind.

Renege, affirm and turn their *halcyon* beaks
With ev'ry gale and vary of their masters. *Leam, ii. 2.*

But how now stands the wind?
Into what corner peers my *halcyon's* bill?
Ha! to the east? Yes: see how stand the vanes!
East and by south. *Jew of Malta, O. Pl. viii. 307.*

Or as a *halcyon*, with her turning breast,
Demonstrates wind from wind, and east from west. *Storer's Poem on the Life, &c. of Cardinal Wolsey, 1599. cited by Mr. Steevens.*

HALE, s. Health, safety. *Pæd. Saxon.*

Eftsoones, all heedlesse of his dearest hale,
Full greedily into the heard be thrust. *Sp. Asotaphel, ver. 105.*

In the following passage *hales* seems to be put for horse-litter, or something of the sort:

And to avoide the fixe, and suche dangerous diseases as doth many times chance to scoldiours by reason of lying upon the ground and uncovered, and lykewyse to horses for lacke of *hales*.

Letter of I. B. 1572. in Cens. Lit. vii. 240.

HALF-CAPS. Half bows, slight salutations with the cap.

And so, intending other serious matters,
After distasteful looks, and these hard fractious,
With certain *half-caps*, and cold morning nods,
They froze me into silence. *Timon of A. ii. 2.*

HALF-FAÇED. Showing only half the face, the rest being concealed.

— Whose hopeful colours

Advance our *half-fac'd* sun, striving to shine,
Under the which is writ—inivis nubibus. *2 Hen. VI. iv. 1.*

George Pyebrowd? honest George? why canst thou in *half-fac'd*, muffled so? *Puritan, iii. 6. Suppl. to Sh. ii. 591.*

Said also of a face drawn in profile. *Half-fac'd* groats were those which had the king's face in profile; whereas the more valuable pieces generally represented the front face, till the reign of Henry VII.

Because he hath a *half-face*, like my father,
With that *half-face* would he have all my land!
A *half-fac'd* groat, five hundred pounds a year! *K. John, i. 1.*

In the first two of the above lines, *half-face* contemptuously alludes to a thin, meagre face, half formed, as it were. In the following, the diminutive of the coin seems alone to be pointed out:

You *half-fac'd* groat! you thick-cheek'd chitty-face!
Rob. E. of Huntington, 1601.

Falstaff ridicules Shadow for his thin face, with the same contemptuous epithet:

This same *half-fac'd* fellow, Shadow—he presents no mark to the enemy; the foeman may, with as great aim, level at the edge of a pen-knife. *2 Hen. IV. iii. 1.*

I am inclined to think, that no more than a contemptuous idea of something imperfect is meant by *half-fac'd*, in the famous rant of Hotspur:

But out upon this *half-fac'd* fellowship! *1 Hen. IV. i. 3.*

It has been supposed to allude to the *half-facing* of a dress; but that seems too minute. Here also it means merely imperfect:

With all other odd ends of your *half-fac'd* English.
Nash's Apol. for P. Penniless.

HALF-KIRTLE. A common dress of courtesans; seems to have been a short skirted loose bodied gown; but not a bed-gown, though they might also be worn.

You filthy fanish'd correctioner! if you be not swinged, I'll forswear *half-kirtles*. *2 Hen. IV. v. 4.*

HALF-PENNY. “To have his hand on his half-penny,” is a proverbial phrase for being attentive to the object of interest, or what is called the main-chance; but it is also used for being attentive to any particular object. It is quibbled on by Lyly, who seems to have introduced a boy called *Halfpennie* for that ingenious purpose:

Ri. Dromio looke heere, now is my hand on my *halfpenny*.
Half. Thou hast, thou hast not a farthing to lay thy hands on, I am none of thine. *Mother Bombe, ii. 1.*

But the blinde [dense] man, having his hand on another *halfpenny*, said, What is that you say, Sir? Hath the clocke stricken?
Notes on Du Bartas, To the Reader, 2d page.

HALFENDEALE. One half; said to be a Chaucerian word.

That now the humid night was farforth spent
And heavenly lamps were *halfendeale* ybrent.

Spens. F. Q. III. ix. 53.

HALIDOM. Holiness, faith, sanctity. *Paligdom*, Saxon. *Holy*, with the termination *dome*; as kingdom, Christendom, &c. *Holy dame* is not the true origin.

By my *hallowdom* I was fast asleep. *Two Gent. of Ver.* iv. 2.
 Now, on my faith and *holy-dom*, we are
 Beholden to your worship. *B. Jons. Tale of a Tub*, iv. 6.
 Now sure, and by my *hallowdom*, quoth he,
 Ye a great master are in your degree. *Spens. M. Hub.* 545.

A HALL, A HALL. An exclamation commonly used to make room in a crowd, for any particular purpose, as we now say *a ring, a ring!*

— Come, musicians, play.
A hall! a hall! give room, and foot it, girls. *Rom. & Jul.* i. 5.
 And help with your call
 For *a hall! a hall!*
 Stand up to the wall,
 Both good men and tall. *B. Jons. Masque of Gipsies Metem.* vi. 110. Whalley.
 — Thou cry *a hall! a hall!*
 'Tis merry in Tottenham-hall when beads wag all.
Id. Tale of a Tub, v. 9.

— *A hall! a hall!*
 Room for the spheres, the orbs celestial
 Will dance Kemp's jigge. *Marton, Sat.* III. xi. p. 225.
 Marshall! *an hall there!* Pray you, Sir, make room
 For us poor knights who in the ing-end come. *Parthenius's Passions*, in *Brathwaite's Honest Ghost*, p. 293.

It seems also to have been used to call people together to attend a spectacle, or ceremony. Thus, in the *Widow's Tears*, Argus comes in, and cries *a hall! a hall!* in order to call the servants together, when there is only one person besides himself on the stage:

A hall! a hall! who's without, there? [*Enter two or three with cushions.*] Come on; y're proper grooms, are ye not? slight, I think y're all bridegrooms, ye take your pleasures so; a company of dornico. Their honours are upon coming, and the room not ready. *O. Pl.* vi. 185.

So:

A hall! a hall! let all the deadly sins
 Come in, and here accuse me. *Herod. & Antip.*

HALLOWMAS. The mass or feast-day of *All-hallows*, that is *All Saints*. Shakespeare alludes to a custom relative to this day, some traces of which are said to be still preserved in Staffordshire; where, on *All Saints' day*, the poor people go from parish to parish *a souling*, as they call it; that is, begging, in a certain lamentable tone, for a kind of cakes called *soul-cakes*, and singing a song which they call the *souler's-song*. Several of these terms clearly point out the condition of this benevolence, which was, that the beggars should pray for the souls of the giver's departed friends, on the ensuing day, Nov. 2, which was the feast of *All Souls*.

'To watch like one that fears robbing; to speak puling, like a beggar at *Hallow-mas*. *Two Gent. of V.* ii. 1.

My wife to France; from whence, set forth in pomp,
 She came adorned hither, like sweet May,
 Sent back like *Hallow-mas*, or short'st of day. *Rich. II.* v. 1.

I am convinced that I have seen *hallowes*, for saints, separately used, but have not marked the reference.

HALSE. Neck; a Saxon word, which seems to have remained longer in use in the phrase of *hanging by the halse*, than in any other. It occurs in Chaucer, *Cant. Tales*, 4493. and 10253., and a verb made from it, *to halse*, to embrace, is used by him and Gavin Douglas, in the glossary to whose *Virgil* it is explained.

A thieves' knife is not on live, more filching us more false,
 Many a truer man than he has hanged up by the *hal-e*.

Hence, probably, *halter*, for *halster*, as being applied to the neck.

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TO HALSE, or HAULSE. To embrace, or hang on the neck, is used by Spenser also:

Instead of strokes, each other kissed glad
 And lovely *haults*, from feare of treason free. *F. Q. IV.* iii. 49.
 See also to *ENHALSE*, for to clasp round the neck.

HALTERSACK. A term of reproach, equivalent to *hang-dog*. Minshew writes it *halter-sick*, and explains it, "One whom the gallows groans for." Coles has "One *halter-sick*, nebulo egregius." Holioke also has *sick*.

If he were my son, I would hang him up by the heels, and beat him, and salt him, whoreson *halter-sick!*

B. & Fl. Kn. of Burning Pestle, i. p. 376.
 Away, you *halter-sack*, you. *Id. King and no K.* act ii.
 Thy beginning was *knap-sack*, and thy ending will be *halter-sack*. *Id. Four Plays in One*, II. 1st.

Here Mr. Seward also conjectured *halter-sick*. These conjectures may be right; but, from the incongruity of calling a person *halter-sick*, before the halter has approached him, I rather think that *halter-sack* meant, that the person so called was doomed to hang upon a halter, like a sack.

HAND, at ANY HAND. Phrase, for at any rate, at all events.

Hark you, Sir; I'll have them very fairly bound:
 All books of love; see that at any hand. *Tam. of Shr.* i. 2.
 Sometimes in any hand:

O, for the love of laughter, hinder not the humour of his design;
 let him fetch off his dram in any hand. *All's well*, &c. iii. 6.

So also of *all hands*:

We cannot cross the cause why we were born,
 Therefore, of *all hands*, we must be forsworn.

Love's L. L. iv. 3.

Of his *hands* was a phrase equivalent to of his inches, or of his size; a hand being the measure of four inches. "As tall a man of his *hands*," &c. was a phrase used, most likely, for the sake of a jocular equivocation in the word *tall*, which meant either bold or high:

Ay, forsooth; but he is *as tall a man of his hands* as any is between this and his head; he hath fought with a warrener.

Merry W. W. i. 4.

And I'll swear to the prince thou art a tall fellow of thy *hands*, and that thou wilt not be drunk; but I know thou art not tall fellow of thy *hands*, and that thou wilt be drunk; but I'll swear it: and I would thou wouldst be a tall fellow of thy *hands*.

Winter's T. v. 3.

Ay, and he's a tall fellow, and a man of his *hands*, too.

Wily Beg. Origin of Drama, iii. 349.

So I conceive it should be pointed. The explanations given in the note to the *Winter's Tale* seem to be erroneous.

HANDFAST. Hold, custody, confinement.

If that shepherd be not in *hand-fast*, let him fly. *Wint. T.* iv. 3.

Connexion, or union with:

Should leave the *handfast* that he had of grace,

To fall into a woman's easy arms.

B. & Fl. Wom. Hater, cited by Todd.

TO HANDFAST. To betroth, to bind by vows of duty. For examples to this verb, and the kindred words, and full illustration of them, see Todd's edition of *Johnson's Dictionary*. Bale, Coverdale, Ben Jonson, Archbishop Sancroft, and others, are there quoted. Etymology, handfæstan, Saxon.

HANDFUL. The measure of a hand, or four inches.

Here stalks me by a proud and spangled sir,
 That looks three *handfuls* higher than his foretop.

B. Jons. Cynthia's Rev. iii. 4.

I'll send me fellows of a *handful* high
Into the cloisters where the nuns frequent.

Merry Dev. O. Pl. v. 271.

That is, sprites.

They did give themselves so high that the distance betwixt their
shoulders and their girdle seemed to be but a little *handfull*.

Coryat, vol. i. p. 89.

Used also for a span, which some estimate at nine
inches, as in the height of Goliath:

— Goliath, nam'd of Gath,

The only champion that Philistia hath,

This huge Colossus, than six cubits height

More by a *handful*. *Drayt. Dav. & Goliath, vol. iv. p. 1630.*

Viz. "Six cubits and a span." *1 Sam. xvii. 4.*

HANES. I presume, inns or caravanseras.

At their death, they usually give legacies for the release of prisoners,
the freeing of bond-slaves, repairing of bridges, building of
hans for the relief of travellers. *Sandys' Trav. p. 57.*

Perhaps a Turkish word.

HANBY. A hanger-on, a dependent.

— They do slander him.

Hang them, a pair of railing *hang-bies*.

B. & Fl. Honest Man's Fort. iv. 2.

Enter none but the ladies and their *hangbies*; welcom beauties
and your kind shadows. *B. Jon. Cynth. Rev. v. 3.*

What are they [polite exercises] else but the varnish of that
picture of gentry, whose substance consists in the lines and colours
of true virtue; but the *hang-bies* of that roayll court, which the
soul keeps in a generous heart. *Hall, Quo vadis, p. 42.*

HANGERS. The part of a sword-belt in which the
weapon was suspended.

Sir, French rapiers and poniards, with their assigns, as girdle,
hangers, and so: three of the carriages, in faith, are very dear to
fancy. *Hamlet, v. 2.*

OSCRICK, affecting fine speech, calls these *hangers*
carriages; which Hamlet ridicules, and begs that
till cannon are worn by the side, they may not be
called carriages, but *hangers*.

Thou shalt give my boy that girdle and *hangers*, when thou
hast worn them a little more. *B. Jon. Poetaster, iii. 4.*

You know my state; I sell no perspectives,

Scarfs, gloves, nor *hangers*, nor put my train in shoe-ties.

B. & Fl. Scornful. L. ii.

BOBADIL uses it in the singular; and it appears
there, and elsewhere, that they were fringed and
ornamented with various colours:

I happened to enter into some discourse of a *hanger*, which, I
assure you, both for fashion and workmanship, was the most
peremptory beautiful and gentleman-like: yet he condemned and
cried it down, for the most pious and ridiculous he ever saw.

Every M. in his H. i. 4.

HANS EN KELDER. A Dutch phrase, signifying literally
Jack in the cellar, but particularly used for an
unborn infant, and so adopted in English. Coles
inserts it in his Latin Dictionary, "*Hanse in kelder*,
infans in utero."

The original sinner of this kind was Dutch, Gallo-belgicus, the
Protoplast; and the modern mercuries but *hans en kelders*.

Cleveland's Works, Charact. of a London Diurnal.

Next beg I to present my duty

To pregnant sister in prime beauty,

When [who] well I deem, (ere few months eld)

Will take out *hans* from pretty *kelder*. *Lovelace, p. 63. repr.*

HAPPILY. Corruptly used for *haply*.

If thou art privy to thy country's fate,

Which *haply* foreknowing may avoid.

Hamlet, i. 1.

The following has been given as an example, but
is doubtful:

Frythe, good Griffith, tell me how he dy'd;

If well, he stepp'd before me *happily*

For my example.

Hen. VIII. iv. 2.

But this is perfectly clear:

But *happily* that gentleman had business;

His face betrays my judgement, if he be

Not much in progress.

Queen of Arragon, O. Pl. ix. 440.

And this also:

Ah, foolish Christians! are you, *happilie*,

Those teeth which Cadmus did to earth commit?

Fanshawe's Lusind, vii. 9.

See *Johnson, 4. Happily.*

HAPPY MAN BE HIS DOLE. See **DOLE.**

HARBINGER. A forerunner; an officer in the royal
household, whose duty was to allot and mark the
lodgings of all the king's attendants in a progress.
From the word *harborough*, or *harbergh*, a lodging.
Harbinger is still a common word in poetry. The
practices of the old *harbingers* are here the subject
of allusion:

I have no reason nor spare room for any.

Love's *harbinger* hath chalk'd upon my heart,

And with a coal writ on my brain, for *Flavia*,

This house is wholly taken up for *Flavia*.

Albuzas. O. Pl. vii. 137.

It appears that this custom was still in force in
Charles the Second's reign:

On the removal of the court to pass the summer at Winchester,
Bishop Ken's house, which he held in the right of his prebend,
was marked by the *harbinger* for the use of Mrs. Eleanor Gwyn;
but he refused to grant her admittance, and she was forced to
seek for lodgings in another place. *Hawkins' Life of Bp. Ken.*

HARBOROUGH. Harbour, station, shelter. *Pepeberg,*
Saxon.

Ah pleasant *harborough* of my heart's thought!

Ah sweet delight, the quick'ner of my soul!

Tancred & Gism. O. Pl. ii. 220.

Leave me those hills where *harborough* nix to see,

Nor holly bush, nor brear, nor winding ditch.

Spens. Shep. Kal. June, 19.

Your honourable hulks have put into *harborough*; they'll take
in fresh water here. *Merry Dev. O. Pl. v. 238.*

Also written *herborough*, which is nearer to the
etymology:

Like the German lord, when he went out of Newgate into the
cart, took order to have his arms set up in his last *herborough*
(i. e. the cart). *B. Jon. Discoveries, vol. vii. 76.*

HARDIMENT. Courage, or acts of courage.

He did confound the best part of an hour

In changing *hardiment* with great Glendower. *1 Hen. IV. i. 3.*

But, full of fire and greedy *hardiment*,

The youthful knight could not for ought be staid.

Spens. F. Q. I. i. 14.

HARDYHED. Hardyhood, hardness. *Spenser.* Only
an antiquated form of the word.

A **HARE** was esteemed a melancholy animal, probably
from her solitary sitting in her form. It was an
inseparable consequence of that notion, in the fanciful
physics of the time, that its flesh should be
supposed to engender melancholy. It was not only
in England that the hare had this character. Fontaine
says, in one of his *Fables*,

Dans un profond ennui ce lièvre se plongeoit,

Cet animal est triste, et la crainte le ronger. *Liv. ii. Fable 14.*

Afterwards of the same hare,

Le mélancolique animal,

Prince Henry tells Falstaff that he is as melan-
choly as a *hare*. *1 Hen. IV. i. 2.*

— Yes, and like your *melancholy hare*,

Feed after midnight. *White Devil, O. Pl. vi. 302.*

The *melancholy hare* is form'd in brakes and briars.

Drayt. Polyolb. Song ii. p. 690.

The eight kinds is *hare* fleshe, which likewise engendreth
melancholy blood, as Rasis sayeth in the place afore alegate;
this flesh engendreth more melancholy than any other, as Galen
sayeth. *Fynell's Reg. San. Salerni, p. 22.*

This was not quite forgotten in Swift's time. In his *Polite Conversation*, Lady Answerall, being asked to eat hare, replies, "No, Madam, they say 'tis melancholy meat." *Dialog.* 2.

A hare crossing a person's way was supposed to disorder his senses. When a clown is giving himself very fantastical airs, it is said to him,
Why, Pompey, prithee let me speake to him!
I'll lay my life some hare has cross'd him.

B. & Fl. Wit at sea. Weap. ii. p. 276.

But the strangest opinion about hares was, that they annually changed their sex, which yet was countenanced by respectable ancient authorities, and not denied by Sir Thomas Brown with so much decision as might be expected. Fletcher has alluded to it, which for a poet was allowable:

Snakes that cast your coats for new,

Camelions that alter hue,

Hares that yearly sexes change.

Faithf. Sheph. iii. 1.

Butler has not overlooked it, for a comic allusion: When wives their sexes change like hares.

Hudibr. II. ii. v. 705.

Brown handles the subject in his *Vulgar Errors*, III. 17.

TO HARE. The same as to hurry, to harass, or scare.

I' the name of men or beasts, what do you do?

Hare the poor fellow out of his five wits

And seven senses.

B. Jon. Tale of a Tub, ii. 2.

Then did the dogs run, and fight with one another at fair teeth, which should have the jardons: by this means they left me, and I left them also bustling with, and *hairing* one another.

Ozell's Rabel. B. ii. ch. 14.

HARECOPE apparently is used for *hare-brain*: being composed of *hare*, and *coppe*, the top of any thing. Other conjectures have been made, but this has most probability. See *Cop*.

A merry *harecoppe* 'tis, and a pleasant companion,

A right courtier, and can provide for one.

Damon & Phihias. O. Pl. i. 222.

HARLOCK. A plant, supposed to be mentioned by Shakespeare in the following passage, where the old reading was *har-dock*. But the one name is no more to be found in the old botanists than the other. So far there is no choice; but the passage from Drayton turns the scale.

Crown'd with rank fumiter, and furrow weeds,

With *harlocks*, hemlock, nettles, cuckoo-flowers. *Lear,* iv. 4.

It is mentioned by him again:

The honey-suckle, the *harlocke*,

The lilly, and the lady-smocke.

Eclogue 4.

Here, however, it figures among flowers.

Mr. Todd conjectures, not improbably, that *harlock* may be a corruption of *charlock*, which is the wild mustard, a very common weed in fields.

HARNESS. Armour. *Harnois*, French.

Ring the alarm bell: blow, wind! come, wrack!

At least we'll die with *harness* on our back.

Macb. v. 5.

Thus when she had the virgin all array'd,

Another *harness* which did hang thereby

About herself she dight, that the yong mayd

She might in equal armes accompany.

Spens. F. Q. III. iii. 61.

First, be that with his *harness* himself doth wall about

That scarce is left a hole through which he may peep out,

Such bond-men to their *harness* to fight are nothing mete.

Anch. Toroph. p. 71. repr. ed.

TO HARNES. To dress in arms.

This apish and unmannerly approach,

This *harness'd* masque, and unadvised revel.

K. John, v. 2.

Harness'd masque means *armed masquerade*.

A HARRINGTON. A farthing; because Lord Harrington obtained from James I. a patent for making brass farthings. A figure of one of these pieces is given in Mr. Gifford's ed. of *Jonson*, vol. v. p. 45.

Yes, Sir, it's cast to penny halfpenny farthing,

O' the back side there you may see it, read;

I will not bate a *Harrington* o' the sun.

B. Jon. Devil is an Ass, ii. 1.

His wit he cannot so dispose by legacy

As they shall be a *Harrington* the better for't.

Id. Magn. Lady, ii. 6.

See also, Act iv. sc. 8.

I have lost four or five friends, and not gotten the value of one *Harrington*.

Sir H. Wotton's Letters, p. 558.

Drunken Barnaby mentions this coin, on his arrival at the town of that name:

Thence to *Harrington* he is spoken,

For name-sake I gave a token

To a beggar that did crave it, &c.

Part iii. p. 83.

In the new edition of *Barnabee* (1820) it is erroneously called a town token. Vol. i. p. 24.

How Barnaby got to *Harrington*, which is beyond Kettering in Northamptonshire, in his way from Huntingdon to Sawtry, is not very clear. He must have reeled very widely. The *Harrington* in Lincolnshire is still more out of his way. But he confesses such errors at the end of his book.

HARRISH. Harsh. An old way of writing the word.

To whom the verie shining force of excellent vertue, though in a very *harrish* subject, had wrought a kind of reverence in them.

Pembr. Arc. p. 431.

HARROT. A corruption of herald (here-hault).

By this parchment, gentlemen, I have been so toiled among the *harrots* yonder, [at the herald's office] you will not believe. They speak the strangest language, and give a man the hardest terms for his money, that ever you knew.

B. Jon. Ev. Man out of H. Act ii.

The first red herring that was broiled in Adam and Eve's kitchen, do I fetch my pedigree from, by the *harrot's* book.

Id. Ev. Man in his H. i. 5.

HARROW. An exclamation of sorrow or alarm; is doubtless of the same origin with the Norman *haro*, and probably the Irish *arrah*. Mr. Tyrwhitt derived it from two Icelandic words, *har*, high or loud, and *op*, clamour; which, he thought, were once common to all the Scandinavian nations. *Cant. Tales, Note* on 3286. Du Cange has both *haro* and *haroeop*, but makes no attempt at the etymology. The old conjectures concerning the calling on *Harold*, or Rollo (Ha Raoul), have been rejected by our best critics, yet are retained by Roquefort.

Harrow now, out, and well away! he cryde.

Spens. F. Q. II. vi. 43.

Harrow! alas I swelt here as I go. Ordinary, O. Pl. x. 248.

TO HARROW. To vex or plunder; the same as to *HARRY*, *infra*, and merely a corruption of it. The history of our Lord's descent to hell was a favourite legend with our ancestors, and the phrase applied to it was, regularly, that he *harrowed* or *harred* hell; that is, plundered or stripped it; as, by virtue of his cross, he released Adam, and many of his sons: the authority for which was, the false gospel of Nicodemus. Spenser has twice used the expression in that way:

And he that *harrowed* hell, with heavie stowre. *F. Q. I.* x. 40.

Also, in his *Sonnets*, he says, addressing Christ,

And having *harrow'd* hell, didst bring away

Captivity thence captive.

Sonnet 68.

Chaucer had used the same expression, *Cant. Tales*, v. 3512; and Mr. Tyrwhitt, in his note on that passage, gives two other instances. The latter, from the *Chester Whitsun Playes*, MS. Harl. 2013, is very curious. The cooks' company were to represent the descent to hell, and are thus addressed:

You cooks with your carriage see thou you do well
In pagent sett out the harrowing of hell.

Sir Eglamour of Artoys too, like Chaucer's carpenter, is said to have sworn "by him that *harowed* hell."

TO HARRY. To harass, vex, or torment; also to pull rudely. From *harier*, old Norman French, of the same meaning.

Indeed he is so, I repent me much
That I so *harry'd* him. *Ant. & Cleo.* iii. 3.
Then, with a face more impudent than his vizard,
He *harry'd* her amidst a nest of pandarars.

Revenge's Tragic. O. Pl. iv. 328.
When I have *harried* him thus two or three years.

Mass. New Way to p. ii. 1.
Which all do wish in limbo *harried.* *Marst. Sat.* i. 1. p. 140.

HARRY GROAT. The groats coined in the reign of Henry VIII. were so called, and had several distinctions; as, the old *Harry groat*, the gunhole *groat*, the first and second gunstone *groat*, &c. The old *Harry groat* is that which has the head of the king, with a long face and long hair. *Hewit on Coins*, p. 69. See the note to the following passage:

A piece of antiquity, Sir; 'tis English coin; and if you will needs know, 'tis an old *Harry groat.* *Antiquary*, O. Pl. x. 43.

HART OF GREECE. See GREECE.

HART OF TEN. A hart past his sixth year was so termed, as having ten branches on his horns. See *Manwood's Forest Laws*, 4to. 1598. p. 28. Also *Scott's Lady of the Lake*, p. 177. note, where *antlers* is an error. The antlers are the short brow horns, not the branched horns.

— And a *hart of ten*,
Madam, I trow he be. *B. Jons. Sad Shep.* i. 2.

— A great, large deer!

Rob. What heed? *John.* Forked, a *hart of ten.* *Ib.* i. 6.

So a *deer of ten*:

He will make you royal sport, he is a *deer*
Of ten at least. *Mass. Emp. of the East*, iv. 1.

HASKE. A fish-basket; put also for the constellation Pisces.

And Phœbus, weary of his yearly task,
Ystablisht liath his steeds in lowly lay,
And taken up his yune in *fishes haske.* *Spens. Ecl. Nov.* v. 14.

Explained by F. K., who has been supposed to be Spenser himself, "The sunne rayned, that is, in the signe Pisces all November: a *haske* is a wicker ped, wherein they use to carrie fish." Davison uses the same phrase:

The joyfull sunne, whom cloudy winter's sight
Had shorn from us in watry fishes *haske,*
Retrunes againe. *Poema*, 1611, p. 38.

ASH defines it, any thing made of rushes or wicker, and derives it from the German; but I have not seen it, except in this application to the sign Pisces, and Phillips explains it accordingly. But still, when we have explained the word *haske*, we must be allowed to wonder at Spenser's astronomy, putting the sun into Pisces in November, instead of February. The *Summary of Dubartas* says, "The water-bearer, or Aquarius, as also the fishes, for the humiditie of the season, in the moneths of January and February." *Page* 165.

HASLET. The principal entrails of a hog. Johnson has this word, but without an example.

There was not a hog killed within three parishes of him, whereof he had not some part of the *haslet* and puddings.

Orzell's Rabelais, B. iii. ch. 41.

The term, however, is not obsolete, and is sometimes called *harslet*. See *Domestic Conkery*, p. 91.

TO HATCH. To engrave, or mark with lines; from *hacher*, French. The strokes of the graver on a plate are still called *hatchings*.

— And such again

As venerable Nestor *hatch'd* in silver. *Tro. & Cr.* i. 3.

Thy hair is fine as gold, thy chin is *hatch'd*
With silver. *Love in a Maze*, 1632.

To which your worth is wedded, your profession
Hatch'd in, and made one piece, in such a perl.
B. & Fl. Thierry & Th. Act ii. p. 145.

Also for stained:

When thine own bloody sword cried out against thee,
Hatch'd in the life of him. *Id. Cust. of C.* Act v. p. 90.

— Thus place him,

His weapon *hatch'd* in blood, all these attending
When he shall make their fortunes. *Humorous Lient.* i. 1.

It is here used loosely, perhaps for coloured or stained:

A rymar is a fellow whose face is *hatcht* all over with impudence, and should hee bee hang'd or pilloried, 'tis armed for it.

Overbury, Char. O. 7.

In the *Honest Ghost* we have it written *ack't*, but with the same meaning:

High-swelling crimes, which rightly understood,
Might stage a rubrick story, *ack't* in blood.

Verses to the State Censor.

See under GILT, that word also applied to the stain of blood.

HAUGHT. Proud; from *haut*, French. The same as haughty.

No lord of thine, thou *haught* insulting nun,
Nor no man's lord; I have no name, no title.

K. Rich. II. iv. 1.

O full of danger is the duke of Gloster,
And the Queen's sons and brothers *haught* and proud.

K. Rich. III. ii. 3.

This *haught* resolve becomes your majesty.
Edw. II. O. Pl. ii. 366.

Also high:

Pompey, that second Mars, whose *haught* renown,
And noble deeds, were greater than his fortunes.

Cornelius, O. Pl. ii. 282.

— And then his courage *haught*

Desyrd of forreine foemen to be known. *Spens. F. Q.* i. vi. 29.

In the following passage it is spelt like the French original:

— Lucifer

More *haut* of heart was not before his fall,
Than was this proud and pompous cardinal.

Mirror for Mag. p. 322.

Spenser has also *hault*, which is only a more antiquated form of the French word; and even the *l* is pronounced:

Or through support of count'ance proud and *hault*,
To wrough the weaker oft falls in his owne assault.

F. Q. VI. ii. 23.

Thus also here:

— And with courage *hault*

We did intend the city to assault. *Mirror for Mag.* p. 474.

HAVING. Fortune, or possessions; often used in this manner by Shakespeare and his contemporaries.

The gentleman is of no *having*, he kept company with the wild prince and Poins.

Mer. W. W. iii. 2.

It is plain by the context, that his poverty is here

alluded to, though Dr. Johnson seems once to have thought otherwise.

— Great prediction
Of noble *having*, and of royal hope.

Mach. i. 3.

Often used in the plural also:

But par'd my present *havings* to bestow
My bounties upon you.

Hen. VIII. iii. 2.

Lie in a water-bearer's house! a gentleman of his *havings*!

B. Jon. Every M. in his *H.* i. 4.

One of your *havings*, and yet cark and care!

Mutes' Looking Glass, O. Pl. ix. 206.

In Scotch it means manners or behaviour. See *Jamieson*. But there seems to be no proper English example of that sense.

HAVIOUR, for behaviour. Very frequently used by Shakespeare.

With the same *haviour* that your passion bears,

Goes on my master's grief.

Twelf. N. iii. 4.

— Put thyself

Into a *haviour* of less fear.

Cymb. iii. 4.

Used by Spenser also, see *Todd*. This dropping the first syllable of a word was more common formerly than now.

HAW. A yard, or enclosure; originally *haght*.

St. Mary Bothaw—hah the addition of Bothhaw, or Bothaw, of near adjoining to an *haw*, or yard, wherein, of old time boates were made, and landed from Downgate to be mended.

Nove. London, p. 181.

HAWBERK. A coat of mail, or of solid armour, supposed to have been larger than the *habergeon*. Chaucer, we see, has made a knight put it on over the *habergeon*. See in *HABERGEON*.

Godfrey arose; that day he laid aside

His *hawberk* strong, he went to combat in,

And don'd a breast-plate fair, of proof untired,

Such one as foot-men use, light, easy, thin.

Faif. Tasso, xi. 20.

His friends, therefore, thought him half unarmed.

Gray seems to have considered it as regularly of mail: "Helm, nor *hawberk's* twisted mail."

HAWK; *Between hawk and buzzard*. *Prov.* Meaning perhaps, originally, between two equally dangerous enemies, a hawk and a kite. It is now chiefly used to express mere doubt. The *hawk* is teachable, the *buzzard* is not; whence the French put them together in a proverb thus: "You cannot make a *hawk* of a *buzzard*." "D'une buse on ne sauroit faire un épervier." *Mutines Senon*. No. 223.

HAWKER. Originally, perhaps, one who carried about hawks for sale, though obsolete in that sense, by the disuse of the thing. Minshew says, "The appellation seemeth to grow from their uncertain wandering, like those that with *hawkes* seek their game, where they can find it;" but this is less probable. In confirmation of the former derivation, *cadger*, which means also a *hawker*, is derived from *cadge*, a round hoop of wood on which they carried their hawks for sale. See *Bailey*, also *CADGE*. Johnson derives it from *huck*, a German word for a salesman.

A *hawker* meant also, as may be supposed, one who used *hawks*, as a hunter means one who hunts.

HAWKING, s. The diversion of catching game with hawks. This was an amusement to which our ancestors were so much attached, that the allusions to it in their writings are perpetual. These will be best understood by turning to the several terms borrowed from that sport, and introduced into the

dialogues or other writings. Under *HAGGARD* I have given a long continued allegory on the subject of *hawking*, from Shakespeare. I shall here insert another, from Beaumont and Fletcher. In both, it appears how generally familiar the terms and practices of *hawking* were at that time, which is all that requires to be shown under this word.

Now thou can'st't bear the nature of a woman.

Hang these taint-bearded eyes, that no sooner

See the *lure* bid, and hear their husband's hollow,

But cry like kites upon 'em: the free *haggard*

(Which is that woman that both wing, and knows it,

Spirit and plume) will make an hundred checks

To shew her freedom, sail in ev'ry air

And look out ev'ry pleasure, not regarding

Lure nor *quarry*, 'till her pitch command

What she desires, making her founder'd keeper

Be glad to fling out *trains*, and golden ones,

To take her down again. *Woman's Prize*, i. 2. p. 181.

The prevalence of inclosures has made *hawking* almost impossible, in most parts of England.

HAXTER, s. A hacknied person; for *hackster*, as it is sometimes written. From *hack*. See *Todd* in *Hackster*.

For to bring an old *haxter* to the exercise of devotion, is to bring an old bird to sing prick-song in a cage.

Cutler's [i. e. *Brathwaite's*] *Whimsies*, p. 61.

Vowing, like a desperate *haxter*, that he has express command to seize upon all our properties.

Lady Alimony, i. 1.

HAY. Originally a hedge; from *haie*, French. Also a kind of net to catch rabbits, chiefly by inclosing their holes as with a hedge.

A conie-catcher is one who robs warrens, and conie-grounds, pitching his *haies* before their holes.

Minshew.

Nor none, I trowe, that had a wit so badde,

To set his *hay* for conies over rivers. *Wyatt, Ep. to Paynter*.

So Sylvester:

— Th' amazed game, again,

Runs heer and there: but if they scape away

From bounds, staves kill them, it from staves, the *hay*.

Dubartus, p. 4. Day 3. Week 2.

Ben Jonson says,

— O, I looke for this,

The *hay's* a pitching.

Alchem. Act ii.

Meaning, the snare is preparing. He resumes the allusion afterwards, calling the sharper *Ferret*, and saying of his prey, Mammion, "are you *hotted*?" as was said of rabbits when they left their holes.

HAYDOYES. A sort of rural dance, most variously spelt, probably from the uncertainty of the etymology.

Floods, mountains, vallies, woods, each vacant lies,

Of nymphs that by them dance'd their *haydoyes*.

Bronne, Brit. Past. II. ii. p. 41.

Spenser writes it *heydegayes*:

And light foot nymphs can chauce the lingring night

With *heydegayes*, and trimly trodden traces.

Sh. Kal. June, v. 26.

Drayton uses *hy-day-gies*:

And whilst the nimble Cambrian rills

Dance *hy-day-gies* among the hills. *Polyolb.* S. v. Argum.

Perhaps he supposed it derived from *hey-day guise*, as some others have done. Another time he has it *hydegy*, in the singular:

While some the rings of bells, and some the bagpipes ply,

Dance many a merry round, and many a *hydegy*.

Polyolb. xxv. p. 1162.

In *Percy's Reliques* we find it written, according to the conjectural etymology, *hey-day-guise*; but in the glossary he suggests that it should be one word.

By wells and rills and meadows greene,

We nightly dance our *hey-day-guise*. *Fairy's Song*, vol. iii.

There is much probability that the *hay*, as a dance, was only an abbreviation of this, though a very early one, as we find it in authors equally old.

I will play on the tabor to the worthies, and let them dance the *hay*. *Love's L. L. v. 1.*

So it is spelt in the folio, and by Sir J. Davies:
He taught them rounds, and winding *keys* to tread. *Orchestra.*

In Heywood's *Woman killed with Kindness*, it is *hay*, at least in the reprint, for I have not seen the old copy:

Jen. No; we'll have the hunting of the fox.

Jack. The *hay*, the *hay*, there's nothing like the *hay*.

O. Pl. vii. p. 268.

See *Todd* in *Heydeguy*.

HAYLES. The abbey of Hayles, now Hales, in Gloucestershire, was long famous for a pretended relic of some blood contained in a phial, which, like that of St. Januarius, was supposed to have the property of deciding on the merits of the inspecting visitor. This was done, like that, by a miraculous vanishing of the blood, if the person was unworthy to see it. On the dissolution of the monastery, it was discovered to be "an unctuous gumme, coloured, which in the glasse apperyd to be a glistenyng red resembling partlie the color of blood, and owte of the glasse apparunte glisteryng yelow colour like ambre or basse gold." *Certific. of Visitors.* They reported also, that it was enclosed in a crystal bottle, one side of which was rather opaque, to favour the deception.

At Ridyngton, and at the blood of *Hayles*,

Where pilgrymes paynes ryght much wayles.

Four Ps. O. Pl. i. 74.

And therefore vow't some solemn pilgrims,

To holy *Hayles*, or Patrick's purgatory. *Drayt. Ecl. 6. p. 1412.*

The site of the monastery belongs at present to C. H. Tracey, Esq., of Toddington, to whom it descended from the Viscounts Tracey, which title became extinct in 1797. Of the buildings little now remains, except part of the entrance tower, and of a cloister.

To **HAYLSAY.** To greet, to say hail!

And therewith I turned me to Raphael, and when we had *haylsade* thone thother, and haddie spoken thies comen wordes, that be customably spoken, &c.

Morc's Utopia, by Robinson, B. 4. 1551.

HAYWARD. The keeper of the cattle or common herd of a parish or village; from *hay*, a hedge, and *ward*; because a chief part of his business was to see that the beasts did not break down or browse the hedges. "*Hayward, custos agri.*" *Coles' Dict.*

The shepherds and *haywards* assemblies and meetings, when they kept their cattel and heards.

Puttenh. Art of Engl. Poetry, p. 30.

Like several other disused words, it still remains in use as a surname.

HEAD, prov. To give one's head for washing. This very odd proverb is used both by Beaumont and Fletcher and by Butler, and seems to imply, to yield tamely and without resistance, to give up your head as if it was only to be washed. I do not find it in *Ray*.

— I'm resolv'd.

1 *Cit.* And so am I, and forty more good fellows,

That will not give their heads for the washing, I take it.

Capid's Revenge, iv. 3.

So talks Orsin in *Hudibras*:

For my part I shall ne'er be said,

I for the washing gave my head,

Nor did I turn my back for fear.

Hud. I. iii. 255.

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Sometimes it is the *beard* for the washing. A description of Exeter, quoted by Dr. Nash, says of the parson of St. Thomas, that "he was a stout man, who would not give his head for the polling, nor his beard for the washing." Thus, it seems only to mean that he would be imposed upon.

HEADSMAN. An executioner, when a person is to be beheaded.

Come, *headsmen*, off with his head. *All's W. iv. 3.*

Just as before the *headsmen* one condemned,

Who doth in life his death anticipate,

And now upon the block his neck extend,

For the fear'd stroke which must dispatch him straight.

Fanshawe's Lusied, in. 40.

Dryden has used it (see *Johnson*), but it seems no longer current.

HEART OF GRACE. To take heart of grace; originally, we may suppose, to be encouraged by indulgence, favour, or impunity.

He came within the castle wall to-day,

His absence gave him so much heart of grace,

Where had my husband been but in the way,

He durst not, &c. *Harr. Ariost. xxi. 39.*

These comfortable words Rogero spake,

With that his warlike look and manly show,

Did cause her heart of grace forthwith to take. *Ib. xxii. 37.*

Take heart of grace, man. *Ordinary, O. Pl. x. 205.*

Some have supposed it to be more properly *heart at grass*, as if it alluded to a horse becoming hearty at grass. So *Lyly*,

Rise, therefore, *Enphues*, and take heart at grass, younger thou shalt never be, plucke up thy stomach. *Euph. F. 2. b.*

Seeing she would take no warning, on a day took heart at grass, and belabour'd her well with cudgel.

Tarlton's News out of Purgatory, p. 24.

The other form is more common, and perhaps preferable. See *GRACE, HEART OF*.

HEART is used, by Shakespeare and others, for the very essence of any thing, the utmost of it possible; the heart being the most essential part.

Like a right gypsy bath, at fast and loose,
Bequild me to the very heart of loss. *Ant. & Cl. iv. 10.*

— He out-goes

The very heart of kindness. *Timon of A. i. 1.*

— This is a solemn rite

They owe blood'd May, and the Athenians pay it

To th' heart of ceremony. *Two Noble Kinsm. iii. 1.*

Heart of heart occurs also for the most vital recess of the heart, in *Tr. & Cr. iv. 5.* and *Hamlet. iii. 2.*

HEART-BREAKER, s. A jocular name for that kind of pendent curl which was called a *love-lock*. See *Lock*.

HEAT, part. Sometimes improperly used for *heated*.

And fury ever boils more high and strong,

Heat with ambition, than revenge of wrong.

B. Jon. Sejanus, iii.

Yet as a hendesse in a summer's day,

Heat with the glorious sun's all-purging ray.

Braune, Br. Past. ii. 3. p. 73.

Mr. Todd has very rightly shown, that the word occurs in this sense in the authorized version of the Bible, *Dan. iii. 19*; which makes it probable that it was in current use when that version was made, and perhaps was pronounced *het*, which may be found in Chaucer. In the modern editions of the Bible, *heated* has been tacitly substituted for *heat*.

TO HEAT, v. To run a heat, as in a race.

— You may ride us
With one soft kiss a thousand furlongs, ere
With spur we heat an acre.

Wint. T. i. 2.

With HEAVE and HOW seems to mean, *with interest*, or, perhaps, *with force*, implying such an exertion as makes a person cry *ho!* for *ho* it seems to have been pronounced, by the rhyme:

The silent soule yet cries for vengeance just
Unto the mighty God and to his saints,
Who though they seem in punishing but slow,
Yet pay they home at last with *heave* and *how*.

Harr. Ariost. xxxvii. 89.

HEBENON. Ebony, the juice of which was supposed to be a deadly poison. Spenser uses "*heben wood*," for ebony. *F. Q. I. vii. 37.* And Minshew, as well as Cotgrave, acknowledges the same orthography.

Upon my secure hour thy uncle stole
With juice of cursed *hebenon* in a vial.

Hamlet. i. 5.

It is, in the following lines, distinctly put as a poison, and one of the worst sort:

In few, the blood of Hydra Lemæ's bane,
The juice of *hebon*, and Cocytus' breath,
And all the poisons of the Stygian pool.

Jew of Malta, O. Pl. viii. 355.

It has been conjectured, that it is put in the former passage for *hebane*, but such a transposition of letters is very improbable; and it is still more so, that two authors should coincide in using it. Shakespeare, it is true, has elsewhere the word *ebony*; but uniformity in spelling did not belong to his days. The old quarto also has *hebona*, which less favours the change. Mr. Douce is of the same opinion, and refers to Batman's translation of *Barthol. de Propr. ch. 52.* where it is called *ebeno* in English.

HECCO. The green woodpecker, *picus viridis*, whose note is often compared to laughing, and who certainly has a very sharp bill.

The crow is digging at his breast again,
The sharp-nob'd *hecco* stabling at his brain.

Drayt. Owl, p. 1294.

He calls it "*the laughing hecco*." *Polycol. xiii. p. 915.*

Two modern authors, Mrs. Dorset and Mrs. C. Smith, have called the same bird the *yaffil*, which the former confesses to be a provincial name, but thinks very expressive of the noise it continually makes. She also quotes Hurdia, as speaking of the laughing of the same bird:

The golden woodpecker, who, like the fool,
Laughs loud at nothing.

See her notes on the *Peacock at Home*. Mrs. Dorset's words are, "*and the yaffil laughs loud*." Mrs. Smith's,

— And long and loud

The *yaffil* laughs from aspen gray.

From the mention of laughing, they must certainly all mean the same bird which Drayton calls *hecco*. The same bird has also been called *HICKWAX*, which is not very remote from *hecco*.

HEFT, s. Heaving; reaching; from to heave.

— But if one present

Th' abhor'd ingredient to his eye, make known
How he hath drunk, he cracks his gorge, his sides,
With violent *hefts*.

Winter's T. ii. 1.

Hence *tender-hefted*, in *Lear*, is explained *heaved*, or agitated by tenderness:

No, Regan, thou shalt never have my curse,
Thy *tender-hefted* nature shall not give
Thee o'er to harshness.

Lear, ii. 4.

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Used also for a weight, as being *heaved* with difficulty:

But if a part of heav'n's huge sphere
Thou chuse thy pondrous *heft* to bear. *Gorges's Lucas.*
How shall my prince and uncle now sustain
(Depriv'd of so good helpe) so great a *heft*?

Harr. Ariost. xliii. 164.

Also, for *need*, as giving occasion for the greatest exertion; or, as is still vulgarly said, "*a dead lift*."

We friendship faire and concord did despise,
And far apart from us we wisdom left,
Forsook each other at the greatest *heft*.

Mirror for Magist. K. Forbes, p. 150.

HEGGE. Sometimes used for *hag*. See *Minshew's Dictionary*, and *Cooper's Thesaurus*, in the word *Larva*. See in *Mirr. for Mag.* p. 323.

HEILD, ON THE. Qu. On the wane?

His purse is on the *heild*, and only forty shillings hath he behinde to try his fortune with at the cardes, in the presence.

Nash's Lent. St. Harl. Misc. vi. 144.

HEIR, applied to a female; *heirress* is now more usual.

— What lady is that same?

The *heir* of Alençon, Roseline her name. *Lotz's L. I. ii. 1.*

— His revenues long since

Encreas'd by marrying with a rich *heir*,
Call'd Madam Violante. *B. & Fl. Span. Curate, i. 1.*

Appoint to carry hence so rich an *heir*,
And be so slack! 'sfoot it doth move my patience;
Would any man that is not void of sense
Not have watch'd night by night for such a prize?

Hog lost his Pearl, O. Pl. vi. 390.

Here the *heir* was Maria.

HELL was used, as a sort of jocular term, for an obscure dungeon in a prison. Thus a catchpole is described as being

A hound that runs counter, and yet draws dry-foot well,
One that before the judgement carries poor souls to *hell*.

Com. of E. iv. 2.

In Wood street's hole, or counter's *hell*.

Counter-rat, a Poem, 1658.

The *hell* was something worse than the *hole*. See *Gifford on Mass. City Mad. i. 1.*

Heaven, Hell, and *Purgatory*, were names given to three ale-houses near Westminster Hall; whence, among the mortifications prescribed by a pretended conjurer, the dupe (*Dapper*) is told that

— He must not break his fast

In *Heaven* and *Hell*.

B. Jons. Alch. v. 2.

Whalley says the two former existed in his time. The third was mentioned in a grant of the first year of Henry VII. seen by Mr. Gifford. See him in *loc.*

There was likewise a place commonly so called under the Exchequer Chamber, where the king's debtors were confined till they had paid the uttermost farthing. *Steevens*. The same was, and perhaps is, the term for a tailor's secret repository of stolen cloth.

TO HELL has been thought to be used by Spenser for an older word, to *hele*, in the sense of to *cover*:

Else would the waters overflow the lands,
And fire devour the ayre, and *hell* them quight.

F. Q. IV. x. 35.

But this explanation is by no means satisfactory: for fire devouring the air would not *cover* the water: nor is it very clear what is the antecedent to *Them*. See *QUIGHT*.

HELLY, adj. Hellish.

These monster swarms, his holiness and his *helly* crew have scamped and maked together out of old, doating heathen historiographers.

Declar. of Popish Impost. § 4.

So also in *Mirr. for Mag.* p. 455. See *Todd*.

HEMINGE, JOHN. A favourite actor of tragedy in Shakespeare's time, and joint editor of his works with Condel, in folio, 1623, seven years after the author's death. His son William was a dramatic author of some fame. See *Proleg. to Sh.* vol. iii. pp. 232 and 284, ed. 1813.

HENCE, v. Sylvestre has unwarrantably made a verb of *hence*, in the sense of to go away.

Heerwith the auzell *hence*d, and hent his flight
Tow'rd our sad citie, which then deeply sigh't.

Parnactus, p. 875.

I am not aware of any other instance.

HENCHMAN. A page or attendant. Etymologists have been puzzled to find the origin of this once common word; and their attempts may be seen in Todd's *Johanson*. To me the simple etymology of Judge Blackstone seems the most probable: *haunchman*, from following the *haunch* of his master. Bishop Percy also made the same conjecture in a note on the *Northumberland Household Book*. Hence it is applied to boy as well as man, *hench-boy*, or *haunch-boy*. Shakespeare speaks of "the *haunch* of winter," for the latter end of it. 2 *Hen. IV.* iv. 4. They who derive it from *henget*, a horse, do not seem to have considered that it is most commonly used for a foot attendant or page. Mr. Douce, however, thinks otherwise, and he has certainly found mounted *henshmen* in Chaucer. See *Illustrat.* vol. i. 189. Still this only affects the etymology; for it seems clear that they became pages afterwards. Minshew says expressly, that "it is used for a man who goes on foot attending upon a man of honour, or great warship."

I do but beg a little changeling boy

To be my *henchman*.

Mids. N. Dr. ii. 2.

He whose phrases are as neatly decked as my lord mayor's *hensmen*.

Jack Drum's Entertainm. B. 4.

They were excepted from the operation of the statute 4 Edw. IV. cap. 5. concerning excess of apparel:

Provided also, that *hensmen*, heralds, pursuivants, sword-bearers to mayors, messengers, and minstrels, nor none of them, nor players in their interludes, shall not be comprised within this statute.

Hench-boy was not uncommon:

— How could they

Affect these filthy harbingers of hell,

These proctors of Belzebub, Lucifer's *hench-boys*?

Muses' Looking Gl. O. Pl. ix. 187.

Sir, I will match my lord-mayor's horse, make jockeys

Of his *hench-boys*, and run 'em through Champsale.

Witt. O. Pl. viii. 420.

Thus, to set the *hench-boys* on horseback, was to change the nature of their service. In one of Milton's MS. copies of the *Ode on a Solemn Music*, he had called the cherubim "Heav'n's *henshmen*," which, with very good taste, he afterwards expunged. See *Todd's Milton*, vol. vii. p. 57.

To HEND, or to HENT. To seize, take, or hold; from the Saxon *henban*, or *henran*.

As if that it she would in pieces rend,

Or reave it out of the hand that did it hend.

Spens. F. Q. V. xi. 27.

Chaucer uses to *hente*, or *henten*; and it is used in a song inserted by Shakespeare:

Jog on, jog on the foot-path way;

And merrily *hent* the stile a.

Wint. Tule, iv. 2.

Mr. Stevens had said, in a note on *Measure for Measure*, that the verb was to *hend*. This he retracts

in one on the above passage; but it appears that both forms are established on sufficient authority. *Hent* was certainly used as the preterite, which is all that the citations in the latter note establish.

Told men whose watchful eyes no slumber *hent*,
What stores of hours theft-guilt night had spent.

Brown, Brit. Post. II. 1. p. 29.

The little babe up in his arms he *hent*. *Spens. F. Q. II.* ii. 1.

Moth, in the *Ordinary*, uses to *hent*, in imitation of Chancer. O. Pl. x. 309.

HENT was also the participle. Seized, taken, &c.

— Twice have the trumpets sounded,

The generous and gravest citizens

Have *hent* the gates, and very near upon

The duke is entering.

Meas. for M. iv. 6.

Great labour hast thou fondly *hent* in hand.

Spens. F. Q. III. vii. 61.

HENT, s. is evidently put for hold or opportunity.

Up sword, and know thou a more horrid *hent*;

When he is drunk, asleep, or in his rage.

Hamlet iii. 3.

The conjecture of *hent*, for *hint*, in *Othello*, i. 3. "Upon this hint I spake," though supported by the old quarto, seems neither necessary nor probable. It is perfect sense as it is. It might indeed be explained in the other way.

HERALDRY. That this art was much more fashionable formerly than at present, is well known; but it is rather extraordinary that it should have been made the subject of a sonnet. The conceits in it are rather far-fetched, but some of them not unpoetical:

Heralds at armes doe three perfections quote;

To wit, most *faire*, most *rich*, most *glittering*;

So when those three concur within one thing,

Needes must that thing of honor be a note.

Lately I did behold a *rich*, *faire* coate

Which wished fortune to mine eyes did bring,

A lordly coate, yet worthy of a king,

In which one might all these perfections note.

A field of lillies, roses proper bare,

Two starres in chief, the crest was waves of gold,

How glit'ring 'twas, might by the starres appeare,

The lillies made it faire for to behold.

And rich it was, as by the gold appeareth,

But happy he that in his armes it weareth.

Constable, Decad. I. Sonn. 10.

From what book of heraldry the poet took his three perfections, fair, rich, and glittering, I have not been fortunate enough to discover.

HERBARS. Herbs. Probably peculiar to Spenser, as Mr. Todd also has observed.

The roofe hereof was arched over head,

And deckt with flowers, and *herbars* daintily.

Spens. F. Q. II. ix. 46.

HERD-GRACE. See RUE.

HERDESSE for shepherdess.

Yet as a *herdesse* in a summer's day,

Heat with the glorious sun's all-purging ray,

In the calm evening (leaving her faire flocke)

Betakes herself unto a froth-girt rocke.

Brown, Brit. Past. II. 3. p. 75.

A similar word has been found in Chaucer, viz. *hierdesse*.

HERE'S NO, this, or that, (whatever the object may be). An ironical exclamation, implying that there is a great abundance of it. Warburton suggested this interpretation of the following passage, which was doubted at first, but has since been fully confirmed:

Sir Walter Blunt! there's honour for you: *here's* no vanity! I am as hot as molten lead, and as heavy too.

1 *Hen. IV.* v. 3.

Now what a thing it is to be an ass!
Here's no fond jest! The old man hath found their guilt, &c.
Tit. And. iv. 2.

Here was no subtle device to get a wench!
 This Channon has a brave pate of his own.
B. Jon. Tale of a Tub, ii. 3.

T. Here's no great fluttery!
 Will she swallow this? G. You see she does, and glibly.
Massinger's City Madam, i. 1.

Here's no notable gullery! *Puritan, Suppl. to Sh. ii. p. 556.*
 See also O. Pl. i. 204. ii. 127. and vi. 109. The instances might easily be multiplied, to a prodigious extent; so that the point is now beyond all doubt.

Allied to this ironical phrase is that of *here's much*, to signify, on the contrary, the absence of any thing;
as,

How say you now? Is it not past two o'clock? and *here's much Orlando!*
As you like it, iv. 3.

Thus Brainworm, sending Old Knowell on a false scent, in pursuit of his son, says to him, "I, Sir, there you shall have him;" and, as soon as he is out of hearing, adds,

Yes! invisible. *Much wench, or much son!*
B. Jon. Every M. in his H. iv. 6.

See *Much*, as an ironical exclamation for *not at all*.

HERNSHAW, HERON-SHAW, or HERNSHEW. The bird called a heron or hern. Johnson had interpreted it a *heronry*, supposing it made from *hern* and *shaw*; but the quotations abundantly prove that it meant only the bird.

As when a cast of falcons make their flight,
 At an *hernshaw*, that lies aloft on wing.

Spens. F. Q. VI. vii. 9.
 Minerva's *hernshaw*, and her owl.

B. Jon. Masque of Augurs, vol. vi. p. 133.
 As they were entering on their way, Minerva did present
 A *hernshaw*, consecrate to her; which they could ill discern
 Through sable night, but by her change, they knew it was a
herne. *Chapman's Homer, II. x. p. 136.*

So have we seen a hawk cast off at an *heron-shaw*, to looke
 and fide a quite other way. *Hall, Quo vadis? p. 59.*

And leaving me to stalk here in my trowers
 Like a tame *hern-sew* for you. *Id. Stople of News, i. 2.*
 Than that sky-scaling pike of Tenerife,
 Upon whose tops the *hernshaw* bred her young.

Brown, Brit. Past. II. 5. p. 153.
 "To know a hawk from a *hernshaw*," was certainly the original form of the proverb, in which the latter word is since corrupted into *handsaw*. But the corruption had taken place before the time of Shakespeare; and therefore Sir Thomas Haumer's alteration of it in *Hamlet*, ii. 2. was superfluous. It is *handsaw* in Ray's *Proverbs*, p. 196. The *hawk* and the *hernshaw* appear together in the above quotation from Spenser, which illustrates the real origin of the proverb; meaning, wise enough at least to know the hawk from his game.

HEROD, KING. In the old moralities and mysteries, this personage was always represented as a tyrant of a very violent temper, using the most exaggerated language. Hence the expression,

It out-herods Herod. *Hamlet, iii. 2.*

He is therefore mentioned as the most daring person that can be thought of by Alexas, when he tells Cleopatra,

— Good majesty!
Herod of Jewry dare not look upon you
 But when you are well pleas'd. *Ant. & Cleop. iii. 3.*

He is also introduced proverbially by Mrs. Page:
 What a *Herod of Jewry* is this! *Merry W. W. ii. 1.*

The fierceness of Herod is well illustrated in Mr. Steevens's note on the passage of *Hamlet*, from the *Chester Whitsun Plays, Harl. MSS. 1013.* where he is made to rant most unreasonably on the subject of his own person and valour.

HERSALL, for rehearsal.

With this sad *hersall* of his heavy stresse,
 The warlike damzell was empassion'd sore.
Spens. F. Q. III. xi. 18.

HERSE. Apparently for that which is rehearsed; the same as *HERSALL*. In Spenser's *Pastoral of November*, where "O heavy *herse*," and "O happy *herse*," form the two burdens of a funeral ditty, the commentator, E. K., explains it, "the solemn obsequie in funerals." In the *Fairy Queen*, a lovesick princess attending public prayers, is said to be inattentive to the prayers,

For the faire damsell from the holy *herse*
 Her love-sicke hart to other thoughts did steale. *III. ii. 48.*

Which, as Warton observed, seems to mean, from the matter then rehearsed, and he couples it with the *hersall* above cited. *Obs. on F. Q. ii. p. 175.*

I have found it once used for a dead body:

— Bold Archus pines
 Through the mid-loast, and strewes his way with *hereses*.
Heym. Britaines Troy, iii. 86.

TO HERY. To honour or worship; from hejuran, Saxon. Spenser twice uses this word, and explains it so himself, or his friend:

Tho' wouldest thou learn to carol of love,
 And *hery* with hymns thy lasses glove,
Spens. Shep. Kal. Feb. v. 61.

Theot now nis the time of merry-make,
 Nor Pan to *heric*, nor with love to play. *Id. Nov. v. 9.*

Free from the world's vile and inconstant quilms,
 And *herry* Pan with orizons and ilms. *Droyt. Ecl. 7. p. 1418.*
 See also p. 1133.

HEST, more usually *behest*. A command. *Pært, Saxon.*

— O my father,
 I have broke your *hest* to say so. *Temp. iii. 1.*

Now made forget their former cruell mood
 T' obey their ruler's *hest*, as seemed good.
Spens. F. Q. IV. iii. 32.

— Such untamed and unyielding pride
 As will not bende unto your noble *hestes*.
Ferre & Porrez, O. Pl. i. 135.

The king prays pardon of his cruel *hest*. *O. Pl. ii. 163.*

HESTERN, of yesterday. *Hesternus*, Latin.

So if a chronicler should misreport exploits that were enterprised but *hestern* day. *Holinsh. Hist. of Irel. II. 5. col. 2.*

HETHER, adv. Rather, as it seems, in the following passage:

I will *hether* spend the time in exhorting you to make ready
 against that day, and to prepare yourselves, then [than] curiously
 to recite or expound the signes thereof. *Latimer, Sermon. fol. 245. b.*

HEYDEGUES. See HAYDIGYES.

HICK-SCORNER. See HYCKE-SCORNER.

HICK-WAY, or HICK-WALL. One of the old popular names for a woodpecker. See *HECCO*.

And 'tis this same *herb*, your *hick-ways*, alias woodpeckers use,
 when with some mighty ax any one stops up the hole of their
 nests, which they industriously dig and make in the trunk of
 some sturdy tree. *Orell's Rabelais, IV. ch. 62.*

HIDDER AND SHIDDER. A strange rustic form, explained in the original notes to mean *he and she*; but whence derived does not appear.

For had his wesand been a little widder,
He would have devoured both *hidder and shidder*.

Spens. Shep. Kal. Sept. 210.

HIDE FOX AND ALL AFTER. Said by Sir Thomas Hanmer to be the name of a sport among children, which must doubtless be the same as *hide and seek*, *whoop and hide*, &c.; but no instance is brought of the expression, except that of the following passage, which occasioned the remark:

G. A thing, my lord! H. Of nothing: bring me to him.
Hide for, and all after. *Hamlet. iv. 2.*

Hide and seek is certainly alluded to in Decker's *Satiromastix*, as quoted by Mr. Steevens, where it is said, "Cries *all hid*, as boys do." But it throws no light on *the for*.

HIDE-PARK, now written *Hyde-Park*, was a place of fashionable resort for coaches, as early as the year 1625.

Alas, what is it to his scene to know
How many coaches in *Hide-park* did show
Last spring. *B. Jon. Staple of News, Prologue for the Stage.*

It is also mentioned by Ludlow:

This day was more observed for people going a maying, than for divers years past. Great resort to *Hyde-park*: many hundreds of rich coaches, and gallants in attire, but most shameful powdered haired men, and painted, spotted women.

Memoirs, May 1, 1654.

It has long been written as if connected with the family of Lord Clarendon; but it has been in the Crown from the time of Henry VIII. Nor could the name refer to a *hide* of land, which is estimated at 120 acres, whereas this park is supposed to contain 620.

HIERONIMO, or JERONIMO. The principal character in an old play by Thomas Kyd, entitled *The Spanish Tragedy*, or *Hieronimo is mad again*.

See **GO BY, JERONIMO**.

HIGH MEN. False dice, so loaded as to come always high numbers. See **FULLAM**. *Low men*, of course, were the contrary, and produced low throws.

—Your *high*

And *low men* are but trifles; your poind' dye,

That's ballasted with quicksilver or gold,

Is gross to this.

Ordinary, O. Pl. x. 238.

Then play thou for a pound or for a pin,

High men or low men still are foisted in.

Harringt. Epig. i. 79.

Item, to my son Mat Flowerdale I bequeath two bales of false dice, videlicet, *high men* and *low men*, fulkoms, stop-cater-traires, and other bones of function.

London Prodigal, Suppl. to Sh. ii. 456.

In later times these had attained the name of *high runners* and *low runners*:

Shadwell is of opinion, that your bully, with his box and his false dice, is an honest fellow than the rhetorical author, who makes use of his tropes and figures, which are his *high* and his *low runners*, to cheat us at once of our money and of our intellects.

J. Denu's Letters, vol. ii. p. 407.

HIGH-PALMED. See **PALMED** and **PALM**.

HIGHT. A participle of the Anglo-Saxon verb *hatan*, to call. Used in a very peculiar way for some of the passive tenses, without the addition of the auxiliary *am*, or *was*, or their several persons. Dr. Johnson erroneously asserts, that it was used only

in the preterite. See Tyrwhitt's note on *Chaucer*, v. 1016.

For, am called:

The wizard smil'd and answer'd in some part,

Easy it is to satisfy thy will;

Ismen I *hight*, call'd an inchanter great,

Such skill have I in magic's secret feat. *Fairf. Tasso, x. 19.*

Was called:

Full carefully he kept them day and night,

In fairest fields, and Astrophel he *hight*.

Highteth appears to have been sometimes used, but still with a passive signification:

This goeth aright; how *highteth* she, say you.

Ordinary, O. Pl. x. 235.

As a participle, called:

Among the rest a good old woman was,

Hight Mother Hubbard, who did her surpas

The rest in honest mirth that seem'd her well.

Spens. Moth. Hub. Tale, 33.

It is sometimes used for, *the man called*, as in the following passage:

Wretch that he was into this land to bring

The Saxons, with *hight* Hengist, their false king.

Niccol's Winter Nights, Mirror for Mag. p. 563.

It is employed by Shakespeare only in burlesque passages, as *Love's L. L. i. l.* and *Mids. N. Dr. v. 1.*; and in this manner it is still occasionally introduced.

Spenser uses it in many other senses. For *committed*:

Yet charge of them was to a porter *hight*. *F. Q. I. iv. 6.*

So also *IV. x. 38.*

Granted:

Yet so much favour she to him hath *hight*

Above the rest.

F. Q. IV. viii. 54.

Mentioned:

But reade you, Sir, sith ye my name have *hight*,

What is your owne, that I note you requite. *Ib. VI. vi. 4.*

Commanded, or directed:

But the sūd Steele said'st not where it was *hight*,

Uppon the childe, but somewhat short did fall. *Ib. V. xi. 8.*

Given:

Her virtue was the dowre that did delight,

What better dowre can to a dancie be *hight*? *Ib. V. iv. 9.*

HIGRE, or HYGRA. The name for the violent and tumultuous influx of the tide into the mouth of the Severn, and for similar effects in other rivers. It is spelt also *aigre*, *eagre*, *eger*. The derivation is as uncertain as the orthography. Mr. Todd tries the Runic and the Saxon; but I cannot find any authority for his Saxon word. Dryden has used *eagre*, as a general word for such a tide, occasioned by the narrowness of the channel, and the steepness of the banks; called also *the bore of the Severn*. For the etymology, I fear we cannot venture to go to the Greek *ἵγρος*. It is probably of Saxon origin. Drayton thus describes its effects:

—Until they be imbrac'd

In Sabrin's sovereign arms; with whose tumultuous waves

Shut up in narrower bounds the *higre* wildly raves:

And frights the straggling flocks, the neighbouring shores to fly,

As if from the main it comes with hideous cry,

And on the angry front the curled foam doth bring,

The billows 'gainst the banks when fiercely it doth fling,

Hurls up the slimy ooze, and makes the scaly brood

Leap madd'ning to the land affrighted from the flood;

O'erturns the toiling barge, whose steersmen does not lanch,

And thrust her furrowing beak into her ireful panch.

Polyoth. Song 7.

Chatterton, acquainted with this local phenomenon, has made it the subject of a simile :

As when the *hygra* of the Severn roars
And thunders upon on the sandes below,
The cleembe [noise] rebounds to Wedecester's shore,
And sweeps the black sand round its horie prow.

Second Battle of Hastings, 691.

See also ver. 326. of the same.

In Drayton is this marginal note, upon a simile subjoined to the lines cited above : " A simile expressing the *boar* or *higre*." The name *higre* is spoken of by William of Malmesbury in the following passage, and the phenomenon described :

In eo quotidianus aquarum furor, quod, utrum voragine vel vertiginem undarum dicam, nescio; fundo ab imo verrens arenas, et conglobans in conculum cum impetu venit, nec ultra quam ad pontem pertendit: nonnunquam etiam ripas irruccndit, et magni vi parte terræ circum victor regreditur: infelix navis si quid aliud inire attingit. Nautæ certè gnavi cum vident illam *higram* (sic enim Anglice vocant) venire, navem obvertunt, et per medium secantes violentiam ejus elidunt.

De Pontif. lib. iv. p. 283.

In this last circumstance we see that Drayton exactly agrees with this writer. Drayton has applied the same name to the tide in the Yorkshire Ouse or Humber :

For when my *higre* comes, I make my einker shore
Even tremble with the sound, that I fair do send.

Polybl. xviii. p. 1206.

See also *Eger*, in *Todd*.

HILD, for held, for the sake of a rhyme. This kind of license was very frequently taken by Spenser, and other contemporaries of Shakespeare.

No man inveigh against the wiher'd flow'r,
But chide rough winter that the flou'r hath kill'd;
Not that devour'd, but that which doth devour,
Is worthy blame. O let it not be held
Poor women's faults that they are so fulfill'd
With men's abuses. *Shakep. Rape of Lucr. Suppl. i. 545.*

HILDEBRAND. The family name of Pope Gregory the Seventh, so blackened by Fox, and other writers against the Romish Church, that his name became proverbial in this country for violence and mischief. In an old abridgment of Fox's *Martyrs*, by a Dr. Bright, printed 1589, I find him thus described : " This *Hildebrand* was a most wicked and reprobate monster, a sorcerer, a necromancer, an old companion of *Silvester*, *Theophilactus*, and *Laurentius*, conjurers." Page 136. Any name of reproach being thought fair to such a character, Shakespeare has made Falstaff call him Turk :

Turk Gregory never did such deeds in arms, as I have done this day. *1 Hen. IV. v. 3.*

See Warburton's note on the passage.

Lend him a prisoner to the lady too.
Sic. Warrant ye, though he were Gog or *Hildebrand*.
Wils. O. Pl. viii. 502.

A HILDING, s. A base, low, menial wretch; derived by some from *hinderling*, a Devonshire word, signifying degenerate; by others, from the Saxon (see *Todd's Johnson*). Perhaps, after all, no more originally than a corruption of *hiveling*, or *hindling*, diminutive of *hind*; which the following passage seems a little to confirm :

— A base slave,
A *hiveling* for a livery, a squire's cloth,
A painter, not so eminent !
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Cymb. ii. 3.

In apposition with another substantive, as peasant is occasionally used :

'Tis positive 'gainst all exceptions, lords,
That our superfluous laqueys, and our peasants,
Who, in unnecessary action, swarm
About our squares of battle, were enough
To purge this field of such a *hiveling* foe. *Hen. F. iv. 2.*

For a coward :

If your lordship find him not a *hiveling*, hold me no more in your respect. *All's Well, iii. 6.*

It was applied to women, as well as men :

For shame thou *hiveling* of a devilish spirit. *Tam. Shr. ii. 1.*

But now I see this one is one too much,
And that we have a curse in having her;
Out on her *hiveling* ! *Rom. & Jul. ii. 5.*

This is that scornful piece, that scurvy *hiveling*,
That gave her promise faithfully she would be here,
Cicely, the sempster's daughter. *Two Noble K. iii. 5.*

Dost thou dispute with me? Alexander, carry the prating *hiveling* forth. *B. & Fl. Corcomb, Act iv. p. 216. (Spoken of Viola.)*

HILTS. A familiar term for cudgels; the basket *hilt*, for the defence of the hand, being the most permanent part of them; the sticks might be changed at pleasure.

Fetch the *hilt*s; fellow Juniper, wilt thou play? *Jun. I cannot resolve you: 'tis as I am fitted with the ingenuity, quantity, or quality of the cudgel.* *H. Jons. Case is altered, ii. 7.*

Martino, who is sent, certainly brings the cudgels, not the baskets only : " Enter Martino, with the cudgels." Falstaff either calls his broad sword *hilt*s, or he means to swear by the *hilt*s, as Owen Glendower by the cross of his Welch hook :

Seven, by these *hilt*s, I am a villain else. *1 Hen. IV. ii. 4.*

*Hilt*s were frequently used in the plural, though said of one weapon.

HING, for hang, in the same manner as *hild* for held. A variation for the sake of rhyme. See **HILD**.

That fear, death, terror, and amazement bring;
With ugly paws some trample on the green,
Some gnaw the snakes that on their shoulders *hing*. *Fairf. Tasso, iv. 4.*

Heav'n in thy palm this day the balance *hings*,
Which makes kings gods, or men more great than kings. *Dumb Knight, O. Pl. iv. 478.*

There are traces of this form in the Scottish dialect. See the Glossary to *Gavin Douglas's Virgil*.

HINT. A suggestion; used also by Shakespeare for a cause or subject.

— Alack, for pity!
I, not remembering how I cried out 'then, (Steevens, for out.)
Will cry it o'er again: it is a *hint*
That wrings mine eyes to 't. *Temp. i. 2.*

— For our escape
Is much beyond our loss: our *hint* of woe
Is common; every day, some sailor's wife,
The master of some merchant, and the merchant
Have just our theme of woe. *Id. ii. 1.*

It may, however, mean there, slight touch or memento.

Wherein of anres vast, and deserts idle,
Rough quarries, rocks, and hills whose heads touch heav'n;
It was my hint to speak. *Othello, i. 3.*

In this passage the old quarto reads *hent*; the second quarto, *hint*. It seems most probable that the right reading is *hint*. See **HENT**.

HIP. *To have on the hip*. To have at an entire advantage. This phrase seems to have originated from hunting, because, when the animal pursued is

seized upon the hip, it is finally disabled from flight. In some of his notes on Shakespeare, Dr. Johnson says, that it is taken from the art of wrestling; which is not without appearance of probability, because, when a wrestler can throw his adversary across his own hip, he gives him the severest of all falls, technically termed a *cross-buttock*; but it will be seen, in the following passages, that the allusion is carried on with evident reference to the other origin:

If I can catch him once upon the hip,
I will feed fat the ancient grudge I bear him. *Merch. of V. i. 3.*
The hound who has caught a deer by the hip, may feed himself fat on his flesh; but this has nothing to do with a wrestler.

If this poor trash of Venice, whom I trash
For his quick hunting, stand the putting on,
I'll have our Michael Cassio on the hip. *Othello, ii. 1.*

Though this passage is greatly corrupted, its allusion to hunting cannot be overlooked. As to the text, the oldest quarto reads the first line,

If this poor trash of Venice, whom I crash.

Warburton conjectured "poor *brach*," sagaciously, and in exact conformity to the whole tenour of the passage. See BRACH. He also proposed *cherish* for *crash*, almost as happily; for certainly the general sense is, "If this hound, Roderigo, whose merit is his quick hunting, is staunch also, and will hold, I shall have my game on the hip." The present reading, *trash*, departs from this sense, and neither substitutes one so good, nor is itself fully established, as being legitimately used in that sense. It is derived from the reading of the folio, which is,

If this poor trash of Venice, whom I trace;

Which seems to be more corrupt than the reading of the quarto. Warburton's conjectures at least make good sense of the whole, which is some advantage:

If this poor brach of Venice, whom I cherish
For his quick hunting, stand the putting on,
I'll have our Michael Cassio on the hip.

Cherish may not have been the very word of Shakespeare, but something to that effect is surely required. The chief objection is, that *brach* is seldom used, except for a female; but if that be thought valid, *trash* may stand, as a word of general contempt.

Dr. Johnson, in his Dictionary, corrected the opinion given in his notes to Shakespeare, and derived the expression from hunting.

HIPPOCRAS. A medicated drink, composed usually of red wine, but sometimes white, with the addition of sugar and spices. Some would derive it from *iro*, and *καρπώσιον*, to mix; but Menage observes, that as the apothecaries call it *vinum Hippocraticum*, he is convinced that it is derived from Hippocrates, as being originally composed by medical skill. It is not improbable, that, as Mr. Theobald observes, in a note on the *Scornful Lady*, (p. 286), it was called *Hippocras*, from the circumstance of its being strained; the woollen bag used for that purpose being called, by the apothecaries, *Hippocrates's sleeve*. It was a very favourite beverage, and usually given at weddings.

P. Stay, what's best to drink a mornings?

R. Ippocras, Sir, for my mistress, if I fetch it, is most dear to her. *Honest Wh. O. Pl. iii. 283.*

Drank to your health, whole nights, in *Hippocras*,
Upon my knees, with more religion
Than e'er I said my pray'rs, which Heav'n forgive me.

Antiquary, O. Pl. x. 28.

In old books are many receipts for the composition of Hippocras, of which the following is one:

Take of cinnamon 2 oz. of ginger $\frac{1}{2}$ an oz. of grains a $\frac{1}{2}$ of an oz., punne [pound] them grosse, and put them into a pottle of good claret or white wine, with half a pound of sugar; let all steep together, a night at the least, close covered in some bottle of glasse, pewter, or stone; and when you would occupy it, cast a thimble linnen cloth or a piece of a boulder over the mouth of the bottle, and let so much run through as you will drink at that time, keeping the rest close, for so it will keep both the spirit, odor, and virtue of the wine and spices. And if you would make but a quart, then take but half the spices aforesaid.

Heaven of Health, ch. 228. p. 264.

By a pottle is meant two quarts. See POTTLE.
See also *Strutt's View of Manners, &c. vol. iii. p. 74.*

HIREN. A corruption of the name of Irene, the fair Greek, first broached, perhaps, by G. Peele, in his play of *The Turkish Mahomet and Hiren the fair Greek*. In this play, which does not appear to have been published, was probably the hemistich so often alluded to by subsequent dramatists, "Have we not *Hiren* here?"

And therefore, while we have *Hiren* here, speak my little dish-washers. *Decker, Satirum. Or. Dr. iii. 173.*

What ominous news can Polymetes daunt?

Have we not *Hiren* here?

Law Tricks, 1608.

'Sfoot, lend me some money. Hast thou not *Hyren* here?

Eastward Hoe, O. Pl. iv. 218.

Pistol, in his rants, twice brings in the same words, but apparently meaning to give his sword the name of *Hiren*:

Down, down, dogs, down fautors! Have we not *Hiren* here?

2 Hen. IV. ii. 4.

And soon after,

Die men like dogs, give crowns like pins,

Have we not *Hiren* here?

Ibid.

Mrs. Quickly, with admirable simplicity, supposes him to ask for a woman, and replies, "O my word, captain, we have no such here; what the goujere, do you think I would deny her?" *Ibid.*

In another old play, on the Clown saying, "We have *Hiren* here," the Cook and he dispute whether it was *Hiren* or *Siren*. *Mussing. Old Law, iv. 1.*

Mr. Douce, by extraordinary chance, picked up an old rapier, with the very motto of Pistol's sword upon it, in French:

Ni fortune me tourmente,

L'espérance me contente.

See his *Illustr. of Shakesp. i. p. 453.* where he has given a wood-cut of it.

HIS, pron. It was commonly supposed, during the imperfect state of English grammar, that the pronoun *his* was the legitimate formative of the genitive case of nouns, and that the *s*, with an apostrophe, was only a substitute for that word. Modern grammarians, struck with the absurdity of supposing the same abbreviation to stand for *his*, *her*, and *their*, (as the *s* is subjoined also to feminine and plural nouns), have recurred to the Saxon, where *is*, or *es*, formed the genitives; which fully accounts for the abbreviation. See *Lowth's Gram. p. 25.*; *Johnson's*, prefixed to his *Dict.*; and *Tyrwhitt's Essay on the Language and Versif. of Chaucer*, in his edition of the *Cant. Tales*, vol. iv. p. 31. But the other opinion was formerly

general, and traces of it are found from the time of Shakespeare, and even earlier, to that of Addison. Ben Jonson says expressly, in his *English Grammar*,

To the genitive cases of all nouns denoting a possessor, is added 1 with an apostrophe, thereby to avoid the gross syntax of the pronoun *his* joining with a noun; as the emperor's court, the general's valour; not the emperor *his* court, &c.

Chap. xiii. ed. Whalley, vol. vii. p. 250.

This form, as is well known, occurs once at least in the Liturgy; namely, in the prayer for *all sorts and conditions of men*, which concludes, "and this we beg, for Jesus Christ his sake."

Shakespeare has written according to the notion of his time:

Vincenzio *his* son, brought up in Florence,
It shall become to, &c. *Tam. Shr. i. 1.*

Once in a sea-fight 'gainst the duke *his* galleys
I did some service. *Twelfth N. iii. 3.*

In the following, he seems to have accumulated the two methods:

Madam, an if my brother had *my* shape,
And I had *his*, Sir Robert's *his*, like him. *John. i. 1.*

Unless the true reading were "Sir Robert *his*," inaccurate speakers still occasionally use a double form, as *Sir Robert's's*, which may account for the accumulation in Shakespeare, whether by himself or his publishers.

Spenser has written *his*, and made it form his verse in a peculiar manner:

This knight too late, *his* manhood and *his* might
I did assay. *F. Q. IV. i. 35.*

For "this knight's manhood and might." By aid of this supposed syntax, *his* blood, *his* wounds, &c., were sometimes used for *God's* blood, &c., omitting the sacred name, which should be the antecedent:

Nay by Godde's harte, if I might doe what I list,
Not one of them all that should scape my fist.
His name! I would plague them one way or another.
New Customs, O. Pl. i. 277.

And again:

And trust, by *his* woundes! Avarice, some agayne for to trie.
Ibid.

And,

His blood! I would I might have once seenne that chance.

Ho, s. Originally a call, from the interjection *ho!* afterward rather like a stop or limit, in the two phrases, *out of all ho*, for out of all bounds; and *there's no ho with him*, that is, he is not to be restrained. Both seem deducible, in some degree, from the notion of calling in or restraining a sporting dog, or perhaps a hawk, with a call, or *ho*; or so calling to a person at a distance, or going away.

Oh, aye; a plague on 'em, *there's no ho* with them, they are madder than March hares. *Honest Wh. O. Pl. iii. 353.*

See also 382.

Because, forsooth, some odd poet, or some such fantastic fellows make much on him, *there's no ho* with him; the vile dandiprat will overlook the proudest of his acquaintance.

Lingua, O. Pl. v. 172.
For he once loved the fair maid of Fresingfield out of all hoe.
Green's Fryer Bacon, &c. G. 3.

So also, OUT OF ALL CRUY, which see.

There's no ho with him; but once harted thus, he will needs be a man of warre. *Nash's Leuten St. Harl. Misc. vi. p. 160.*

If they gather together, and make a muster, *there is no hoe* with them.
A Strange Metam. cited Cens. Lit. vii. 287.

The phrase was retained even by Swift, in the jocular strain of his familiar letters:

When your tongue runs, *there's no hoe* with you, pray.
Journ. to Stella, Let. 20.

Ho, Ho. An established dramatic exclamation, given to the devil, whenever he made his appearance on the stage; and attributed to him when he was supposed to appear in reality.

But Diccon, Diccon, did not the devil cry *ho, ho, ho*?

Gammer Gurton, O. Pl. ii. 34.

Ho, ho, quoth the devyll, we are well pleased,
What is his name thou wouldst have eased.

Four Ps. O. Pl. i. 88.

Ben Jonson's comedy of the *Devil* is an *Asu* begins with a long *ho, ho*, from Satan himself. Robin Goodfellow, a clown who often personates the devil, to scare his neighbours, in the old play of *Wily Beguiled*, speaks thus of his enterprise:

Tush! fear not the dodge: I'll rather put on my flashing red nose, and my flaming face, and come wrap'd in a calf's skin, and cry *ho, ho*; I'll fray the scholar, I warrant thee.

Origin of Dr. iii. 319.

In that work it is indeed printed *bo, bo*, which alteration Mr. Hawkins made, I presume, from not being acquainted with the customary interjections of the fiend. In Mr. Reed's notes to the Old Plays, it is cited *ho, ho*, which is probably right; but I have never had an opportunity of seeing the original play.

HOAR, or HOARY. Used sometimes for mouldy, because mouldiness gives a white appearance.

R. What hast thou found? M. No hare, Sir; unless a hare, Sir, in a leuten pye, that is something stale and hoar ere it be spent. *Rom. & Jul. ii. 1.*

Many of Chaucer's words are become as it were vineyard and hoarie with over long lying. *Beaum. to Speght, on his Chaucer.*
Lest, starke with rest, they flow'd waxe, and hoare.

Mirror for Mag. p. 417.

To HOAR. To become white or mouldy, or to make any thing so.

— Hoar the flames

That scolds against the quality of flesh,
And not believes himself. *Timon of Ath. iv. 3.*
When it hoars ere it be spent. *Rom. & Jul. loc. cit.*
Devote to mouldy customs of hoar'd eld.

Marston's What you will, B. 4.

HOB. A frequent name, in old times, among the common people, particularly in the country. It is sometimes used, therefore, to signify a countryman; and *hob-goblin* meant perhaps, originally, no more than clown-goblin, or bumpkin-goblin. Coriolanus, curiously enough, finds this name among the citizens of Rome:

Why in this wolvish gown should I stand here,
To beg of Hob, and Dick, that do appear
Their needless vouches. *Coriol. ii. 5.*

The country gnuiss [i. e. gnuiss] Hob, Dick, and Hick,
With staves and clouted shoon. *Old Proph. cited by Stevens.*

Hence the farce of *Hob in the Well*, in much later times, to denote the clown in the well.

Hob was also used as a substitute for hob-goblin:

From elves, hobs, and fauries,
That trouble our dairies,
From fire-drakes, and fiends,
And such as the devil sends,
Defend us, good heaven!

B. & Fl. Mons. Thom. iv. 6.

For proof, take Merlin father'd by an hob,
Because he was said to be the son of a demon.

Mirr. Mag. 407.

HOB-GOBLIN. See PUCK.

HOB-NOB. See HABBE NABBE.

HOBBIDANCE, or HOBERDANCE. One of Shakespeare's fiends, taken from the history of the Jesuits' impostures. See FLIBBERTIGIBBET.

Hobbidance, prince of dumbness. *Learn, iv. 1.*

HOBBY-HORSE. A small horse; also a personage belonging to the ancient morris dance, when complete, and made, as Mr. Bayes's troops are on the stage, by the figure of a horse fastened round the waist of a man, his own legs going through the body of the horse, and enabling him to walk, but concealed by a long foot-cloth; while false legs appeared where those of the man should be, at the sides of the horse. The hobby-horse is represented by figure 5 of the plate subjoined to 1 *Hen. IV.* in Steevens's *Shakespeare* of 1778, and the subsequent editions, and illustrated by Mr. Tollet's remarks. Latterly the *hobby-horse* was frequently omitted, which appears to have occasioned a popular ballad, in which was this line, or burden:

For O, for O, the *hobby-horse* is forgot.

Which is quoted in *Love's L. L.* iii. 1. and *Haml.* iii. 2.

'Tother *hobby-horse*, I perceive, is not forgotten.

Green's Tu Quoque, O. Pl. vii. 97.

But see, the *hobby-horse* is forgot.

Fool it must be your lot,

To supply his want with faces,

And other buffoon graces. *H. Jon. Entert. of the Queen*, &c. at *Althorpe*, vol. v. p. 211. ed. Whalley.

This had become almost a proverbial expression:

Cl. Answer me, *hobbyhorse*, which way crost he you saw enow?
Jea. Who do you speake to, Sir? *We have forgot the hobbyhorse.*
Drué's Dutch, of *Suff.* C. 4 b.

The Puritans, who were declared enemies of all sports and games, seem to have been particularly inveterate against the poor *hobby-horse*. The following may be taken as a specimen of their eloquence against him:

The beast is an unseemly and a lewd beast,
And got at Rome by the pope's coach horses,
His mother was the mare of ignorance.

B. & Fl. Woman Pleas'd, i.

Where is much more to the same effect. The forgetting the *hobby-horse* is there also introduced:

Shall th' *hobby-horse* be forgot then?
The hopeful *hobby-horse*, shall he lie founder'd?

And the mode of carrying the horse is alluded to:

Take up your horse again, and girth him to you,
And girth him handsomely, good neighbour Bomby.

Many tricks were expected of the dancer who acted the *hobby-horse*, and some of a juggling nature, as pretending to stick daggers in his nose, (perhaps a false one), which is represented in the print from Mr. Tollet's window. Sogliardo, in *Every Man out of his Humour*, boasts of an excellent *hobby-horse*, in which his father and himself were famous for dancing:

Nay, look you, Sir, there's ne'er a gentleman in the country has the like humours for the *hobby-horse*, as I have; I have the method for the threading of the needle and all, the — *Car.* How, the method? *Sog.* I, the lincity for that, and the whigbie, and the daggers in the nose, and the travels of the egg from finger to finger, and all the humours incident to the quality. The horse hangs at home in my parlour.

Act ii. sc. 1.

HOBELER, or HOBLER. A term for a sort of light horseman, from their riding on hobbies, or small horses. See *Chamb. Dict.* and *Du Cange*.

Hee that might dispense tenne pounde should furnishe himselfe, or fynde a demulcance, or a light horseman, if I shall so tearme him, beyng then called a *hobeler* with a lance.

Holinsh. vol. ii. K. k 3.

See *Stat.* 18 Eliz. iii. 12.

I cannot conjecture in what sense *holler* is intended to be used in the following speech, unless it means a lame or hobbling thing. He speaks of his ill success as a fiddler:

Merry, Sir, you see I go wet shod and dry mouthed, for yet could I never get new shoes or good drink: rather than I'll lead this life, I'll throw my fiddle into the leads for a *hobler*.

Lyly's Mother Bombie, v. 3.

It was French also. Roquefort says, "*Hobeler*, cavalier qui monte un cheval Ecossois, qu'on nommoit anciennement *hobin*;" which Coles also testifies, by rendering it, "*Velites olim in Gallia merentes*." It appears, therefore, that the origin is Scotch, not Irish.

HOCK-TIDE. An annual festival, which commenced the fifteenth day after Easter. That it was long observed, and that gatherings, or collections of money were then made, is certain, from the churchwardens' accounts of various parishes; but its origin has been much disputed by historians and antiquaries. As it was a moveable feast, depending upon Easter, it could not be the commemoration of any fixed event, as some have pretended. The whole discussion, which is much too long for this place, may be seen in Brand's *Pop. Antiq.* vol. i. p. 156—165. 4to. ed. On the authority of Mr. Bryant, who combated its historical origin, it has been derived from *hoch*, high, German.

Whatever was the origin of *hock*, it was applied also to another feast, that of *harvest-home*; and Herrick has a short poem, entitled the *Hock-Card*, or *Harvest-Home*, where he says,

The harvest awains and wenchies bound

For joy, to see the *hock-cart* crown'd. *Hesperides*, p. 114.

This *hock-tide* is still observed in Suffolk, Cambridge, and the neighbouring counties, under the corrupted names of *hawkey*, *hockey*, or *horkey*; in which last form, a copious description of the festival, as observed in Suffolk, is given in the *New Monthly Magazine*, for November 1820, pp. 492—498. See also *Todd's Johnson*, in *Hockey*, or *Hawkey*. Dr. Clarke has mentioned it in his *Travels*. Bloomfield, though a Suffolk lad, does not venture on the provincial name, but celebrates *harvest-home* in common English. See his *Summer*, v. 287. but see his *idyllic flowers*.

To *Hocus*, v. To cheat, to impose upon; from *hocus-pocus*, the jargon of pretended conjurers; the origin of which, after various attempts, seems to be rightly drawn from the Italian jugglers, who said *Ochus* *Bochus*, in reference to a famous magician of those names. *Verellii Epit. Hist. Suis-Goth.* See *Todd*, in *Hocus-pocus*.

The mercer cries, was ever man so *hocus'd*? however I have enough to maintain me here.

Art of Wheeling, p. 322.

One of the greatest pieces of legerdemain, with which jugglers

hocus the vulgar. *Nelson*, quoted by *Todd*.

L'Estrange has *hocus-pocussing*, at length. Mr. Malone considered the modern word *hoax*, as made from this; and, indeed, between *hocus'd* and *hoaxt* there is hardly any difference, and I prefer this derivation to those that are more learned. See *Todd*, in *Hocus*. It is a strong confirmation of this origin, that *hoax* is not a word handed down to us from our ancestors, but very lately introduced, by persons who might have retained *hocus*, a word hardly obsolete, but could know nothing of Saxon, or the books in Lambeth Library.

HODDY-PEKE. A ludicrous term of reproach, generally equivalent to fool; perhaps originally synonymous with *hodmandod*, or snail. It is remarkable that Bacon enumerates *hodmandod*, or *dodman*, among fish that cast their shells; what he means is doubtful.

Art here again, thou *hoddypeke*? *Gammer Gurton*, O. Pl. ii. 45.
What ye brainsicke foolles, ye *hoddypekes*, ye doddie poules,
doe ye believe him? are ye seduced also? *Latim. Sermon*. fol. 44. b.
Who under her husband's, that *hoddypeke's* nose, must have
all the destilling dew of his delicate rose.

Nash's Anatomic of Absurdities, B.

It seems, in the latter place, to mean cuckold, of which the horned snail might be thought a fit emblem.

HODDY-POULE. Thick head, dunder-head; the same as **DODDIPOLE**.

Whereat I much wonder,
How such a *hoddypoule*
So boldly dare controule,
And so malapertly withstand
The kynges owne hand.

Skelton, Why come ye not to Court?

HOPFUL, and **HOFULLY**. See **Todd**. I have not met with the words.

HOUU. A hill; from the Dutch. A place near Plymouth was so called, which Camden terms the *haw*.

That well can witness yet unto this day
The western *hagh*, besprinkled with the goro
Of mighty Geornot. *Spens. F. Q. II. x. 10.*

Drayton speaks of it also:

All doubtless to which part the victory would go,
Upon that lofty place at Plimmouth call'd the *hoe*,
Those mighty wrestlers met. *Polyolb. Song i. p. 668.*

HOGREL. The rustic name for a sheep of two years old. And to the temples first they hast, and seek
By sacrifice for grace, with *hogrels* of two years.

Surrey, Virg. B. iv. l. 72.

At one year they are *hogs*.

HOG-NORTON. A village in Oxfordshire, north-east of Chipping Norton, which Ray says was properly called *Hock Norton*, but is now *Hook Norton*, or *Hoke Norton*. Camden says, that the clownishness of the inhabitants occasioned it to be popularly called *Hog's Norton*, and Ray has a proverb of that meaning:

You were born at *Hog's Norton*. *P. 258.*

Equivalent to saying, you are a clown. The old saying, that the *pigs* play on the *organ* there, was probably a continuation of the joke, calling the inhabitants pigs, who had probably an organ in their church. Ray, in another place, will have **Pig**, or **Pigs**, the name of a man who played the organs; (see p. 206.) and there inadvertently transfers it to the *Hoke Norton* of Leicestershire. But see **ORGANS**.

But the great work in which I mean to glory

Is in the raising a cathedral church:

It shall be at *Hog's Norton*, with a pair

Of stately organs; more than pity twere

The *pigs* should lose their skill for want of practice.

If thou bestowst any curtesie on mee, and I do not requite it,
then call mee cut, and say I was brought up at *Hogge Norton*,
where *piggies* play on the organs.

Nash's Apol. of Pierce Penniless, K 4.

HOLDEN. Mr. Gifford has suggested, that *holden* seems to be used for a leveret in the following passage. It clearly appears to be a hunting term for some kind of game:

You mean to make a *holden* or a hare o' me, to hunt counter,
thus, and make these doubles. *B. Jon. Tale of a Tub*, ii. 6.

To HOIT. To indulge in riotous and noisy mirth. We still speak of a *hoity-toity* person.

He sings and *hoits* and revels among his drunken companions.

B. & Fl. Kn. of B. Pest.

We shall have such a *hoiting* here anon,

You'll wonder at it. *Webst. Thracian Wonder*, ii. 1. repr. p. 31.

HOLD. To cry *hold!* when persons were fighting, was, according to the old military laws, an authoritative way of separating them. This is shown by the following passage, produced by Mr. Tollet; it declares it to be a capital offence,

Whosoever shall strike stroke at his adversary, either in the heat or otherwise, if a third do cry *hold*, to the intent to part them.

Belloy's Instructions for the Wars, transl. 1589.

If they fought in lists, the general only could part them. *Ibid.* This well illustrates the following passage of Shakespeare:

Nor heav'n's peep through the blanket of the dark

To cry *hold*, *hold!* *Mach. i. 5.*

Hold was also the word of yielding. See *Mach. v. 7.*

The HOLE. One of the meanest apartments in the Counter prison, in Wood Street, was so called; as a still worse room had the name of Hell.

But if e'er we clutch him again, the Counter shall charm him.

Rev. The hole rot him, Puritan, Suppl. to Sh. ii. 590.

In Wood street's *hole*, or Poultry's hell. *Counter-rat*, a Poem.

Next from the stocks, the *hole*, and little ease,

Sad places, which kind nature do displease,

And from the rattling of the keeper's keys,

Libera nos, Domine.

Walks of Hogsdon, with the Humours of Wood Street

Compter, a Comedy, 1657.

From the feather bed in the master's side, or the flock bed in the knight's ward, to the straw bed in the *hole*.

Miseries of Inf. Marr. O. Pl. v. 48.

See also O. Pl. iv. 284.

Here it is said of the *Poultry Compter*. Perhaps the term was common to many prisons. We still hear of the *condemned hole* in Newgate. See *Fennor's Compter's Commonwealth*, 4to. 1617.

HOLIDAME. By some supposed to be for Holy Dame, Our Lady, the Virgin Mary; but see **HALIDAM**.

Now, by my *holidame*, here comes Katharina.

Tam. of Shr. v. 2.

HOLLOWMAS. The feast of All-hallows, or All Saints; that is, the first of November. See **HALLOWMAS**.

She came adorn'd hither like sweetest May,

Sent back like *hallowmas*, or short'st of day. *Rich. II. v. 1.*

HOLPE, and **HOLFEN.** The old preterite and participle of to help.

Sir Robert never: *help* to make this leg. *K. John*, i. 1.

— Thou art my warrior,

I *help* to frame thee. *Cor. v. 3.*

He, remembering his mercy, hath *holpen* his servant Israel.

Magnificat. Prayer-Book transl.

Shakespeare often uses the preterite incorrectly for the participle:

You have *holp* to ravish your own daughters, and

To melt the city leads upon your pates. *Cor. ix. 6.*

The following phrase is yet occasionally used in low life:

A man is well *help* up, that trusts to you. *Com. of Err. iv. 1.*

HOLT. A wood. *Saxon*. Sometimes a high wood.

Or as the wind in holt and shady groaves,

A murmur makes among the boughs and leaves.

Fairf. Tasso, iii. 6.

About the rivers, vallies, *holts*, and crags,
Among the ozyers, and the waving flags,
Brown, *Brit. Past.* II. ii. p. 56.
As over *holt* and heath, as through frith and fell.

Drayt. Polygl. xi. p. 869.

Bishop Percy says, sometimes it signifies a hill; but in the passage he quotes from Turberville it clearly means no more than a high wood:

Ye that frequent the hills
And highest *holtes* of all. *Glossary to Reliques*, vol. i.
The other passage is to *deceive*.

Mr. Ellis says, and I believe rightly, that *holts* properly meant woody hills. *Specim.* vol. ii. p. 33.

In the following passage it seems to be corruptly used instead of *hold*, for the sake of rhyming to *bolt*:

But sooner shall th' Almighty's thunderbolt
Strike me down to the cave tenebrious,
The lowest land, and dunned spirits' *holt*,
Than, &c. *Solinus, Emp. of the Turks*, A. 4.

HOMELING. A native of any place, and resident there: *indigena*.

So that within a while they began to molest the *homelings* (for so I finde the word *indigena* to be Englished in an old booke that I have, wherein *advena* is translated also on *homeling*).

Holinsh. vol. i. A. 3.

HONEST AS THE SKIN BETWEEN HIS BROWS, *proc.*

An odd proverbial saying, used by Shakespeare and others. Where the force of the comparison lies, it is not easy to perceive. The skin between the brows certainly cannot be made subservient to dissimulation, as the other features may; but this seems too refined.

An old man, Sir, and his wits are not so blunt, as God help, I would desire they were, but in faith *honest*, as the skin between his brows. *Much Ado*, iii. 5.

It shall be justified to thy husband's faith, now; thou shalt be as *honest* as the skin between his horns, &c.

B. Jon. Bart. Fair, iv. 5.

I am as true, I wold thou knew, as skin between thy brows.

Gammer Gurton, O. Pl. ii. 67.

I am as *honest* as the skin that is

between thy brows. *Constable*. What skin between my brows?

What skin, thou knave? I am a Christian;

And what is more a constable! What skin?

Ordinary, O. Pl. x. 308.

In the following passage the same comparison is applied to magnanimity:

Punt. Is he magnanimous? *Gent.* As the skin between your brows, Sir. *B. Jons. Ev. Man* out of his H. ii. 2.

But this seems to be mere burlesque.

TO HONEST. To do honour to.

Sir Amorous! you have very much *honested* my lodging with your presence. *B. Jon. Silent Woman*.

Surely, you should please God, benefit your country, and *honest* your own name. *Acham, Scholemaster*, Pref. xvii. ed. Upt.

HONESTY, for credit or reputation.

When Sir Thos. More was at the place of execution he said to the hangman, "I promise thee that thou shalt never have *honestie* in the striking of my head, my neck is so short."

Hall's Chron. p. 226.

This remarkable speech is exactly copied by the author of the old drama of *Damon and Pithias*:

Come Gromio, doo thine office now, why is thy colour so dead? My neck is so short, that thou wilt never have *honestie* in striking of this head. *O. Pl.* i. 241.

TO HONEY. To sweeten or delight, coax or flatter.

Shakespeare has been thought licentious in converting substantives into verbs, and the contrary; but it will appear in this work, that this interchange was much authorized by the custom of his time:

Can'st thou not *hony* me with fluent speech,
And even adore my toplesse villany? *Antonio & Mellida*, A. 4.

O unpeerable! invention rare!

Thou god of policy, it *honies* me. *Malcontent*, O. Pl. iv. 66.

Was ever rascal *honey'd* so with poison?

Eastw. Hoe, O. Pl. iv. 246.

Shakespeare has made it a neuter verb, and used it contemptuously for courting; i. e. calling each other *honey*:

Stew'd in corruption; *honeying* and making love
Over the nasty sty. *Ham.* iii. 4.

HONEYSTALKS. Clover flowers, which contain a sweet juice. It is common for cattle to overcharge themselves with clover and die.

With words more sweet, and yet more dangerous,
Than baits to fish, or *honestalks* to sheep. *Tit. And.* iv. 4.

HOODMAN-BLIND. The childish sport now called *blind man's buff*.

—What devil was't

That hath both cozen'd you at hoodman-blind? *Ham.* iii. 4.

Come huy, and make me this same grooming love,
Troubled with stitches and the cough o' the lungs,
That wept his eyes out when he was a child,
And ever since hath shot at *hoodman-blind*, &c.

Merry Dev. of Edm. O. Pl. v. 268.

Why should I play at hoodman-blind?

Wise Woman of Hogsden.

HOOD-WINK, s. Drayton has this word, which must mean the same as *hoodman-blind*.

By moonshine many a night do give each other chace

At *hood-wink*, barley-break, &c. *Polygl.* xxx. p. 1235.

By HOOK or CROOK. By one instrument or another.

Warton observes, that it has been falsely derived from two lawyers in Charles the First's time, Judge *Hooke* and Judge *Crooke*; but he shows that it is twice used by Spenser, and occurs also in Skelton. *Observ.* on Spenser, vol. ii. p. 235. See Todd.

HOOP. A name for a quart pot; such pots being anciently made with staves, bound together with hoops, as barrels are.

The Englishman's healths, his *hoops*, cans, half-cans, &c.

Decker's Gull's Horn, p. 28.

I believe *hoopes* in quart pots were invented, that every man should take his *hoopes*, and no more. *Nash's Pierre Penniless*.

They were usually three in number to such a pot; hence one of Jack Cade's popular reformations was to increase their number:

The three-*hoop'd* pot shall have ten *hoops*; and I will make it felony to drink small beer. *2 Hen. VI.* iv. 2.

Will not this explain *cock-a-hoop* better than the other derivations? A person is *cock-a-hoop*, or in high spirits, who has been keeping up the *hoop*, or pot, at his head.

HOOVES. Used for the plural of hoof.

The furious genets seem, in their career,
To make an earthquake with their thundering *hooves*.

Fanshaw's Lusaid, vi. 64.

HOPDANCE. A fiend mentioned by Shakespeare's Edgar, when personating mad Tom. See FLIBBERTIGIBBET.

Hopdance cries in Tom's belly for two white herring.

Leaz, iii. 6.

HOP-HARLOT. A coarse coverlet, evidently corrupted from *hap-harlot*; from to *hap*, in the sense of to *wrap*. A burlesque kind of compound, similar to that by which a stout wrapping coat, or cloke, is sometimes called a *wrap-rascal*. In both cases, the thing itself is meant to be ridiculed, by appropriating it to such wearers. It is variously noticed in old

dictionaries, and absurdly enough by some etymologists, as may be seen in *Todd's Johnson*. *Dag-swain*, which occurs with it, seems a similar compound.

Covered only with a sheet, under coverlets made of dag-swain, or hop-harlots. *Harrison, Pref. to Holman*, ch. 12.

HOPE, for mere expectation, as *spero* is sometimes used in Latin, and *ἐλπίς* in Greek.

By how much better than my word I am,
By so much shall I falsify men's hopes. *1 Hen. IV. i. 2.*

So also the verb :

— I cannot hope

Cæsar and Antony shall well greet together. *Ant. & Cl. ii. 1.*

This use of the word was not, however, common; and Puttenham, relating of the Tanner of Tamworth that he said "I hope I shall be hanged to-morrow," calls it "an ill shapen terme."

Whereat the king laughed a good, not only to see the tanner's vaine feare, but also to hear he ill shapen terme.

Art. of Poetrie, B. iii. ch. 22.

This reading, however, is not found in the ballad, as now extant; there it stands thus :

A collar, a collar, the tanner he sayd,

I trowe it will breed sorrow;

After a collar cometh a halter,

I trowe I shall be hang'd to-morrow. *Perry's Rel. ii. p. 92.*

THE HOPE, on the Bankside in Surrey, one of the London theatres, in the reign of James the First, at which Ben Jonson's *Bartholomew Fair* was acted, as appears by the following passage in the induction to that play :

Articles of agreement indented, between the spectators or hearers, at the *Hope*, on the Bankside, in the county of Surry, on the one party; and the author of *Bartholomew Fair*, in the said place and county, on the other party, the one and thirtieth day of October 1614, &c. *Induct. to Barth. Fair.*

The *Hope*, however, was not one of the regular theatres, but, as well as the Swan and the Rose, (also on the Bankside,) was chiefly used as a bear-garden. Why Jonson produced his play there, I know not; but he speaks very contemptuously of the place :

Though the fair be not kept in the same region that some here perhaps would have it, yet think that the author hath therein observed a special decorum; the place being as dirty as Smithfield, and as stinking every whit. *Ibid.*

HOPSHACKLES. What these were, we can only guess.

By the context, in the following passage, where only I have found it, they appear to be some kind of shackles imposed upon the loser of a race, by the judges of the contest.

Such runners, as commonly they shove, and shoulder to stand foremost, yet in the end they come behind others, and deserve but the *hopshackles*, if the masters of the game be right judges.

Arch. Schoolmaster, p. 166. ed. Up.

HORN-THUMB. A nick-name for a pick-pocket. This quaint term has been well illustrated by Mr. Gifford, from whose edition of *Ben Jonson* the following illustrations of it are taken. It alludes to an old expedient of pick-pockets, or cut-purses, who were said to place a case or thimble of horn on their thumbs, to resist the edge of their knife, in the act of cutting purses.

I mean a child of the *horn-thumb*, a babe of booty, boy, a cut-purse. *Barth. Fair*, Act ii. p. 413.

But cosin, because to that office ye may not come,

Frequent your exercises : — a *horne* on your *thumb*,

A quick eye, a sharp knife.

Cambises, O. P.

We also give for our arms three whetstones in gules, with no difference; and upon our creste, a left hand, with a *horne* upon the *thumb*, and a knife in the hand.

Moral Dialogue, by W. Bulleyn.

HOROLOGE. A clock; from the Latin *horologium*.

He'll watch the *horologe* a double set,
If drink rock not his cradle.

Othello, ii. 3.

The cock, the country *horologe*, that rings
The cheerful warning to the sun's awake,
Missing the dawning scandles in his wings,
And to his roost doth sadly him betake.

Dreyton's Moes, B. ii. p. 1594.

HORSE-COURSER, properly **HORSE-SCOURSER**. A horse-dealer. See **SCOURSE**. *Equorum mango*. *Coles*. Junius was wrong in deriving it from the Scotch word *rose*; it is from the English word *scorse*, to exchange, and means literally a *horse-changer*. See **SCORSE**. Hence *Coles* has also *horse-coursing*, *equorum permutatio*. Abr. Fleming thus defines it: "*Mango equorum*, a *horse scorsor*; he that buyeth horses, and putteth them away again by chopping and changing." *Nomencl.* p. 514. a. The *horse-coursor* in Ben Jonson's *Bartholomew Fair*, and that described in Overbury's *Characters* (51), are evidently horse-dealers, and nothing else. From Whalley's note on *Barth. Fair*, Act iii. sc. 4. it appears that the word was familiar to him in this sense, though now quite disused. See Johnson, who instances the word from Wiseman and L'Estrange.

He that lights upon a horse, in this place, [Smithfield] from an old *horse-coursor*, sound both in wind and limb, may light of an honest wife in the stew.

Their provender, though divers *horse-coursers*, that live by sale of horse, do feed them with sudden rie, or beane-meale sod, pampering them up, that they may be the fairer to the eie; yet it is not good foode to labour with.

B. Googe on Husbandry, B. iii. 120. b.

HORSELEECH; from *leech*, in the sense of surgeon. A horse-doctor or farrier.

Or if the *horseleech* would adventure to minister a potion to a sicke patient, in that hee hath knowledge to give a drench to a disensed horse, he would make himself an asse.

Euphues, *Epist. Ded.* A. 2. b.

HORSE-LOAVES, and **HORSE-BREAD**. A peculiar sort of bread, made for feeding horses. It appears to have been formerly much more common than at present to give bread to horses; for which reason we often read of *horse-loaves*, &c. The receipts for making these loaves are given in various books on hunting. Thus in G. Markham's book on the hunting-horse :

The next food, which is somewhat stronger and better, is bread thus made: take two bushels of good clean beans and one bushel of wheat, and grind them together; then, through a fine ringer, bolt out the quantity of two pecks of pure meal, and bake it in two or three loaves by itself; and the rest sift through a meal sieve, and knead it with water, and good store of barne, and so bake it in great loaves, and with the courser bread feed your horse in his rest, and with the finer against the days of woe labour.

Book i. p. 32.

Another receipt is in the *Gentleman's Recreation*, on the hunting-horse, p. 49, which is also made of one part wheat and two parts beans, and directed to be made into "great household peck loaves — to avoid crust." So also the *Northumberland Household Book*.

This kind of food is particularly recommended to strengthen the animal, which effect is still attributed to common bread :

Oh that I were in my oat-tub, with a *horse-loaf*. Something to hearten me.

B. & Ft. Night Walker, v. 1.

Latimer shows how common it was so to feed horses:

For when a man rideth by the way, and cometh to his inne, and giveth to the hostler his horse to walk, and so himself sitteth at the table and maketh good cheer, and forgetteth his horse, the hostler cometh and saith, Sir, how much bread shall I give your horse? *Serm. fol. 153. b.*

These loaves, being large, became a vulgar measure for the height of any very diminutive person:

Her face was wan, a leann and writhel'd skin,
Her stature scant three horse-loaves did exceed.

Harringt. Ariosto, vii. 62.

Minshew defines the word *dwarf* to mean "a dandiprat or elfe, one no higher than three horse-loaves." So also Cotgrave, in *Nain*. Rye-bread is said to be given now to horses in Flanders. *Cens. Lit. x. p. 369.*

HORT-YARD. A garden, now softened to orchard; from *ortgearb*, Saxon, which itself is put for *þyrtgearb*, a place for herbs.

The *hort-yard* entering, admires the fair

And pleasant fruits. *Sandys, cited by Todd.*

HOSE. Breeches, or stockings, or both in one. *Chausses*, French. In French, distinguished into high hose and low hose: *haut de chausses*, and *bas de chausses*; (as here, UPPER and NETHER STOCKS, which see) the present word *bas* being only a contraction of the above. Hose are most probably derived from the Saxon *hoza*, though the Welch is nearly the same, and even the French not remote.

In the following quotations *hose* evidently mean breeches, or the whole lower garment:

And you thful still in your doublet and hose, this raw rheumatick day. *Merry W. W. iii. 1.*

Their points being broken — down fell their hose.

1 Hen. IV. ii. 4.

O, rhimes are guards on wanton Cupid's hose,

Disfigure not his slop. *Love's L. L. iv. 3.*

Slop is indeed an emendation of Theobald's, but is indubitably right.

Trunk hose were the round swelling breeches, such as are ridiculed in the following passage:

Nay you are stronge men, els you could not beare these briches. *W.* Are these such great *hose*? in faith, Goodman collier, you see with your nose. By mine honestie I have but one lining in one hose, but 7 els of rug.

Again:

These are no *hose*, but water bougets, I tell thee playne: Good for none but such as have no buttocks.

Dost you ever see two such little Robin ruddocks

So laden with breeches? I chide say no more lest I offende;

Who invented these monstrous first, did it to a godly end,

To have a male readie to put in other folk's stufis.

Damon & Pithias, O. Pl. i. 219.

A *male* is a trunk.

Sometimes I have seene Tarleton play the clowne, and use no other breeches than such *sloppers* or slivings, as now many gentlemen wear; they are almost capable of a bushell of wheate, and if they be of sack-cloth they would serve to carrie mawlt to the mill. This absurd, clownish, and unseemly attire only by custome now is not disliked, but rather approved.

Wright's Passions of the Minde, 1601. in Cens. Lit. ix. 178.

To *Host*, from the substantive an host. To take up abode, to lodge.

Go bear it to the centaur where we host. *Com. of Er. i. 2.*

— Come, pilgrim, I will bring you

Where you shall host. *All's W. iii. 5.*

Also, to encounter with armies. In this sense Milton and Phillips have used it. See *Johnson*. An

hosting pace, therefore, in Holinshed, means a fit pace for an onset in battle:

The prince of Wales was ready in the field with his people, — and advanced forward with them towards his enemies, an *hosting pace*. *Vol. ii. N n 3.*

HOSTRY. An inn; from *host*.

And now 'tis at home in mine *hostry*.

Marlow's Faustus, F. 4. b.

Dryden has used it, but it seems to be now obsolete. See *Johnson*.

Also for a lodging in general:

Only these marishes and myrie bogs,

In which the fearful ewies do build their bowres,

Yield me an *hostry* 'mongst the croaking frogs,

And harbour here in safety from those ravenous dogs.

Spens. F. Q. V. x. 23.

HOT. Called; used passively as the preterite of to light.

Whylome before that cursed dragon got

That happy land, and all with innocent blood

Defild those sacred waves, it rightly *hot*

The well of life. *Spens. F. Q. I. xi. 29.*

So also *hote*:

And after him another knight that *hote*,

Sir Brienor, so sore that none him life behote. *Id. IV. iv. 40.*

Also for the past participle or preterite of to hit:

A viper smitten or *hot* with a reed is astonished.

Scot's Discovery of Witchcraft, S. 8.

A HOT-HOUSE. A bagnio; from the hot baths there used. They were of no better fame in early times than at present. See *B. Jons. Epigrams, B. i. Ep. 7.*

Whose house, Sir, was, as they say, plack'd down in the suburbs, and now she professes a *hot-house*, which is, I think, a very ill house too. *Meas. for M. ii. 1.*

Besides, Sir, you shall never need to go to a *hot-house*, you shall sweat there [at court] with courting your mistress, or losing your money at primero, as well as in all the stoves in Sweden.

B. Jons. Every Man out of his H. iv. 8.

Myrry, it will cost me much sweat; I were better go to sixteen *hot-houses*. *Puritan, iii. 6. Suppl. to Sh. ii. 698.*

Minshew renders *hot-house* by *vaporarium*, &c. and refers to *Stew* and *Stove*.

HOTSPUR, *adj.* and *s.* Warm, vehement; or as an appellation for a person of vehement and warm disposition, and therefore given to the famous Harry Percy. A very violent rider makes his spurs hot in the sides of his horse. This is evidently the allusion. In the following passage it has the general sense, as well as that of a conventional name:

My nephew's trespass may be well forgot,

It hath th' excuse of youth, and heat of blood;

And an adopted name of privilege, —

An harebrain'd *Hotspur*, govern'd by a spleen. *1 Hen. IV. v. 2.*

After Percy is killed, it is said, in allusion to his surname, that his *spur* is cold:

He told me that rebellion had bad luck,

And that young Harry Percy's *spur* was cold. *2 Hen. IV. i. 1.*

And directly after,

— Ha — again,

Said he young Harry Percy's *spur* was cold? *Ibid.*

Of *Hotspur*, cold-spur?

Ibid.

Spenser uses it as an adjective:

The *hot-spurre* youth, so scorning to be crost. *F. Q. IV. i. 35.*

Harvey as a substantive:

Cormorants and drones, dunces, and hypocritical *hotspurres*.

Gubr. Haro. Four Letters, E. 4. b.

Stanyhurst, in his translation of four books of Virgil:

To couch not mounting of master vanquiser *hotspur*.

Where *vanquiser hotspur* is the version of *victrici heri*.

Wars are begun by hairbraided dissolute captains, parasitical fawners, unquiet *hotspurs*, and restless innovators.

Burton, cited by Johnson.

Upton, reversing the truth, derives the general term from Percy's surname. But why should he have been so called, if the term had no previous meaning?

HOTSPURRED, participial adjective, from the above. Vehement.

To draw Mars like a young Hippolytus with an effeminate countenance, or Venus like that *hotspurred* Harpalice in Virgil, this proceedeth from a senseless judgement.

Peachment, cited by Johnson.

Philemon's friends then make a king again,

A *hot-spurr'd* youth height Hyles.

Chalkhill, *Thealma & Clearchus*, p. 41.

HOT I' THE SPUR is also used to signify being very hotly earnest upon any point.

Speed, an you be so *hot o' th' spur*, my business

Is but breath, and your design, it seems, rides post.

Shirley, *Doubtful Heir*, Act v. p. 69.

TO HOVER, for to hover. Skinner notices the use of this word, and it was used by the earlier writers, Gower, &c. See *Todd*.

Seek with my plaints to match that mournful dove;

No joy of ought that under heav'n doth move

Can comfort me.

Spenser, *Sonnet* 88.

Metaphorically, for to lurk near a place, as to *hover* is also used:

— He far away espide

A couple, seeming well to be his twaine,

Which *hovered* close under a forest side,

As if they lay in wait, or els themselves did hide.

Id. F. Q. III. x. 20.

HOUSEL. The eucharist, or sacrament of the Lord's Supper; from *husel*, or *hupl*, Saxon, which has been deduced from *hastiola*, Latin.

And therefore be wrytht unto the Corynths, that of the holy *housyll*, the sacrament of the awter, he had shewed them the matter and the manner by mouth.

Sir Thomas More's Works, p. 160.

Now will we open unto you, through God's grace, of the holy *housell*, which ye shoulde now goe unto.

Saxon Homily, publ. by Archb. Parker.

Also the act of taking the sacrament, perhaps as the viaticum:

Likewise in *housell*, and receiving the sacrament.

Chaloner's Morie Encom. T 1 b.

TO HOUSEL. To administer the sacrament to any one; *huplian*, Saxon.

The king and queene descended, and before the high altar they wer both *housel'd*, with one host devided betweene them.

Holinshed, vol. ii. P p p 7.

Thomas the apostle's hand, that was in Christ's side, would never go into his tumb, but always lay without; which hand had such vertue in it, that if the priest when he goes to mass, put a branch of a vine into his hand, the branch putteth forth grapes, and by that time that the gospel be said, the grapes been ripe, and he takes the grapes and wrengeth them into the chalice, and with that wine *houselleth* the people.

Legend, quoted by *Patr. on Rom.* Dec. p. 17.

Particularly, to give it as the viaticum to dying persons:

Also children were christned and men *housel'd* and annoynd through all the land.

Holinshed, vol. ii. N 6.

Thou wert not *housel'd*, neither did the bells ring

Blessed penies, nor towle thy funeral knell.

Hoffman, a Tragedy, sign. I 2.

In profane allusion, to prepare for any journey, as

the giving of the viaticum implied preparing men for their final journey:

— May zealous smiths

So *houel* all our hackneys, that they may feel

Companction in their feet, and tire at Highgate.

B. & Fl. Wit without Money, iii. l. p. 303.

Mr. Seward's note on this passage will show how reluctantly he admitted this very improper allusion; which however was certainly, I fear, intended by the author.

HOWSLING, *part. adj.* (from the above words). Sacred, or rather sacramental, being to celebrate a marriage, as Mr. Todd has properly observed, after Upton.

His owne two hands, for such a turne most fit,

The *howsling* fire did kinde and provide,

(And holy water thereon sprinkled wide)

At which the bushy teade a groom did light.

Spens. F. Q. I. iii. 37.

HOWLE-GLASSE. See *OWL-GLASS*.

HOWLET, diminutive of owl, with an aspirate prefixed.

An owl. Still used in the northern counties.

Lizard's leg and *howlet's* wing.

Macb. iv. 1.

Keep a fool in a play, to tell the multitude of a gentle faith that you were caught in a wilderness, and thou may'st be taken for some far-country *howlet*.

Bird in a Cage, O. Pl. viii. 111.

Often joined with Madge, &c. as *Madge-howlet*.

TO HOX. To cut the hamstrings; corrupted from to *hough*, which is pronounced *hock*, and means the same. Both from *hoh*, a heel, Saxon.

If thou inclin'st that way, thou art a coward,

Which *hoxes* honesty behind, restraining

From course requir'd.

Winter's T. i. 2.

Recovering his feet, with his faulchion *hoxed* the hinder legs of the mare whereon the sultan rid. *Knolles' Hist. of Turks*, p. 37.

Methought his hose were cut and drawn out with parsley; I thrust my hand into my pocket for a knife, thinking to *hox* him, and so awaked.

Lyly's Mother Bombe, iii. 4.

HOYLES. Some mode of shooting arrows for trial of skill.

At long-butts, short, and *hoyles*, each one could cleave the pie.

Drayton, Polyolb. xvi. p. 1175.

TO HOYT, or HOIT. To make a riotous noise. Hence *hoity-toity*, and, perhaps, *hoyden*.

We shall have such a *hoyting* here anon,

You'll wonder at it.

Webster & Rowley, Trucens Wonder, Act ii. Auc. Dr. vi. 31.

He has undone me and himself and his children, and there be lives at home, and sings and *hoits*, and revels among his drunken companions.

B. & Fl. Kn. of B. Pestle, iv. 1.

Mr. Todd explains it, to dance, which this passage seems to confirm:

— Could do

The vaulter's somersaults, or us'd to woo

With *hoiting* gambols.

Dons.

Perhaps we should rather say, that it means to use riotous mirth, whether in voice or action.

TO HUCK. To bargain, to deal as a huckster.

Now is the time (time is a god) to strike our love good luck,

Long since I cheapen'd it, nor is my coming now to *huck*.

Warner's Alb. Engl. v. 26. p. 129.

A near, and hard, and *hucking* chapman shall never buy good flesh.

Hales, quoted by Todd.

TO HUD, for to hood. *Albumazar*, O. Pl. vii. 179.

See *BRAIL*.

HUDDER-MOTHER. See *HUGGER-MUGGER*.

HUDDLE, *s.* A term of contempt applied to old, decrepid persons, probably from having their clothes awkwardly *huddled* about them; or from being

bent with age so that their figure appears all *huddle* and confusion.

I care not, it was sport enough for me to see these old *huddles* hit home.

Lyly's Alex. & Camp. O. Pl. ii. 128.
Thou half a man, half a goat, all a beast, how does thy young wife, old *huddle*?

Melcontent. O. Pl. v. 19.
These old *huddles*, having overcharged their gorges with fancy, account all honest recreation mere follie, and having taken a surfeit of delight, seem now to savour it with despatch.

Euphuus. C. 3. b.
HUFFCAP. A cant term for strong ale; from inducing people to set their caps in a bold and huffing style.

To quench the scorching heat of our parched throats, with the best nipattatum in this town, which is commonly called *huffcap*, it will make a man look as though he had seen the devil, and quickly move him to call his own father boorson.

Fulwel's Art of Flattery. H. 3.
HUFF-SNUFF. A fierce, bullying person; from *huff* and *snuff*, both denoting anger. See **SNUFF**.

Those roaring boaters, free-boaters, desperadoes, and bullying *huff-snuffs*, for the most part like those whom Tacitus styles, "hospitibus tantum metuenti."

Ozell's Rabelais. vol. iv. Pref. xliii.

IN HUGGER-MUGGER. In secrecy, or concealment. For the various derivations, see *Todd*. But I am inclined to think that they are all erroneous, and that the different spellings are founded on similar mistakes; while the word was really formed from *hug*, or *hugger*, by a common mode of burlesque reduplication. Steevens found to *hugger*, for to lurk about. The phrase in *hugger-mugger* is now obsolete; the word is used, if at all, as an adjective; as, *huggermugger doings*, or an adverb, as, *it was all carried on hugger-mugger*.

— And we have done but greedily
In *hugger-mugger* to inter him. *Hamlet.* iv. 5.
And how quaintly he died, like a politician, in *hugger-mugger*.

Revenger's Tragic. O. Pl. iv. 395.
See also O. Pl. viii. 48.

One word, Sir Quintilian, in *hugger-mugger*.
Satiricoman's, Orig. of Dr. iii. 133.

— For most that knows things,
In *hugger-mugger* utter'd what they durst.

Mirror for Mag. p. 457.
So these perhaps might sometimes have some furtive conversation in *hugger mugger*.
Coryat. Crud. ii. p. 251. rept.

In old books, I do not find the phrase in any other form; but the commonness of it in that usage strongly proves the rashness of some editors of Shakespeare, who thought proper to change it.

Ascham writes it *huddler-mother*, probably from some assumed notion of its etymology:

It lurks not in corners, and *huddler-mother*.
Tucophilus, p. 19. rept.

HUGY, or HUGIE, for hugie.

— Could not that happy hour
Once, once have lapt, in which these *hugie* frames
With death by fall might have oppressed me.

Ferrer & Porrez. O. Pl. i. 139.
A strong turret, compact of stone and rock,
Hugy without, but horrible within.

Tancred & Gism. O. Pl. ii. 213.
And round about were portraied here and there
The *hugie* hosts, Darius and his power,
His kings, princes, his peeres and all his flower.

Sacke. Mirr. Mag. p. 266.
Wherewith they threw up stones of *hugie* waights into the ayre.
Knotles. Hist. of Turks, p. 584.

Dryden has used this word. See *Todd*.

HUKE, or HUK. A kind of mantle or cloke worn in Spain and the low countries. *Huque*, French; *huca*, low Latin. See *Minshew*.

As we were thus in conference, there came one that seemed to be a messenger in a rich *huke*.
Bacon's New Atalanta.

Johnson has this instance; I find the word also in the *Muses' Recreation*:

Heralds with *hukes*, hearing full hie
Cryd largesse, largesse, chevaliers tres harly.

Defiance to K. Arthur. &c.
But it is more correctly given in *Percy's Reliques*, where the former line runs,

And heralds in *hewkes*, hooting on high. Vol. iii. p. 26.

That edition is said to be composed of the best readings in three different copies.

HULK. A ship, particularly a heavy one.

Light boats sail swift, though greater *hulks* draw deep.
Tro. & *Cress.* ii. 3.

As when the mast of some well-timber'd *hulke*
Is with the blast of some outrageous storme
Blown down, it shakes the bottom of the bulke.

Spens. F. Q. V. xi. 29.

TO HULL. To float, by the effect of the waves on the mere hull, or body of a vessel.

Mar. Will you hoist snail, Sir? here lies your way. *Pio.* No,
good swabber, I am to *hull* here a little longer. *Twelfth N.* i. 3.

— Thus *hulling* in
The wild sea of my conscience, I did steer
Towards this remedy. *Hen.* VIII. ii. 4.

That ail these mischiefs *hull* with flagging sail.
Noble Soldier, 1634.

— These are things
That will not strike their topsails to a foist,
And let a man if war, an agony,
Hull, and cry cockles. *B. & Fl. Philaster.* v. 4.

HUM. A sort of strong liquor. Mr. Gifford thinks it was a mixture of ale or beer, and spirits.

— Car-men
Are got into the yellow starch, and chimney sweepers
To their tobacco, and strong waters, *hum*,
Meath, and Oburni. *B. Jun.* *Devil is an Ass*, i. 1.

— Lord, what should I ail?
What a cold I have over my stomach; would I'd some *hum*.

B. & Fl. *Wildgoose Chase*, ii. 3.
Notwithstanding the multiplicity of wines, yet there be stills
and limbeckes going, sweating out aqua vitæ and strong waters,
deriving their names from cinnamon, balm, and aniseed, such as
stomach-water, *hum*, &c.

Heywood's Drunkard, p. 48. cited by Gifford.
It is introduced in the *Beggar's Bush*, ii. 1. among
terms of the cant language, which, probably, was its
origin.

HUM-GLASSES. Small glasses, used particularly for drinking hum, as now liqueur-glasses; which proves the strength of the compound, whatever it was.

They say that Canary sack must dance again
To the apothecary's, and be sold
For physic in *hum-glasses* and thimbles.

Shirley's Wedding, ii.

HUMBLE-BEE. A well-known insect. Mr. Todd has found *humblinge* in Chaucer, in the sense of *humming*, or rumbling, from which the word may well originate. See **BUMBLE-BEE**; where the strange mistake of supposing it to have no sting is noticed. It is the *apis lapidaria* of Linnæus; and among its genuine characters is this: "a sting of the females and neuters pungent, and concealed within the abdomen." *Donovan, Insects*, pl. 385. Dr. Shaw thus concludes his account of the *apis lapidaria*:

It may not be improper to add, that the bees of this division in the genus, are popularly known by the title of *humble-bees*, and some authors inconsistent in natural history, have most erroneously imagined them, in consequence of the above name, to be destitute of a sting. *Naturalist's Misc.* plate 454.

It is for the sake of this elucidation, and the reference to Chaucer, that this article is here introduced.

HUMBLESS, for humbleness. Frequently used by Spenser, who had it from Chaucer.

HUMOUR. The use, or rather the abuse of this word, in the time of Shakespeare and Jonson, was excessive; what are properly called the *manners*, in real or fictitious character, being then denominated the *humours*. But it was applied on all occasions, with little either of judgment or wit; every coxcomb had it in his mouth, and every particularity which he could affect was termed his *humour*. Shakespeare has abundantly ridiculed it in the foolish character of Nym; and Jonson has given it a serious attack in the induction to his play of *Every Man out of his Humour*, the very title of which, as well as that of *Every Man in his Humour*, bears witness to the popularity of the term. Jonson says that he introduces the subject

To give these ignorant, well-spoken days
Some taste of their abuse of this word *humour*.

This, it is answered, cannot but be acceptable,

Chiefly to such as have the happiness
Daily to see how the poor innocent word
Is rack'd and tortur'd.

He then proceeds to a long and serious definition of the word, which, with a good deal of logical affection, he rightly deduces from the original sense, moisture. To understand this definition, we must go back to the conjectural and fanciful philosophy that prevailed when the senses of many of our words were fixed. The disposition of every man was supposed to arise from four principal *humours*, or fluids, in his body; and, consequently, that which was prevalent in any one, might be called his particular *humour*. Blood, phlegm, choler, and melancholy, were the four humours; the two latter being not so properly different fluids, as one fluid, bile, in two different states; common bile, *χολή*, choler, and black bile, *μαύρη χολή*. From these fluids were supposed to arise the four principal temperaments, or mental humours; the sanguine, phlegmatic, choleric, and melancholic: the fluids themselves being more remotely referred to the four elements. Their connexion is thus stated by Howell:

And it must be so while the stars pour different influences upon us, but especially while the *humors* within us have a symbolization with the four elements, who are in restless conflict among themselves who shall have the mastery, as the *humors* do in us for a predominancy. *Parly of Beasts*, p. 80.

See ELEMENS.

This doctrine was that of the schools, derived from the Greek physicians. Having gravely settled the use of the term, which in the introduction to a comedy is curious enough, Jonson proceeds to the abuse of it:

But that a rook, by wearing a py'd feather,
The cable hat-band, or the three-py'd ruff,
A yard of shoe-tye, or the Switzer's knot
On his French garters, should affect a *humour*,
O, it is more than most ridiculous!

Every M. out of his H. Ind.

To which is replied:

He speaks pure truth; now, if an idiot
Have but an apish or fantastic strain,
It is his *humour*.

Shakespeare's attack upon it is made in a pleasanter way, and so much the more effectual, as, in such cases, the Horatian maxim is most true, that

ridicule is better than reproof. The following may serve as a specimen:

And this is true: I like not the *humour* of lying; he hath wrong'd me in some *humours*: I should have borne the *humour* of letter to her; but I have a sword, and it shall bite upon my necessity. He loves your wife; there's the short and the long, &c. — Adieu, I love not the *humour* of bread and cheese; and there's the *humour* of it.

On which curious harangue, the page exclaims,

The *humour* of it! here a fellow frights *humour* out of its wits.
Merry W. W. ii. 1.

Shakespeare gives us here the key to his strange character of Nym, which was evidently meant to exemplify the absurd abuse of that word. Nym also affects sententious brevity of speech, which was another prevalent folly, and is attributed to him in *Hen. V. iii. 2*. Without these particular objects, the character would have been, perhaps, too absurd. Pistol also should be considered not as a mere imaginary character, but as a fellow whose head is crammed with fragments of plays, and intended by the author as a vehicle for his ridicule of many absurd and bombastic passages in those of his predecessors.

Jonson has also a jocular attack upon *humour*:

Cob. Nay, I have my rheum, and can be angry as well as another, *Sir. Cash*. Thy rheum, *Cob*? thy *humour*, thy *humour*; thou mistak'st. *Cob. Humour*? mack, I think it be so indur'd; what is that *humour*? some rare thing, I warrant. *Cash. Mary*, I'll tell thee, *Cob*; it is a gentlemanlike monster, bred in the special gallantry of our time, by affection, and fed by folly. *Cob. How*! must it be fed? *Cash. O*, yes, *humour* is nothing if it be not fed. Didst thou never hear of that? it is a common phrase, *feed my humour*!

Ev. Man in his H. iii. 4.

This is comic; except that *Cob*'s mistake of rheum, for *humour*, is out of all probability; it is far beyond the learning of *Cob*'s station or character, to know that either rheum or *humour* meant moisture, and consequently to confound them; the very blunder supposes too much knowledge. In noticing the phrase, *feed my humour*, Jonson meant also to ridicule the inconsistency it conveyed of *feeding a moisture*. That the term *humours* was substituted for that of manners, he also notices:

No clime breeds better matter for your whore,
Bawd, squire, impostor, many persons more,
Whose manners, now call'd *humours*, feed the stage.

Prologue to the Alchemist.

HUMOROUS. Moist, humid.

Come, he hath hid himself among those trees
To be consorted with the *humorous* night.

Rom & Jul. ii. 1.

Other writers use it in the same manner. Thus Niccols, in *Winter's Nights*:

The *humorous* night was waxed old, still silence hush'd each thing.
Mirror for Mag. p. 358.

Chapman, in his *Homer*, B. ii. and Drayton, in his *Polyolbon*, apply this epithet to night. Drayton also to fogs:

The *humorous* fogs deprive us of his light.

Baron's Wars, B. i. St. 47.

Humorous was also used for capricious, as *humour-some* now is; in allusion to the use of *humour*, above noticed:

As *humorous* as winter, and as sudden
As flocks congealed in the spring of day. *2 Hen. IV. iv. 4.*
The duke is *humorous*, what he is indeed,
More suits you to conceive than me to speak of.

As you I. ii. i. 2.

Thus the *Humorous Lieutenant* of Beaumont and Fletcher, who gives a name to one of their plays, is capricious and self-willed, not droll. See *Pye's Sketches*, p. 88.

You know that women oft' are *humorous*.

Spanish Trg. O. Pl. iii. 137.

Lore's service is much like our *humorous* lords.
All Fools, O. Pl. iv. 120.

HUMPHREY, DUKE. See DUKE HUMPHREY.

HUNGARIAN. A cant term, probably formed in double allusion to the freebooters of Hungary, that once infested the continent of Europe, and to the word *hungry*.

Away, I have knights and colonels at my house, and must tend the *hungarians*.
Merry Dev. of Edm. O. Pl. v. 267.

This is said by an innkeeper, who probably was meant to speak of *hungry* guests. Afterwards he gives it us in the other sense:

Come, ye *Hungarian* pilchers, [for filchers] we are once more come under the zoma torrida of the forest.
Id. p. 285.

The middle aisle [of St. Paul's] is much frequented at noon with a company of *hungarians*, not walking so much for recreation as need.
Lupton's London, *Harl. Misc.* ix. 314.

Hungarian is the reading of the folio edition of Shakespeare, where the original quarto has *Gongarian*. *Merry Wives of Windsor*, i. 3. The latter is thought to be the right reading. See GONGARIAN.

TO HUNT COUNTER. To hunt the wrong way, to trace the scent backwards.

When the hounds or begles *hunt it by the heel*, we say they *hunt counter*.
Gentl. Recr. 8vo. ed. p. 16.

To *hunt by the heel* must be to go towards the heel instead of the toe of the game, i. e. backwards. "To *hunt counter*, retrò legere vestigia." *Coles' Lat. Dict.*

You mean to make a hoiden or a hare
O' me, t' *hunt counter* thus, and make these doubles.

B. Jon. Tale of a Tub, ii. 6.

A hound that *runs counter*, and yet draws dry foot well.
Com. of Err. iv. 2.

This is contradictory, as to hunting, for to *draw dry foot*, is to pursue rightly in one way; to *hunt counter*, is to go the wrong way; but it is a quibble upon a bailiff, as *hunting* for the *Counter*, or *Compter prison*.

How cheerfully on the false trail they cry!

O, this is *counter*, you false Danish dogs. *Hamlet*, iv. 5.

And trulic, answered Euphues, you are worse made for a hound than a hunter, for you mear your seat with carren, before you start your game, which maketh you *hunt often counter*.

Euph. Engl. A a 1.

It seems to be an error to join the two words into one, as if to make a name, in this passage:

You *hunt-counter*, hence! avant!

Falstaff means rather to tell the man that he is on a wrong scent: "You are *hunting counter*;" that is, the wrong way. In the old quartos the words are disjoined accordingly:

You *hunt counter*, hence! avant! 2 *Hen. IV.* i. 2.

We see by the passage in *Hamlet*, that *hunting counter* was used with latitude for taking a false trail, and not strictly confined to going the wrong way.

A HUNT'S-UP. A noise made to rouse a person in a morning; originally a tune played to wake the sportsmen, and call them together, the purport of which was, *The hunt is up!* which was the subject of hunting ballads also.

In Puttenham's *Art of English Poesy* it is said, that one Gray grew into good estimation with Henry the Eighth and the Duke of Somerset, "for making certaine merry ballades, whereof one chiefly was, the *hunte is up*, the *hunte is up*." D 2. b.

Such ballads are still extant. Mr. Douce gives one, which, perhaps, is the original. *Illustr. of Sh. vol. ii.* p. 192. Another is very short, but not very moral:

The *hunt is up*, the *hunt is up*,
And now it is almost day;
And he that's a-bed with another man's wife,
It's time to get him away. *Acad. of Compl.*

In a third, referred to by Mr. Steevens, it is spiritualized. The expression was common.

Since arm from arm that voice doth us affray,
Hunting thee hence with *hunts-up* to the day.

Rom. & Jul. iii. 5.

I love no chamber-musick; but a drum
To give me *hunts-up*. *Four Prentices*, O. Pl. vi. 472.
Rowland, for shame, awake thy drowsy muse,
Time plays the *hunt's-up* to thy sleepy head.

Drayt. Ecl. iii. p. 1392.

No sooner doth the earth her flowery bosom brave,
At such time as the year brings on the pleasant spring,
But *hunts-up* to the morn the feather'd sylvens sing.

Drayt. Pol. xiii. p. 914.

HURDEN. Made of tow, or such coarse materials.

What from the *hurden* smock, with lockram upper bodies, and hempen sheets, to wear and sleep in hollowd.

R. Brome's New Acad. iii. p. 47.

HURDS. Another name for tow.

Now that part [of the flax] which is utmost, and next to the pill or rind, is called tow or *hurds*. *Holland's Pliny*, vol. ii. p. 4.

HURLEWIND. Whirlwind; possibly the original word.

And as oft-times upon some fearful clap
Of thunder, straight a *hurlewind* doth arise
And lift the waves aloft, from Thetys' lap
Ev'n in a moment up into the skyes.

Harringt. Arist. xlv. 69.

Like scatter'd down by howling Eurus blown,
By rapid *hurlewinds* from his mansion thrown.

Sundyt, cited by Todd.

HURLY. A noise, or tumult; from *hurler*, French; also *hurlu-burlu*.

That with the *hurlly* death itself awakes.

2 Hen. IV. iii. 1.

Methinks I see this *hurlly* all on foot. *John*, iii. 4.

Hurlu-burlu, which is not in the common French dictionaries, is in the latest editions of the dictionary of the Academy, both as substantive and adjective. Explained "étourdî."

TO HURRE. To growl or snarl like a dog.

R is the dog's letter, and *hurreth* in the sound.

B. Jon. Engl. Gr.

HURRICANO. Used for a water-spout. Ouragan, French.

— Not the dreadful spout

Which shipmen do the *hurricane* call,
Constring'd in mass by the almighty sun,
Shall dizzy with more clamour Neptune's ear
In his descent. *Tr. & Cr.* v. 2.

You catarracts, and *hurricanes*, spout
Till you have drench'd our steeples.

Lear, iii. 2.

And down the show'r impetuously doth fall,
As that which men the *hurricane* call.

Denyt. Moonecalf, p. 494.

Menage says that *ouragan* is an Indian word.

I find it written *herocane* in one passage:

Such as would have made their party good against all assailants, had they not been dispersed and weakened by violent tempests: besides the unexpected *herocane*, which dashed all the endeavours of the best pilots.

Lady Alimony, iv. 1.

HURST. A wood. Saxon and low Latin. It occurs in many names of places, either singly or in composition, implying that the situation was once woody; as *Hurst* in Berks, Gloucestershire, Kent, Lincoln, Sussex, &c. Also *Penshurst*, *Speldhurst*, *Wadhurst*, *Haukhurst*, *Crookhurst*, in the latter county.

— From each rising *hurst*
Where many a goodly oak had carefully been nursed.
Dryd. Polyth. ii. p. 689.

For further discussion of the etymology, which, however, seems unnecessary, see *Todd's Johnson*.

To HURTLE, v. n. To clash together. *Heurter*, French. Gray has used it.

— In which *hurling*,
From miserable slumber I awak'd.
As you I. it, iv. 3.
Together *hurtle* both their steeds, and brake
Each other's neck. *Fairf. Tasso*, vi. 41.

To make a sound like clashing:
The noise of battle *hurtle* in the air. *Jul. Cæs.* ii. 2.

To skirmish:
Now *hurling* round, advantage for to take.
Spens. F. Q. IV. iv. 29.

Also actively, to brandish:
His harmful club he gon to *hurtle* hye. *Id.* II. vii. 42.

HUSBAND, for husbandman, farmer.
For husband's life is labourous and hard:
Spens. Mith. Hubb. Tale, 266.
That feeds the husband's neat each winter's day.
Brown, Brit. Past. I. 3. p. 61.

Johnson has cited it from Dryden also, with whom many words lingered that are since obsolete.

HUSHER, or HUISHER. An usher, or gentleman usher. *Huissier*, French.

A gentle *husher*, Vanitie by name,
Made rowme, and passage for them did prepare.
Spens. F. Q. I. iv. 13.

But more for care of the security,
My *husher* hath her now in his grave charge.
B. Jon. Tale of a Tub, iv. 6.

And throughout that play.

HYCKE-SCORNER. The title of an old morality, or allegorical drama, printed by Wynken de Worde, and reprinted in Hawkins's *Origin of the English Drama*, vol. i. p. 69. *Hycke-scorner* is there represented "as a libertine returned from travel, who, agreeably to his name, scoffs at religion." *Percy Anc. Ballads*, i. p. 132. But whether the term were taken from the drama, or the name of the play from a term already current, we find it used as a general name:

Zeno beeyng outright all together a stoique, used to call Socrates the scoller, or the *Hycke-scorner* of the citee of Athens.
Udall's Apophth. of Erasmus, 1561. Preface, sign. xxv. b.

I find *hick* used for a man, in cant language, in an old song:

— That not one *hick* spares.

And again:

— That can bulke any *hick*.
Acad. of Compl. ed. 1713. p. 204.

A HYEN. Used by Shakespeare only, I believe, for *hyena*.

I will laugh like a *hyen*, and that when thou art disposed to sleep.
As you like it, iv. 1. — 243. a.

HYREN, for hiren. Sylvester uses it to signify a seducing woman.

Of charming sin the deep-inchanting syrens,
The snares of virtue, valour-softening *hyrens*.
Dub. Week ii. Day 2. Part 3.

See **HIREN**.

I & J.

I was commonly said and written, in the time of Shakespeare, for *aye*, which afforded great scope and temptation for punning, as may be seen in the following passages:

But what said she? did she nod? *Sp. I. Pro. Nod I!* why that's noddy, &c. *Two Gent. Ver.* i. 1.

And at these people with their *I's* and *No's*.
Fanfh. Lus. iv. 14.

Hath Romeo slain himself? say thou but *I*,
And that bare vowel *I* shall poison more
Than the death-darting eye of cockatrice.
I am not I, if there be such an *I*. *Rom. & Jul.* iii. 2.

This is very lamentable, in a passage that should rather have been pathetic. In the same strain Drayton has a whole sonnet, which carries the absurdity still further; it is, however, curious:

Nothing but *No* and *I*, and *I* and *No*,
How falls it out so strangely you reply?
I tell you, fair, I'll not be answer'd so,
With this affirming *No*, denying *I*.

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I say, I love; you slightly answer, *I*;
I say, you love; you peule me out a *No*;
I say, I die; you echo me with *I*;
Save me, I cry; you sigh me out a *No*.
Must woe and I have nought but *No* and *I*?
No I am I, if I no more can have;
Answer no more, with silence make reply,
And let me take myself what I do crave:
Let *No* and *I*, with *I* and you be so:
Then answer *No* and *I*, and *I* and *No*. *Idea 5.*

Line the tenth is nearly the same as the fourth cited from Shakespeare.

As when the disagreeing commons throw
About their house, their clamorous *I* or *No*.
Herrick, p. 260.

In the modern editions of Shakespeare, *I* is generally changed to *aye*; but in Whalley's *Ben Jonson* the single vowel is retained, which the reader should recollect, or he will sometimes take it for the pronoun.

I, the pronoun, was sometimes repeated in colloquial use, as the French subjunct *moi*: *Je n'aime pas cela, moi*; "I like not such a thing, I." Some instances of it occur in Shakespeare, and many other writers. I'll drink no more than will do me good, for no man's pleasure, I. 9 *Ilen. IV. ii. 4.*

I will not budge for no man's pleasure, I. *Rom. & Jul. iii. 1.*
Yon light is not day-light, I know it, I. *Ibid.*

Ironically:

I am an ass, I! and yet I kept the stage in Master Tarleton's *Induct*. to B. *Jon. Ba. th. Fair.*

I am none of those common pedants, I.
That cannot speak without propterea quod.

For my disport I rode on hunting, I. *Mirr. Mag. p. 52.*
I per se, as A PER SE, &c.; I by itself:

If then your I agreement want,
I to your I must answer No.
Therefore leave off your spelling pen,
And let my I be I per se. *Wit's Interp. p. 116.*

JACK, s. A horseman's defensive upper garment, quilted and covered with strong leather. It is usually interpreted a coat of mail, but some of the following quotations seem to prove otherwise. A kind of pitcher made of leather, was similarly called a *black jack*, even in my memory.

I have half a score jacks that draw my beer carts; and every jade shall bear a knave, and every knave shall wear a *jack*, and every *jack* shall have a skull, and every skull shall shew a spear, and every spear shall kill a fise at Ficket Field.

First P. of Sir J. Oldc. Suppl. to Sh. ii. 297.
The bill-men come to blows, that by their cruel thwacks,
The ground lay strew'd with male, and shreds of tatter'd jacks.

Their armour [in England] is not unlike unto that which in other countries they use, as corselets, Almaine rivets, shirts of male, *jacks* quilted, and covered over with leather, fustian, or canvas, over thick plates of yron that are sowed to the same.

Euph. Engl. f. 2. b.
Their horsemen are with *jacks* for most part clad.

The following, however, is an instance of *jack* used for a coat of mail:

Nor lay aside their *jacks* of gymold mail.
Edw. III. i. 2. in *Capell's Prolus.*

Unless the original copy had "*jacks*, or gymold," which seems to me most probable.

JACK-A-LENT. A stuffed puppet, dressed in rags, &c. which was thrown at throughout Lent, as cocks were on Shrove Tuesday.

Thou canst but half a thing into the world,
And wast made up of patches, parings, shreds;
That, when lost thou wert put out of service,
Travelld to Hamstead Heath on an Ash Wednesday,
Where thou dost stand six weeks the *Jack of Lent*,
For boys to hurl three pence a penny at thee.
To make thee a purse. *B. Jon. Tale of a Tub. iv. 2.*

Six weeks are again mentioned as the duration of a *Jack of Lent*, in the following passage:

Nay, you old *Jack-a-Lent*, six weeks and upwards, though you be our captain's father you cannot stay thence.

Four Prentices, O. Pl. vi. 478.

By which is meant, that the old man is come to the utmost extent of his utility and existence.

The very children in the street do adore me: for if a boy that is throwing at his *Jack-a-Lent* chance to hit me on the shins; why, I say nothing but *Tu quoque*, smile, and forgive the child.

Green's *Tu Quoque*, O. Pl. vi. 92.

—If I forget,

Make me a *Jack o' Lent*, and break my shins
For untagg'd points and compters.

B. & F. *Woman's Prize*, iv. 3.

Jack-a-Lent occurs twice in the *Merry Wives of Windsor*; once merely as a jocular appellation, iii. 3.

and once as a butt, or object of satire and attack, v. 5.

Breton introduces the name of this personage with an allusion to a well-known proverb:

The puffing fat that shewes the peasant's feede,
Proves *Jack a Lent* was never gentleman.

Honour of Valour, 1605.

Taylor the water-poet has a tract entitled, "*Jacke a Lent*, his Beginning and Entertainment: with the mad Pranks of his Gentleman-usber, Shrove-Tuesday," &c. See *Works*, p. 113.

JACK-AN-APES. A monkey, or ape; from *Jack* and *ape*. In this sense it has been long disused, though common enough still, as addressed to an impertinent and contemptible coxcomb.

This performed, and the horse and *jack-an-apes* for a jigge, they had sport enough that day for nothing.

Gayton, *Fest. Notes*, p. 272.

Like a come aloft *jacanapes*. *Sheldon*, cited by Todd.

Notwithstanding the attempts of Ritson and others to derive it from *Jack Napes*, a person never heard of, I have no doubt that the real derivation is *Jack* and *ape*, as Johnson gave it. Mr. Todd does not appear to have observed, that in the instance which I have copied from him, it simply means an *ape*. See *COME ALOFT*.

That which would make a *jackanapes* a monkey, if he could get it, a taylor. *Life of Gullis*, ii. 1.

Massinger coined the word *Jane-an-apes*, as a jocular counterpart to *Jack-an-apes*. *Bondm.* iii. 2.

JACK OF THE CLOCK, or CLOCK-HOUSE. A figure made in old public clocks to strike the bell on the outside; of the same kind as those still preserved at St. Dunstan's Church in Fleet Street. *Jack*, being the most familiar appellation, was frequently bestowed upon whatever bore the form, or seemed to do the work of a man or servant. Thus, roasting *jacks* were so named from performing the office of a man, who acted as turnspit, before that office devolved upon dogs. *Jack* and *Gill* were, indeed, familiar representatives of the two sexes in low life; us in the proverb, "Every *Jack* must have his *Gill*;" and, "A good *Jack* makes a good *Gill*." *Ray, Prov.* p. 124. So *jack* alone:

Since every *jack* became a gentleman,
There's many a gentle person made a *jack*.
Rich. III. i. 3.

—But my time

Runs posting on in Bolingbroke's proud joy,
While I stand fooling here, his *jack o' the clock*.

Rich. II. v. 5.

K. *Rich.* Well, but what's o'clock?

Back. Upon the stroke of ten.

K. *Rich.* Well, let it strike.

Puck. Why let it strike?

K. *Rich.* Because that, like a *jack*, thou keep'st the stroke,

Betweenst thy begging and my meditation. *Rich. III. iv. 2.*

Skirun. How now, creatures, what's o'clock?

Fra. Why, do you take us to be *jacks o' the clock house*?

Puritan. Suppl. to Sh. ii. 573.

How's the night, boy? *Drum.* Faith, Sir, 'tis very late.

Usher. Faith, Sir, you lie. Is this your *jack o' the clock-house*?

Will you strike, Sir? *B. & F. Coxcomb*, Act i. p. 167.

But, howsoever, if Powles *jacks* be once up with their elbows, and quarrelling to strike eleven, as soon as ever the clock has parted them, and ended the fray with his hammer, let not the duke's gallery counteyne you any longer.

Dicker's Gull's Hornbook, 1609.

By the above it appears that the *jacks* at St. Paul's struck only the quarters.

Decker, in another pamphlet, tells us of a fraternity of sharpers who called themselves *Jacks of the clock-house* :

There is another fraternity of wandring pilgrims, who merrily call themselves *Jacks of the clock-house*.

He then describes that piece of mechanism particularly :

The *jack of a clock-house* goes upon screws, and his office is to do nothing but *strike*, so does this *noise* (for they walke up and down like siders) travails with motions, and whatever their motions get them, is called *striking*. *Lantern and Candlelight, or the Belman's Second Night Walk, &c.*

See **NOISE**.

He scrapes you just such a leg, in answering you, as *jack o' th' clock-house* going about to strike.

Fleeknoe's Enigmat. Char. p. 76.

Cotgrave, in the article *Fretillon*, introduces it as a general term for a diminutive or paltry fellow :

A little nimble dwarf or hop-on-my-thumb; a *jack of the clock-house*; a little bawdy-body, meller, jack-sticker; one that has an oar in every man's boat, or his hand in every man's dish.

Minute-jacks, in *Timon of Athens*, have been supposed to mean the same thing; but *jacks* that struck hours or quarters could hardly be so called.

Cap and knee slaves, vapours, and *minute-jacks*.

Timon, iii. 6.

Probably *jacks* are there only equivalent to fellows, as in *Richard III.*: "silken, sly, insinuating *jacks*." It will then mean "fellows who watch the proper minutes to offer their adulation." *Jack*, as shown above, was a common appellation for every person or thing familiarly, or rather contemptuously, spoken of.

Katherine calls her music-master a twangling *jack*. *Tam. of Shr. ii. 1.*; and so elsewhere.

The *clock-house* evidently means that part of the steeple, &c. which contains the clock.

A JACOB'S STAFF. A pilgrim's staff; either from the frequent pilgrimages to St. James of Compostella, or because the Apostle St. James was usually represented with one.

As he had travell'd many a sommer's day
Through boyling sands of Arabye and Ynd;
And in his hand a *Jacob's staffe* to stay
His weary limbs upon. *Spens. F. Q. i. vi. 32.*

Also an astronomical instrument, called likewise a *cross-staff*: from its resemblance to the other:

Resolve that with your *Jacob's staffe*. *Hudibr. II. iii. 785.*

JACOB'S STONE. The stone which was brought from Scone by Edward I., reputed among the Scots to have been the very stone which supported Jacob's head at Luz; and regarded by them as the palladium of the monarchy. See *Hume*, an. 1296. It is still enclosed in the coronation chair.

If I survive England's inheritance,
Or ever live to sit on *Jacob's stone*,
Thy love shall with my crown be hereditary.

Heywood's Royal K. &c. Anc. Dr. vi. 227.

For a fuller history of this stone, see the accounts of Westminster Abbey, and these Latin verses, which are, or were, inscribed upon the chair itself:

Si quid hument veri vel chronica causa, fideles,
Clanditur hac cathedrâ molibus ecce lapis,
Ad caput extitit Jacob quondam prîncipis
Quem passit, ceruens numina mira poli, &c.

JACOBITE. This word seems to be used for Jacobin, or white friar.

To see poor sucklings welcom'd to the light,
With scaring trons of same sours *Jacobite*. *Hall, Sat. iv. 7.*

JADRY. The properties of a bad or vicious horse; from *jade*, which in its primitive sense, as applied to a horse, is growing into disuse, though Pope has so

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applied it, which may keep it alive a little; but the usage is in general transferred to the metaphorical sense, as applied to a woman.

— Seeks all foul means

Of boisterous and rough *jadry*, to dissart
His lord, that kept it bravely. *Two Noble Kinsm. v. 4.*

JAKES. A necessary-house, or privy. A term now almost forgotten, though used by Dryden and Swift. See *Johnson*. Hence the quibbling title of Sir John Harrington's tract, "The *Metamorphosis of Ajax*," by which he meant the *improvement of a jakes*. See **AJAX**.

Its etymology is uncertain, unless we accept the very bad pun of Sir John, who derives it, (in jest indeed,) from an old man who, at such a place, cried out *age akes, age akes*, meaning that age causes aches; whence some who heard him called the place *age akes, or a jakes*. *Prologue to Ajax*.

The delicacy of Queen Elizabeth was much offended with him for publishing that book, which is now esteemed by collectors such a prize. *Jakes* was sometimes written *iare*, which made the punning allusion the more easy.

Solomon, a Jew, fell into a *iare* at Tewkesbury on a Saturday.

Camden's Remains, p. 307.

JAKES-FARMER. One who cleanses the jakes, jocularly called a gold-finder.

Nay we are all signors here in Spain, from the *jakes-farmer* to the grandee, or adelantado. *B. & Fl. Love's Care, ii. 1.*

Not scorning scullions, coblers, colliers,

Jakes-farmers, siders, oslers, oysters.

Sylvester's Tobacco Better'd, Works, p. 575. a.

The chamber stinks worse all the yeere long, than a *jakes-farmer's* clothes doth at twelve a clock at night.

Fennow on the Computer, in Censura Lit. x. p. 309.

Called in Stowe a young-fermour. *London, ed. 1633. p. 666.* See **GOING**.

A JANE. A small coin of Genoa, or Janua; according to Skinner, "Exp. Halpence of Janua, potius Genova, -q. d. nummus Genuensis vel Januensis." Supposed to be the same as the galley halpence mentioned by Stowe.

Because I could not give her many a *Jane*.

Spens. F. Q. III. vii. 58.

Chaucer more than once speaks of a *Jane* in this sense. See *Warton on Spenser*, vol. i. p. 245.

To JAPE. To play, or jest.

Nay *jape* not hym, he is no smal fole.

Shelton, p. 256.

It was used also in an indecent sense:

Now have ye other vicious manners of speech, but sometimes and in some cases tolerable, and chiefly to the intent to move laughter and to make sport, or to give it some pretty strange grace; and is when we use such wordes as may be drawn to a foule and unshamefast sense, as one that should say to a young woman, I pray you let me *jape* with you, which is indeed no more but let me sport with you. Yea, and though it were not so directly spoken, the very sounding of the word were not commendable, as he that in the presence of ladies would use this common proverb:

Jape with me, but hurt me not,
Bourde with me, but shame me not.

For it may be taken in another perverser sense by that sorte of persons that heare it, in whose eares no such matter ought almost to be called in memory.

Pattenh. Art of English Poesie, B. iii. ch. 42.

A JAPE. A jest.

I durst adventure wyl the price of my best cap,
That when the end is knowne, all will turne to a *jape*.

Gammer Gurton, O. Pl. ii. 68.

The pilf'ring pastime of a crew of apes,
Sporting themselves with their conceited *japes*.

Coryat, Verses prefixed, [k 7. b.]

To JAR. To tick as a clock.

My thoughts are minutes, and, with sighs, they jar
Their watches, to mine eyes, the outward watch;
Whereby my finger, like a dial's point,
Is pointing still, in cleansing them from tears.

Rich. II. v. 5.

The above is the reading of the second folio, and is sense without alteration or laborious explication: the reading of the old quartos serves as the best comment, which is,

— They jar

Their watches on unto mine eyes, &c.

The meaning is, "They tick their periods on, to my eyes, which represent the outward watch;" watch signifying, as Dr. Johnson observed, in the first place a portion of time, and in the second the face of the clock.

The bells tolling, the owls shrieking, the toads croaking, the minutes jarring, and the clock striking twelve.

Spanish Tragedy, O. Pl. iii. 199.

A JAR, from the above, a beat or stroke; the ticking made by the pallets of the pendulum in a clock.

— Yet, good deed, Leontes,

I love thee not a jar of the clock behind

What lady she her lord.

Wint. Tale, i. 2.

To JAUNCE. To ride hard; from *jancer*, old French, to work a horse violently.

And yet I bear a burden like an ass,

Spur-galld, and tird, by jauncing Bolingbroke.

Rich. II. v. 5.

A JAUNCE was also used for a jaunt, the derivation of which is supposed to be the same. For, "What a jaunt have I had," (*Rom. & Jul.* ii. 5.) the quartos read, "What a *jaunce* have I had." The same is meant by *geance* in the following passage:

Vaith, would I had a few more *geances* out:

An' you say the word, send me to Jericho,

Out-cept a man were a post-horse, I ha' not known

The like out.

B. Jons. Tule of a Tub, ii. 4.

The word is purposely misspelt, to mark the dialect of the speaker; as *vaith* for faith, &c.

JAVEL. A worthless fellow. *Javelle* in French means a sheaf of corn, and also a faggot of brush wood, or other worthless materials; and therefore might be applied to such fellows as Shakespeare calls "rash bavin wits."

— The term that these two *javels*

Should render up a reckoning of their travels

Unto their master.

Spens. Moth. Hubb. T. v. 309.

To preach by halves is to be worse than those tongue-holly javels, That cite good words, but shift off works and discipline by cavells.

Alb. Engl. B. viii. ch. 39. p. 192.

He called the fellow ribbald, villav, javell, backbiter, &c.

Robinson's Utopia, 1551. E. 3.

To JAW. To devour, to take within the jaws.

I reck not if the wolves would jaw me, so

He had this file; what if I hollow'd for him?

Two Noble Kinsm. iii. 2.

I do not know that this word was ever so employed by any other author. It seems to be only a harsh metaphor, hazarded in this place.

JAWSAND, *adj.* Apparently, a corruption of joysome or jocund.

F. Will you be merry then and jawsand? R. As merry as the cuckoo's of the spring.

Ford, Sun's Darl. iii. 1.

The old edition has *jawfund*.

A JAY. Used for a loose woman, probably from the gay plumage of that bird. Warburton remarks, that *putta* in Italian has also both these senses.

Go to, then;—we'll use this unwholesome humidity, this gross watry pumpkin;—we'll teach him to know turtles from jays!

Merr. W. W. iii. 3.

— Some jay of Italy,

Whose mother was her painting, hath betray'd him.

Cymb. iii. 4.

ICE-BROOK. Supposed to mean cold or icy brook.

I have another weapon in this chamber;

It is a sword of Spain, the ice-brook's temper.

Othell. v. 2.

The reading of the old quarto is *iselbrooke's*, which the folio changed to *ice brookes*; whence Pope made *Ebro's*, and was followed by Capell. Mr. Steevens is of opinion that *ice-brook's* is right; and proves from Martial, that the brook or rivulet so used, is the Salo, now Xalon, near Bilbilis, in Celtiberia.

ICELAND DOGS. Shaggy, sharp-eared, white dogs, much imported formerly as favourites for ladies, &c.

Fish for thee, Iceland dog, thou prick-ear'd cur of Iceland.

Hen. IV. ii. 1.

But if I had brought little dogs from Iceland, or fine gresses from Venice, &c. *Sectnam's Arraignment of Women*, Preface.

We have sholls or curs dailie brought out of Iceland.

Holins. Descr. of Brit. p. 231.

Written also corruptly *Isling*, and *Island*:

Hang hair like hemp, or like the *Isling* curs,

For never powder, nor the crisping iron

Shall touch these dangling locks.

B. & F. Queen of Corinth, iv. 1.

So I might have my belly-full of that

Her *Island* cur refuses.

Massing. Pict. v. 1.

Our water-dogs and *Islands* here are shorn,
White hair of women here so much is worn.

Drayton's Mooncalf, p. 489.

These dogs are particularly described by A. Fleming, in his translation of *Caius de Canibus*:

Use and custome hath intermixed other dogges of an outlandishe kinde, but a few, and the same being of a pretty bygnesse; I meane *Island dogges*, curled and rough all over, which by reason of the length of their beare make shorne neither of face nor of body. And yet these cures *fursiothe*, because they are so strange, are greatly set by, esteemed, taken up, and made of, many times in the roomes of the spaniell gentle or comforter.

Of English Dogges, &c. 1576.

IDLE WORMS. Worms bred from idleness. It was supposed, and the notion was probably encouraged, for the sake of promoting female industry, that when maidens were idle, worms bred in their fingers.

Keep thy hands in thy muff, and warm the idle

Worms in thy fingers' ends. B. & F. Woman Hater, iii. 1.

Her waggoner, a small grey-coated gnat,

Not half so big as a round little worm,

Prick'd from the lazy finger of a maid. Rom. & Jul. i. 4.

JENERT'S BANK. The following passage is probably corrupt. It has been conjectured that there was a bank called *Jenert's*, so famous as to be proverbial for security; but it remains to be shown that any country-bank existed in the seventeenth century; much more that they were so common as for one to be famous above the rest. A better reading seems to be wanted:

How now, my old *Jenert's bank*, my horse,

My castle, lie in Waltham all night, and

Not under the canopy of your host Blague's house?

Merry Devil of Edm. (1). Pl. v. 300.

Can it be a misprint, for *Ermen's* bank, or the old Roman road passing through Edmonton, which might

have been written *Irmint's*? *Horse* is not much more intelligible, as applied here. Should it not be *house*? speaking of his house as his castle.

TO JEOPARD. Sometimes written for to jeopard; probably from ignorance of the etymology.

Yet I dare *jeopard* my cuppe to fortie shillings, thou shalt have but a colde suite. *Up. Falucc's Art of Flattery*, II. 3.

To *jeopard*, itself, is not much in use. All the examples given in *Todd's Johnson*, are of the seventeenth century, or earlier.

JEORNTIE, for jeopard, in like manner.

If you kail me, of which there is small *jeorntie*,
I will send word to set them all at libertie.

Harr. Aristot. xxxv. 44.

TO JEOPARD. To hazard or endanger. Not in use now.

He was a prince right hardie and venterous, not fearing to jeopard his person in place of danger. *Holins.* vol. i. l. 3. col. 1.

I am compelled against my minde and will (as Pompey the Great was) to jeopard the libertie of our country, to the hazard of a batel. *North's Plut. Brutus*, p. 1072.

JER-FALCON, or GERFALCON. A large and fine sort of hawk, said to come originally from the north; therefore by some called the Iceland falcon. *Gyro-falco*, low Latin; *gerfauk*, or *gerfaut*, French. Latham is abundant in its praise:

A bird stately, brave, and beautifull to behold in the eye and judgement of man, more strong and powerful than any other used hawk, and many of them very bold, courageous, valiant, and very venturous, next to the slight-lulcon, of whose worthiness I have already sufficiently discoursed. *Latham*, B. i. ch. 16.

The *Gentleman's Recreation* is almost equally strong in its commendation; p. 48 of the *Treatise on Hawks*. The following description of a contest of one of these birds with a heron, may be thought interesting:

I saw once a *jerfalcon* let flie at an heron, and observed with what clamour the heron entertained the sight and approach of the hawke, and with what wounding shift hee strave to get above her, flagging even by bemuting his enemies feathers to make her flauge-winged, and so escape: but when at last they must needs come to an encounter, resumming courage out of necessity, hee turned face against her, and striking the hawke through the gorge with his bill, fell downe dead together with his dead enemy.

Arthur Wernick's Meditations, Part ii. p. 80.

JERICHO seems to be used, in the following instance, as a general term for a place of concealment or banishment. If so, it explains the common phrase of wishing a person at *Jericho*, without sending them so far as Palestine.

Who would to curbe such insolence, I know,
Did such young boyes to stay in *Jericho*
Untill their beards were growne, their wits more staid.

Heyn. Hierarchie, B. iv. p. 208.

JERONIMO. See **HIERONIMO**. It is censured with *Titus Andronicus* in the following passage:

He that will swear *Jeronimo* or *Andronicus* are the best plays yet, shall pass unexcepted at here, as a man whose judgement shews it is constant, and hath stood still these five and twenty or thirty years. Though it be an ignorance, it is a virtuous and staid ignorance. *B. Jous. Induct. to Barth. Fair.*

JESSES. The short straps of leather, but sometimes of silk, which went round the legs of a hawk, in which were fixed the varvels, or little rings of silver, and to these the leash, or long strap which the falconer twisted round his hand; from *gect*, or *get*, the same in old French; or *geste*, a bandage in general. In a passage of Heywood's *Woman kill'd with Kindness*, *gets* and *gesses* are distinguished:

So, seize her *gets*, her *gesses*, and her bells.

O. Pl. vii. 263.

— If I do prove her haggard,
Though that her *jesses* were my dear heart strings,
I'd whistle her off, and let her down the wind
To prey at fortune. *Othello*, iii. 3.
That, like an hawk, which feeling herself freed
From bells and *jesses* which did let her flight,
Him seem'd his feet did fly, and in their speed delight.

Spens. F. Q. Vi. ir. 19.

In the old play of *Edue*, II. it is printed *gesses* by mistake:

— Soar ye ne'er so high,
I have the *gesses* [*jesses*] that will pull you down.

O. Pl. ii. 345.

A hawk he esteems the true burden of nobility, and is exceeding ambitious to seem delighted in the sport, and to have his foot gloved with his *jesses*. *Earle's Microcosm.* § xvi. p. 54. Bliss's edition.

TO JEST. To act any feigned part in a mask or interlude, &c.

As gentle and as jocund as to *jest*
Go I to fight. *Rich. II.* i. 3.

A JEST. A mask, pageant, or interlude.

But where is nld Hieronimo our marshal?
He promis'd us, in honour of our guest,
To grace our banquet with some pompous *jest*.

Spanish Trag. O. Pl. iii. 138.

On which immediately follows the mask, which satisfies the king as the fulfilment of the promise. It seems to be applied to actions in general, real or fictitious. See **GEST**. *Jest* is sometimes written for *gest*:

There [in Homer] may the *jestes* of many a knight be read,
Patroclus, Pyrrhus, Ajax, Diomed.

Jasper Heywood, in *Cen.* Lit. ii. 593.

TO JET. To strut, or walk proudly; to throw the body about in walking. *Jetter*, French.

O peace! Contemplation makes a rare turkey-cock of him;
how he *jets* under his advance plumes!

Twelfth N. ii. 5.

Not Pelops' shoulder whiter than her hands,
Nor snowie swans that *jet* on Isen's sands.

Brown, Br. Past. II. iii. p. 94.

Of those that prank it with their plumes,
And *jet* it with their choice perfumes.

Herrick's Noble Numbers, p. 44.

And, Midas like, he *jets* it in the court.

Edw. II. O. Pl. ii. 340.

See also O. Pl. iii. 390.

It is used in the following passage for to rejoice, exult, or be proud:

— The orders I did set,
They were obey'd with joy, which made me *jet*.
Mirr. for Magist. Queen Helena, p. 803.

A JETTER. A strutter; from the preceding.

— So were ye better,
What shulde a begger be a *jetter*?
Four Ps. O. Pl. i. 94.

JEW'S EYE. This phrase does not require explanation, but its origin may be worth remarking. The extortions to which the Jews were subject in the thirteenth century, and the periods both before and after, exposed them to the most tyrannical and cruel mutilations, if they refused to pay the sums demanded of them. "King John," says Hume, "once demanded 10,000 marks from a Jew of Bristol, and on his refusal, ordered one of his teeth to be drawn every day, till he should consent. The Jew lost seven teeth, and then paid the sum required of him." Chap. xii. A. D. 1272. The threat of losing an eye, would have a still more powerful effect. Hence the

high value of a *Jew's eye*. The allusion was familiar in the time of Shakespeare:

There will come a Christian by
Will be worth a *Jew's eye*. *Mer. Ven.* ii. 5.

The fine black eye of the Jew does not seem sufficiently to account for the saying.

Jewess, s. If not put for joist, I know not what it is. I have met with it only in these lines:

— From the walls down went
The English troops, and to the gates did *passé*,
Where th' iron barres in sunder they did rent,
Beate downe the posts, and all the *jewess* brent.
Nicc. Engl. El. Mirr. for Mag. p. 866.

The old dictionaries give *jewise* for a gallows, which in Chaucer is also used for the word punishment; but the passage here cited refers to the gates of Cadiz, when stormed by the English.

IGNOMY, for ignominy, occurs very commonly.

Thy *ignomy* sleep with thee in the grave,
But not remember'd in thy epitaph. *1 Hen. IV.* v. 4.
Hence, broker, laquey! — *ignomy* and shame
Pursue thy life, and live aye with thy name!

Tro. & Cr. v. 3.
Oh wherefore stain you vertue and renowne
With such foule tearmes of *ignomy* and shame?
Trag. Com. of Weakest goes to the Wall, H 2. b.
His *ignomy* and bitter shame in fine shall be more great.
Thos. Preston's Cambyges, bl. let. A 2.
The one of which doth bring eternall fame,
The other *ignomie* and dastard shame.

Mirr. for Magist. p. 763.

It occurs also in *Titus Andronicus*.

IGNOTE. Unknown. A mere pedantic Latinism, properly noticed by Todd.

A *Jig* meant anciently not only a merry dance, but merriment and humour in writing, and particularly a ballad. Thus, when Polonius objects to the Player's speech, Hamlet sarcastically observes,

He's for a *jigg*, or a tale of bawdry, or he sleeps. *Hamlet*, ii. 2.

He does not mean a dance, (which these players did not undertake), but ludicrous dialogue, or a ballad.

In the following passage it means a trick or sport; and the desire of Mr. Symphon to change it into *juggle*, shows that he had but imperfectly learned the language of his authors:

— What dost thou think of
This innovation? is't not a fine *jigg*?
A precious cunning in the late Protector,
To shuffle a new prince into the state.
B. & Fl. or Shirley, Coron. v. 1.
And therefore came it, that the fleeing Scots,
To England's high disgrace, have made this *jig*;
Maid of England sore may you moorn, &c.
Edu. II. O. Pl. ii. 353.

In the Harleian collection of old ballads are many under the title of *jigs*; as, "A Northern *Jige*, called Daintie, come thou to me;" "A merry new *Jigge*, or the pleasant Wooing betwixt Kit and Peggie;" &c.

So in the *Fatal Contract*, by Hemmings:

— We'll hear your *jigg*; —
How is your ballad titled? *Act iv. Sc. 4.*

Thus:

A small matter! you'll find it worth Meg of Westminster, although it be but a bare *jig*. *Hog hath lust*, &c. O. Pl. vi. 385.

It appears, in the scene, that this *jig* was a ballad.

JIG-MAKER. A writer of ballads, or humorous poems.

Oph. You are merry, my lord. *Ham.* Who, I? *Oph.* Ay, my lord. *Ham.* O! your only *jig-maker*! *Hamlet*, iii. 2.

If you have this strange monster honesty in your belly, why so *jig-makers* and chroniclers shall pick something out of you.

Hon. Wh. O. Pl. iii. 254.

O Giscopo! Petrarch was a dunce, Dante a *jig-maker*, Sanazar a goose, and Ariosto a puck-fist to me.

Ford's Love's Sacrifice, ii. 1.

JIMMAL. See *GIMMAL*.

By Jis. See *Gis*.

To Ild, for to yield. See *GOD ILD YOU*.

ILL MAY-DAY, i. e. Evil May-day. The 1st of May, 1517, when the apprentices of London rose against the privileged foreigners, whose advantages in trade had occasioned great jealousy. Much mischief was done before the rioters were quelled, and fourteen or fifteen apprentices were afterwards executed. See a ballad on the subject in Evans's *Collection*, vol. iii. p. 76. 2d ed. Ben Jonson mentions it:

Rogues, hell-hounds, Stentors, out of my doors, you sons of noise and tumult, begot on all *May-day*, or when the galley-foist is afloat to Westminster!

Episcopo, iv. 2.

The ballad begins,

Peruse the stories of this land,
And with advisement mark the same,
And you shall justly understand
How *ill May-day* first got the name.

This use of the word *ill* is now obsolete; but it lasted much later than the times to which this work refers. Even in Queen Anne's time some writers used the expression of an *ill man*, for a bad man. See Pennant's *London*, p. 587. 8vo. ed.

ILLUSTRATE, *adj.* Illustrious.

Else why did I, of such *illustrate* race,
Obscure his virtuous deeds with my disgrace?

Mirr. for Mag. p. 705.

Like Jove-borne Perseus, that *illustrate* knight,
Ibid. Engl. Eliv. p. 870.

IMAGINOUS. Full of imagination.

— As the stuffe

Prepar'd for arras pictures, is no picture
Till it be form'd, and man hath cast the beames
Of his *imaginouse* fancy thorough it.

Byron's Conspiracy, by Chapman, E 2.

IMBOSH, s. The foam that comes from a hunted deer, apparently a corrupt and arbitrary formation from to *imboss*.

For though he should keep the very middle of the stream, yet will that, with the help of the wind, lodge part of the stream and *imbosh* that comes from him on the bank, it may be a quarter of a mile lower, which hath deceived many.

Gentleman's Recreat. 8vo. p. 73.

IMBOSSED, the same as *embossed*. Blown and fatigued by being hunted. See *EMBOSSED*.

But we have almost *imbos'd* him, we shall see his fall to-night.

All's Well, iii. 6.

But being then *imbost*, the noble stately deer
When he hath gotten ground, the keuel cast arrear,
Doth bent the brooks, &c. *Drayt. Polyolb.* xiii. p. 917.

It was applied also to dogs:

Brach Merriman, — the poor cur is *imbost*;
And couple Clowder with the deep mouth'd brach.

Tam. of Shr. Ind.

It has been thought that the first *brach* in these lines is corrupt, and that some verb should be substituted; but connected speech is not necessary in such field directions.

IMBROCCATA, s. A thrust over the arm in fencing; an Italian term, adopted by the fashionable pupils of CARANZA and Saviolo.

But if your enemy be cunning and skilful, never stand about giving any foine or *imbrocata*, but this thrust or *stoccata* alone, neither it also, unless you be sure to hit him.

Saviolo's Practise of the Duello, 1595. II. 1.

We have a pretty ample list of these terms in the following passage:

Then we have our *stoccas*, *imbrocatas*, *mandritas*, *puintas*, and *puinta-reveras*; our *stramisous*, *passatas*, *caricallas*, *amazzas*, and *incortatas*.

Microcosmus, O. Pl. ix. 122.

Some of these, however, are corrupted; the true terms, with their explanations, may be seen in the above cited translation of Saviolo.

IMMEDIACY, s. Immediate representation; the deriving a character directly from another, so as to stand exactly in his place. A word, as far as is known, peculiar to the following passage:

Alb. Sir, by your patience,

I hold you but a subject of this war,
Not as a brother. *Regan.* That's as we list to grace him.
Methinks our pleasure might have been demanded,
Ere you had spoke so far. He led our pow'rs,
Bore the commission of my place and person;
The which *immédiacy* may well stand up
And call itself your brother. *Lear*, v. 3.

It is evident from the context, that supremacy is not the right interpretation.

IMMOMENT, adj. Not momentous, unimportant; another Shakespearian word, (*ἀσφαλές* *ἀσφαλίζω*) which Johnson justly calls barbarous, because not formed according to the analogy of our language.

That I some lady trifles had reserv'd,
Immoment toys. *Ant. & Cl.* v. 2.

IMMURE, s. Enclosure of wall, fortification.

— And their vow is made

To ransack Troy, within whose strong *immures*
The ravish'd Helen, Menelaus' queen,
With wanton Paris sleeps. *Tro. & Cr.* Prol.

From the verb to *immure*, which was formerly common, and is still in use.

IMP, s. A graft or shoot inserted into a tree, or any young shoot or sucker. Welch or Danish. Hence a young offspring in general; also a feather inserted into a wing; and, lastly, a small or inferior devil: in which last sense alone it is not obsolete.

She'll tell you, what you call virginities
Is fity lik'd to a barren tree,
Which, when the gardner on it pains bestows
To grasse an *impe* thereon, in time it grows
To such perfection, that it yearly brings
As goodly fruit as any tree that springs.

Brown, Brit. Past. I. ii. p. 47.

— Poor Doridon, the *impe*

Whom nature seem'd to have selected forth
To be ingrafted on some stocke of worth. *Id.* p. 59.
Like th' ancient trunk of some disbranched tree,
Which *Eols'* rage bath to confusion brought,
Disarm'd of all those *imps* that sprang from me,
Unprofitable stock, I serve for waight.

Darwin's, a Trag. 1603.

And thou, most dreaded *impe* of highest Jove,
Faure Venus' son. *Spens. F. Q.* Ind. to B. I.

Lord Cromwell, in his last letter to Henry VIII., prays for the *imp*, his son; but Shakespeare uses it only in jocular and burlesque passages, which is the natural course of a word growing obsolete. See *Love's L. L.* i. 2. v. 2., 2 *Hen. IV.* v. 5., *Hen. V.* iv. 1.

To **IMP.** To insert a new feather into the wing or tail of a hawk, in the place of a broken one. Often used metaphorically. Turberville has a whole chapter on "The way and manner how to *ympe* a Hawke's feather, howsoever it be broken or broosed."

Imp out our drooping country's broken wing.

Rich. II. ii. 1.

And then, with chaste discourse, as we return'd

Imp feathers to the broken wings of time.

Mass. Great Duke of Flo. i. 1.

They will laugh as much, to see a swallow fly with a white feather *imp'd* in her tail. *Juvial Cren.* O. Pl. x. 351.

Imping a feather to make me flie, where thou ooughtst rather to cut my wing for feare of soaring. *Euph. Engl.* E. 1. b.

IMPAIR, s. Diminution; also disgrace, which is diminution of character.

A load stone — receives in longer time *impair*. *Brown.*

That is, lasts longer unimpaired.

Go to, thou dost well, but pocket it (the bribe) for all that; 'tis no *impair* to thee, the greatest do't.

Widow's Tears, O. Pl. vi. 171.

IMPAIR, adj. Unequal, unworthy. *Impar*, Latin.

For what he has he gives, what thinks, he shows,
Yet gives he not 'till judgement guide his bounty,
Nor disguises an *impair* thought with breath.

Tro. & Cr. iv. 5.

Nor is it more *impair* to an honest and absolute man, &c.

Chapm. Preface to *Shield of Honor*.

To **IMPALE.** To encircle, as with a pale.

Until my mishap'd trunk that bears this head,
Be round *impaled* with a glorious crown. 3 *Hen. VI.* iii. 2.

In the former of these lines some transposition is certainly necessary, like that proposed by Sir Thomas Hamner or Mr. Steevens, to make the head *impaled*, and not the trunk.

Did I *impale* him with the regal crown? *Ibid.* iii. 3.
Tear off the crown that yet *empales* his temples.

Heywood's Rape of Lucret.

Shoots not the laurel that *impale*'d their brows
Into a tree, to shadow their blest marble

Randolph's Jealous Lovers, iv. 3.

Beneath this lofty hill shot up on high,
A pleasant park *impaled* round cloth lie.

Mirror for Magis. p. 716.

To **IMPARLE.** To speak or debate; from *imparlance*, a law term. *Parler*, French.

To treat of truce, and to *imparle* of peace.

Hughes's Arthur, a Trag. B. 4.

And straight the two generals *imparled* together.

North's Plat. p. 33.

IMPARTIAL. Used sometimes in the sense of *partial*; *im* being made intensive instead of negative. Yet *partial* was sometimes used for *impartial*; in which case, *im* compounded with it would have its usual force. See **PARTIAL**.

— Come, cousin Angelo,

In this I will be *impartial*; be you judge
Of your own cause. *Meas. for M.* v. 1.

Theobald, not knowing this usage, proposed to read *partial*:

You are *impartial*, and we do appeal
From you to judges more indifferent.

Saxt nam, the Woman Hater.

Cruel, unjust, *impartial*! all destinies,
Why to this day have you preserv'd my life?

Romeo & Juliet, 4to. ed. of 1597.

Instead of *impartial*, in its proper and modern sense, *unpartial* was very often used; yet the very

same writers used *impartial* also, in the modern sense.

Thus Shakespeare :

Mowbray, *impartial* are our eyes and ears ;
 Were he my brother, say, my kingdom's heir, &c.
 Such neighbour nearness to our sacred blood
 Should nothing privilege him, nor partialize
 Th' unstooping firmness of my upright soul. *Rich. II. i. 1.*
 To an *impartial* man, with whom nor threats
 Nor prayers shall e'er prevail ; for I must steer
 An even course. *Messing. Bondman, i. 3.*

So also Jonson.

IMPARTMENT, s. The act of imparting, communication.

It beckons you to go away with it,
 As if it some *impartment* did desire
 To you alone. *Hamlet. i. 4.*

IMPASTED. Incrusted, formed into a paste ; a word
 not so much disused as never in use, which may be
 said also of the preceding.

Bak'd and *impasted* with the parching streets. *Hamlet. ii. 2.*

TO IMPEACH, v. To stop or hinder. *Empêcher*, French.
 This is the primitive sense of the word.

There was no barre to stop, nor foe him to *impeach*.
Spens. F. Q. I. viii. 34.

Some editions have *empeach*, which is the same.

His sons did *impeach* his journey to the Holy Land, and vexed
 him all the days of his life. *Darwin, cited by Todd.*

With other examples.

IMPEACH, s. for impeachment, trial, or accusation.

Why what an intricate *impeach* is this !
Com. o. Er. v. 1.

Johnson cites this passage in his Dictionary, as
 giving the sense of hinderance or impediment ; but
 he seems not to have recollected that the Duke who
 speaks is trying a cause, and speaks of it as such.
 Mr. Todd has not observed it.

IMPEACHMENT, s. Hinderance, obstruction.

But could be willing to walk on to Calais
 Without *impeachment*. *Hen. V. iii. 6.*

In this sense of these words, *empeach* would cer-
 tainly be preferable, as marking the etymology.

IMPERIE, s. the same as *emperry*. Government. *Impe-
 rium*.

So also he can not well indure in his bert, an other to be joynd
 with bym in *imperie* or governance. *Taverner's Adagies, 1552. I. 1.*

IMPERSEVERANT, adj. Strongly persevering, the *im*
 being augmentative. It must be accented on *sé*, the
 antepenultima, according to the analogy of that time,
 when *persever*, and *perseverance*, were constantly so
 accented.

And more remarkable in single oppositions : yet this *imperse-
 verant* thing loves him in my desight. *Cymb. iv. 1.*

IMPETICOS, v. A word purposely corrupted, as well as
gratillity in the same sentence, for the sake of gross
 burlesque.

I did *impetico*s thy gratillity. *Twelfth N. ii. 3.*

For this the modern editors read, " I did impeti-
 coat thy gratuity ;" which, perhaps, is the meaning
 of it.

TO IMPEACH, v. To intertwine ; from *pleach*.

And lo, behold, these talents of their hair,
 With twisted metal amorously *impeach'd*,
 I have received from many a several fair.
Sh. Lover's Compl. Malone, Suppl. i. 752.

See **PLEACH**.

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TO IMPLY. To fold up. *Implico*.

— The which his tail uptyes
 In many folds, and mortall stung *implies*.
Spens. F. Q. I. iv. 31.

And Phœbus, flying so most shamefull sight,
 His blushing face in foggy cloud *implies*,
 And hydes for shame. *Id. vi. 6.*

To entangle :

Striving to loose the knott that fast him tyes,
 Himself in straighter bandes too rash *implies*. *Id. xi. 23.*

TO IMPOSE. To lay down, or lay as a stake or wager.
Impono. An affected word, introduced by Shake-
 speare in ridicule.

Against the which he hath *impon'd*, as I take it, six French
 rapiers and poniards. *Hamlet. v. 2.*

IMPORTABLE, adj. Intolerable, insupportable ; accented
 by Spenser on the first syllable.

So both at once him charge on either syde
 With hideous strokes, and *importable* powre.

Spens. F. Q. II. viii. 35.
 For the majesty of thy glory cannot be borne, and thine angry
 threatening towards sinners is *importable*.

Prayer of Manasses, Apocrypha.
 The temple would be *importable* if it beat always upon him
 from all sides. *Life of Firmin, cited by Todd.*
 Who shows also that it was a Chaucerian word.

IMPORTANCE, s. Importance. *Emporter*, French.

— Maria writ
 The letter at Sir Toby's great importance. *Twel. N. v. 1.*
 At our importance hither is he come,
 To spread his colours, boy, in thy behalf. *K. John, ii. 1.*

Mr. Todd says that this use is peculiar to Shake-
 speare ; and in truth no other instances have been
 found. Yet the use of **IMPORTANT** by Spenser, as
 exemplified below, approaches very near to it.

IMPORTANT, adj. Importunate, violent. *Emportant*,
 French.

And with *important* courage him assail'd.
Spens. F. Q. II. vi. 29.

Whom I made lord of me and all I had
 At your *important* letters. *Com. of Err. v. 1.*
 Now his *important* blood will nought deny
 That she'll demand. *All's W. iii. 7.*

If the prince be too *important*, tell him there is measure in
 every thing. *Much Ado, ii. 1.*

It is clear that Shakespeare had no doubt about
 these words, as he used them so often.

IMPORTLESS, adj. Not important, of no serious import.
 An unusual word.

— We less expect
 That matter needless, of *importless* burden,
 Divide thy lips. *Tro. & Creu. i. 3.*

IMPORTUNACY, s. Importunity. It is odd enough,
 that it was accented on the antepenultima, though
importune, both verb and adjective, had the accent
 on the penultima.

— Art thou not ashamed
 To wrong him with thy *importunacy* ? *Two Gent. iv. 2.*
 Your *importunacy* cease 'till after dinner.
Timon of A. ii. 2.

— The confluence
 Of suitors, then their *importunities*.
B. Jons. Sejanus, Act iii. p. 200.

TO IMPORTUNE, v. In the sense of to import, or
 imply.

But the sage wisard telles (as he has redd)
 That it *importunes* death, and dolefull dreybedd.
Spens. F. Q. III. i. 16.

IMPOSE, s. Imposition, command. Peculiar to this passage.

According to your ladyship's *impose*,
I am thus early come, to know what service
It is your pleasure to command me in. *Two Gent. iv. 3.*

IMPRESA, IMPRESA, or IMPRESS. A device on a shield, &c. In this sense the latter word is accented on the first syllable; but *imprese*, which is more common in old writers, on the last. In Camden's *Remains* is a chapter on *impresses*, which begins with the following definition:

An *imprese* (as the Italians call it) is a device in picture, with his motto, or word, borne by noble and learned personages, to notify some particular conceit of their own: as emblems — do propound some general instruction to all. *P. 181.*

Raz'd out my *imprese*, leaving me no sign,
Save men's opinions and my living blood. *Rich. II. iii. 1.*

It is *imprese* in the early editions.

The fit *imprese*'s for inland's desire.
Brown, Brit. Past. II. iii. p. 80.

Whose smoky plain a chalk'd *imprece* fill'd,
A bag fast seal'd: his word, "Much better sav'd than spill'd."
Fletcher, Purple Is. viii. 29.

In the above passage the final *e* of *imprese* must be pronounced, to make the verse complete.

Rome, the lady city, with her *imprese*, "Orbis in urbe."
Cicero's Whimzies, p. 150.

In the sense of pressure, Shakespeare had accented it differently:

This weak *impress* of love is as a figure
Trenched in ice. *Two Gent. iii. 2.*

TO IMPROVE, v. To reprove or refute; as from *improbo*, Latin.

None of the phisitions, that have any judgement, *improvet*h
[these medicines], but they approve them to be good.
Paynel's Hutton.

Though the prophet Jeremy was unjustly accused, yet doth not that *improve* any thing that I have said.

IN-AND-IN. A gambling game, played by three persons with four dice, each person having a box. It was the usual diversion at ordinaries, and places of inferior resort. It is described in the *Complaisant Gamester*, (ed. 1680. p. 117.) too much at length to be here copied; but it appears that *in* was, when there was a doublet, or two dice alike out of the four; *in and in* when there were either two doublets, or all four dice alike, which swept all the stake. The same book gives ingenious directions for cheating at it, with false dice or boxes. How favourable it was to the players, after the fees claimed for the box, may be seen by the following account:

I have seen three persons sit down at twelve-penny *in and in*, and each draw forty shillings a piece; and in little more than two hours, the box has had three pounds of the money, and all the three gamesters have been losers, and laughed at for their indiscretion. *Nicker Nicked, Harl. Misc. ii. 110. Park's edit.*

Thus the house made the chief, and, in this instance, the whole profit.

He is a merchant still, adventurer
At *in and in*. *H. Jones, New Inn, iii. 1.*

In and Inn Medley is made the name of a character in the *Tale of a Tub*, by the same author, who is a cooper and a headborough, probably to imply that he encouraged such games, though in office. He, however, gives another account of it himself, which appears to be meant only as a burlesque exposure of his vanity:

I need there is a woundy luck in names, Sirs,
And a maine mystery, an' a man knew where
To vind it. My god-sire's name, I'll tell you,

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Was *In-and-inn Shittle*, and a weaver be was,
And it did fit his craft; for so his shittle
Went in *and in* still; this way, and then that way.
And he nam'd me *In-and-Inn Medley*, which serves
A joiner's craft, because that we do lay
Things in *and in*, in our work. *Act iv. Sc. 2.*

In the *Chances*, i. 4. it has only a punning allusion to this game.

IN FEW, or IN A FEW, for, in short, in a few words.

In few, his death (whose spirit lent a fire
Ev'n to the dulllest peasant in his camp)
Being bruited once, took fire and heat away, &c.
Hen. IV. i. 1.

— But in a few,
Signor Hortensio, thus it stands with me. *Tam. of Shr. i. 2.*

Warburton, not understanding the phrase, attempted to correct the latter passage; it has, however, been used by Milton, Dryden, and Pope. See *Johnson in Few*, 2.

IN PLACE. Present, in company, here.

If any harder than the rest in place
But offer head, &c. *Daniel, Civ. Wars, ii. 11.*
See, as I wish'd, Lord Promos is in place;
Now in my sute God grant I may find grace.
Promos & Cass. Part I. Act iii. Sc. 2.

INAIDABLE, a. Incapable of receiving aid.

The congregated doctors have concluded
That labouring art can never answer nature,
From her invidible estate. *Alf's W. ii. 1.*

That is, "In consequence of her desperate condition."
The word is rather unusual than obsolete.

INAQUATE and INAQUATION. Technical terms in theology, used by Gardiner and Cranmer, but never adopted. See *Todd's Johnson*.

INCAPABLE, a. Unconscious, not having any comprehension of circumstance.

Which time she chaunted snatches of old tunes,
As one incapable of her own distress. *Hamlet. iv. 7.*

INCARDINATE, a. Incarnate. Whether an unusual word, or an intended blunder of the speaker, Sir Andrew Ague-cheek, is not quite clear.

The count's gentleman, one Cesario; we took him for a crowd, but he's the very devil incarnadine. *Twelfth N. v. 1.*

TO INCARNARDINE, or INCARNADINE, v. To make red, or of a carnation colour. See *CARNARDINE*.

— No, this my hand will rather
The multitudinous seas incarnardine,
Making the green one red. *Macbeth. ii. 2.*

Though it is not exactly to the purpose of the present word, I cannot forbear remarking that, in the third line, Shakespeare surely meant only "making the green sea red." The other interpretation, which implies its making "the green [sea] one entire red," seems to me ridiculously harsh and forced. The punctuation of the folios supports the more natural construction.

Others write it *incarnadine*:

One shall ensphere thine eyes, another shall
Inpearl thy teeth, a third thy white and small
Hand shall be snow, a fourth *incarnadine*
Thy rosie cheek. *Carver's Poems, 1651. F. 7.*

The word was, for a time, thought peculiar to Shakespeare; but Lovelace is also quoted as using *incarnadine* as an adjective. See *Todd*.

TO INCENSE, v. more properly **INSENSE.** To put sense into, to instruct, inform. A provincial expression still quite current in Staffordshire, and probably

Warwickshire, whence we may suppose Shakespeare had it.

Think you, my lord, this little prating York
Not *incensed* by his subtle mother,
To taunt and scorn you thus opprobriously?

Rich. III. iii. 2.

He does not mean provoked, for the child had shown no anger; but instructed, schooled.

— Indeed, this day,

Sir, I may tell it you, I think I have
Incensed the lords of the council that he is
(For so I know he is, they know he is,)
A most arch heretic, a pestilence
That doth infect the land.

Ib. v. 1.

Who in the night overheard me confessing to this man, how
Don John, your brother, *incensed* me to slander the lady Hero.

Much Ado, v. 1.

Minshew has the definition of to *move*, or *instigate*, under *incense*; but that does not quite meet the provincial usage here noticed, which is simply to inform.

INCH, s. An Erse word for an island; still current in Scotland, in the appellatives of several small islands; as *Inch Keith*, *Inch Kenneth*, &c.

'Till he disbursed at St. Colmes' *inch*,
Ten thousand dollars to our general use. *Macb.* i. 2.

The place mentioned is now called *Inch-comb*, or *Inch Colm*. The first folio of Shakespeare spells it *ynch*. In the second, it is changed to Colmes' hill, probably because the editors did not understand the other. Shakespeare follows Holinshed, as usual:

The Danes that escaped and got once to their ships, obtained of Macbeth for a great sum of gold, that such of their friends as were slain, might be buried in Saint Colmes' *inch*. In memory whereof many old sepulchres are yet in the said *inch*, graven with the arms of the Danes. *Holinshed*.

After passing the ferry of Craig Ward, the river becomes narrower: and there are some beautiful islands, which are called *inches*. *R. Alloa*, cited by Jamieson.

Dr. Jamieson shows that the word exists in all the kindred dialects, Welch, Cornish, Breton, Irish, and Gaelic, with a few trivial changes.

INCH-MEAL, adv. By inch-meal, by pieces of an inch long at a time; as we say *piece-meal*, a piece at a time. See also **DROP-MEAL** and **LIMB-MEAL**.

All the infections that the sun sucks up
From bogs, fens, flats, on Prospero fall, and make him
By *inch-meal* a disease. *Temp.* ii. 2.

INCH-PIN, s. The sweetbread of a deer.

— Although I gave them
All the sweet morsels call'd tongue, ears, and doucets.
R. What, and the *inch-pin*? *M.* Yes. *B. Jon. Sad. Shep.* i. 6.

We find it explained, among hunting terms, by Randle Holme:

Inch-pin, are the sweet-breds, or sweet gut in the deer.
Academy, B. II. ch. ix. p. 188.

To INCISE, v. To cut in. *Incido*, Latin.

Let others carve the rest, it shall suffice
I on thy grave this epitaph *incise*.

Carew's Poems, G 3. ed. 1651.

Nor had it yet to any, had not stone
And stocks discover'd it, been ever known;
Which (for on them he us'd his plaints ' *incise*)
By chance presented it to Sylvia's eyes.

Sir E. Sherburne, cited by Todd.

INCISION. This word appears to have had some meaning, in a kind of proverbial use, which has not yet been rightly traced. Warburton says, to make

incision meant to make one understand; but no proof of this appears. Mr. Steevens conjectured, that in the following passage it was something equivalent to the vulgar phrase of *cutting for the simples*, which implies improving a bad understanding. But the two passages from Beaumont and Fletcher have yet received no illustration.

God help thee, shallow man! God make *incision* in thee! thou art raw. *As you like it*, iii. 2.

Then down on's marrow-bones; O excellent king —
Thus he begins,—Thou light and life of creatures,
Angel-ey'd king, vouchsafe at length thy favour;
And so proceeds to *incision*: what think you of this sorrow?

B. & Fl. Humorous Lieut. iv. 3.

Mr. Weber satisfied himself that here it had reference to the custom of stabbing the arms, as illustrated above in **DAGGERED ARMS**; which is, indeed, possible, as the Lieutenant is described as ridiculously in love with the King. He, says the same character,

Is really in love with the king most dogmatically,
And swears Adonis was a devil to him.

This was the effect of a magical philtre; but no such interpretation will suit the next quotation:

Come, strike up then: and say "The Merchant's Daughter,"
We'll bear the burthen. Proceed to *incision*, fidler.

B. & Fl. Mons. Thomas, iii. 3.

The meaning apparently implied in the latter of these passages, is that of proceeding to action. Can it have been a phrase borrowed from surgery?

To INCLIP. To embrace. See **CLIP**. Perhaps an arbitrary compound.

Whatever the ocean pales, or sky *inclips*,
Is thine if thou wilt have it. *Ant. & Cl.* ii. 7.

To INCLUDE, for to conclude. To close, or shut up.

Come, let us go; we will include all jars
With triumphs, mirth, and rare solemnity.

Two Gentl. of Ver. v. 4.

INCONTINENT, adverbially, for incontinently, and that for suddenly, immediately.

And put on sullen black *incontinent*. *Rich. II.* v. 6.
Unto the place they come *incontinent*.

Spens. F. Q. I. vi. 8.

— That doth make

Her cold chill sweat break forth *incontinent*
From her weak limbs. *Tanner & Gium.* O. Pl. ii. 189.

It occurs frequently in Spenser, Fairfax, and others. The French use *incontinent* in the same manner.

INCONY, a. Sweet, pretty, delicate. The derivation is not clearly made out; the best derivation seems to be from the northern word *canny*, or *conny*, meaning pretty. The *in* will then be intensive, and equivalent to *very*.

It has generally something of burlesque in it:

My sweet ounce of man's flesh! *incony* Jew!
Love's L. L. iii. 1.

O my troth, most sweet jests! *most incony* vulgar wit,
When it comes so smoothly off. *Ibid.* iv. 1.

O super-dainty chanon! vicar *incony*.
B. Jon. Tale of a Tub, iv. 1.

Love me little, love me long; let musick rumble
While I in thy *incony* lap do tumble.

Jew of Malta, O. Pl. viii. 378.
But it makes you have, oh, a most *incony* bodie. *Imp. No*,
no, no, no, by St. Marke, the waste is not long enough.

Blurt Master Constable, C. 3.

Farewell Dr. Duddy,
In minde and in body
An excellent oddy:
A concomb incowy,
But that he wants money,
To give legem pone. *Dr. Doddipol, C. 4.*
O I have sport incowy, i' faith.
Two Angry Wom. of Abingd.

INCORPSED. Incorporated, forming one body; from *in* and *corps*. No other example having been found, it is at present supposed to be a license of the author:

— He grew unto his seat,
And to such wondrous doing brought his horse,
As he had been *incorp'd* and dematur'd
With the brave beast. *Hamlet. iv. 7.*

TO INDENT. To bargain, or make agreement; from *indenture*.

Shall we buy treason, and *indent* with fears?
1 Hen. IV. i. 3.
And with the Irish bands he first *indents*,
To spoil their lodgings and to burn their tents.
Harringt. Arist. xvi. 35.
Indent with beauty how far to extend,
Set down desire a limit, where to end.
Drayt. Heroic Epistles, p. 259.

INDENT, s. An indentation, or bending inwards.
It shall not wind with such a deep *indent*.

1 Hen. IV. iii. 1.

TO INDEW, properly INDEUE. To put on, or wear.
Induo, Latin.

Some fit for reasonable sowles i' *indew*,
Some made for beasts, some made for birds to wear.
Spens. F. Q. III. vi. 35.

INDEX. A summary of the chapters annexed to a book. It has been properly remarked, that, from the following passages of Shakespeare, it is plain that this was most commonly prefixed, as indeed we find it in the publications of that time; but then it is seldom an alphabetical list, such as we now call an *index*, but a mere table of contents.

For by the way I'll sort occasion
As *index* to the story we late talk'd of.
Rich. III. ii. 2.

This was meant to be preparatory to the particulars of the story at large.

— For the success,
Although particular, shall give a scantling
Of good or bad unto the general;
And in such *indexes*, although small pricks
To their subsequent volumes, there is seen
The baby figure of the giant mass
Of things to come at large. *Tro. & Cress. i. 3.*

Sometimes, perhaps, it also meant a preparatory sketch, in dumb show, prefixed to the act of a play, as exemplified in that of *Ferrex and Porrex*, &c.

— Ay me, what act
That mows so loud and thunders in the *index*? *Hamlet. iii. 4.*
An *index*, and obscure prologue to the history of lust and foul thoughts. *Othello. ii. 1.*

An *index* to a pageant was, probably, a painted emblem carried before it. A written explanation of what it was to exhibit could hardly be flattering, so far at least as to make the event unexpected, which seems implied here:

I call'd thee then poor shadow, *painted queen*,
The presentation of but what I was,
The flattering *index* of a direful pageant. *Rich. III. iv. 4.*

The painted cloth hung up before a booth, where a pageant was to be exhibited, might, perhaps, be its *index*.

INDIFFERENCE. Impartiality. See INDIFFERENT.

The world, who of itself is poised well,
Made to run even, upon even ground,
Till this advantage, this vile, drawing bias,
This sway of motion, this commodity,
Makes it take head from all *indifference*. *K. John. ii. 2.*
So long as with *indifference* the goddess did use their might.
North's Plut. p. 591.

INDIFFERENT, a. Impartial. In the Liturgy we pray that the magistrates may truly and *indifferently* minister justice; yet as to common usage this sense is certainly obsolete, though not so marked by Johnson.

Born out of your dominions, having here
No judge *indifferent*. *Hen. VIII. ii. 4.*
Here have I cause in men just blame to find,
That in their proper praise too partial bee,
And not *indifferent* to woman kind. *Spens. F. Q. III. ii. 1.*
The instances are very common.

The garters of an *indifferent* knit, in the *Taming of the Shrew*, iv. 1. which some explain not different, and some different, seem only to mean ordinary, or tolerable; a very common sense of the word, and used even in the following passage, which has been quoted to support another meaning:

As the *indifferent* children of the earth. *Hamlet. ii. 2.*

That is, as the ordinary, common children, or men in general.

INDIGEST, verbal adj. for indigested, disorderly.

To make of monsters, and things *indigest*,
Such cherubines as your sweet self resemble.
Sh. Sonnet, 114.

Also used licentiously for a substantive:

Be of good comfort, prince; for you are born
To set a form upon that *indigest*
Which he hath left so shapeless and so rude.
K. John, v. 7.

In Dr. Johnson's own Dictionary this was incorrectly quoted, as an example of the adjective. Mr. Todd has removed the error, but not noticed the substantive.

INDIGN, a. Unworthy. Latin. As *condign*.

And all *indign* and base adversities
Make head against my estimation. *Othello, i. 3.*
Sith she herself was of his grace *indigne*.
Spens. F. Q. IV. i. 30.

Mr. Todd has shown that the word was used by Chaucer.

INDIRECTION, s. That which is not straight or direct.

By *indirections* find directions out. *Hamlet. ii. 1.*

This was probably intended as a pedantic and affected phrase, being given to Polonius, whose talk is of that kind; but Shakespeare seriously uses it for indirect or crooked moral conduct, dishonesty.

— Than wring
From the hard hands of peasants, their vile trash
By any *indirection*. *Jul. Cas. iv. 3.*

Also in *King John*:

Yet *indirection* thereby grows direct,
And falsehood falsehood cures; as fire cools fire.
Act iii. Sc. 1.

INDUCTION, s. Introduction, beginning; from *induco*, Latin. The introductory part of a play or poem was called the *induction*, when detached from the piece itself; it was a sort of prologue in a detached scene, but was used sometimes when there was also a prologue. Thus the part of Sly the tinker, &c. forms the *Induction* to the *Taming of the Shrew*; and

Master Sackville's *Induction*, in the *Mirror for Magistrates*, is famous. Used also simply, for a beginning :

These promises are fair, the parties sure,
And our induction full of prosperous hope.

1 *Hen. IV.* iii. 1.

A dire induction am I witness to,
And will to France.

Rich. III. iv. 4.

Induction was very acutely conjectured for *instruction* by Warburton, in this passage of *Othello* :

Nature would not invest herself in such shadowing passion,
without some induction.

Act IV. Sc. 1.

That is, "any thing leading to it;" but it cannot be said that the change is absolutely necessary.

Wid. Is this all your business with me?

Psych. No, lady, 'tis but the induction to it.

Puritan, Suppl. to *Sh.* ii. 568.

The deeds of noble York, I not recite, &c.

Th' induction to my story shall begin,

Where the sixth Henry's Edward timelessly fell.

Mirror for Mag. p. 752.

Inductions were going out of fashion when the *Woman Hater* of Beaumont and Fletcher was produced, which was in 1607; for the prologue begins thus :

Gentlemen, *inductions* are out of date, and a prologue in verse is as stale as a black velvet cloak and a bay garland; therefore you shall have it in plain prose.

To *INDUE*, in one instance, seems to be put for to *inure*.

— Her clothes spread wide,

And mermaid-like, awhile they bore her up;

Which time she chanted snatches of old tunes,

As one incapable of her own distress,

Or like a creature native and indued

Unto that element.

Hamlet. iv. 7.

The common mistake of using *indue* for *endow*, is properly noticed by Mr. Todd.

To *INFAME*. To defame, or report evil of.

Yet because he was cruel by nature — he was *infamed* by writers.

Holinsh. vol. i. f. 8.

Strangers known to be *infamed* for usury, sinnoie, and other heinous vices.

Id. vol. ii. T. 5.

Milton has used it. See *Johnson*.

To *INFAMONIZE*. A mock word, deduced from the former, and given to the pedantic character Armado.

Dost thou *infamonize* me among potentates? thou shalt die.

Love's L. L. v. 2.

INFANT. Used sometimes, as child, for a knight. See *CHILD*.

To whom the *infant* thus; Faire Sir, &c.

Spens. F. Q. II. viii. 56.

The *infant* in question was Prince Arthur, who had just been fighting a most desperate battle. So also Rinaldo :

This said, the noble *infant* stood a space

Confused, speechlesse.

Fairf. Tasso. xvi. 34.

Mr. Todd says it is put in the Spanish sense, for prince; but I prefer Warburton's explanation. See on *F. Q.* VI. viii. 56.

Knight itself is from the Saxon *cniht*, which is defined a boy, a scholar, a soldier. See *Benson's Glossary*. Dr. Percy further observes, that "his folio MS. affords several other ballads wherein the word *child* occurs as a title, but in none of these it signifies prince." *Arg. to Child Waters, Rel.* vol. iii. p. 54. *Infant* was the same, as well as *varlet*, *damoiseau*, and *bachelier*; as Warburton rightly said.

INFANTRY. Jocularly used for children; a collection of infants.

Hangs all his school with his sharp sentences,

And o'er the execution place hath painted

Time whipt, as terror to the *infantry*.

Ben Jon. Masque of Time Vindicated, vol. vi. p. 112.

To *INFARCE*. To stuff or crowd in. See to *FARCE*.

My facts *infarce* my life with many a flaw.

Mirror for Mag. Caligula, p. 145.

INFATIGABLE. Indefatigable, unwearied. The old dictionaries have it.

There makes his sword his way, there laboureth

Th' infatigable hand that never ceas'd.

Daniel, Works, p. 167. *Civil Wars of Engl.*

INFECT, *part. adj.* for infected.

And in the imitation of these twin,

(Whom, as Ulysses says, opinion crowns

With an imperial voice) many are *infected*.

Tro. & Creus. i. 3.

The states did think, that with some filthie guine

The Spanish peeres us captains had *infected*.

Goswain's Works, k. 5.

To *INFERRE*. To bring in, to cause. *Infero*, Latin.

— One day *inferres* that foile

Whereof so many yeares of yore were free.

Arthur, a Trag. F. 4. b.

Determined by common acorde, to *inferre* warre upon the Romanes.

Palace of Pleasure, B. 2. b.

INFEST, *adj.* Annoying, troublesome.

But with fierce fury, and with force *infest*,

Upon him ran.

Spens. F. Q. VI. iv. 5.

For they are *infest* enemies unto the noble facultie of flattery.

Ulpian Fulcel's Art of Flattery, M. i. b.

INFORM, *adj.* Without regular form, shapeless.

— Bleak craggs, and naked hills,

And the whole prospect so *inform* and rude.

Cotton, cited by Todd.

INFORTUNATE. This word was used sometimes for *unfortunate*. It occurs twice in Shakespeare; viz. *K. John*, ii. 1. and 2 *Hen. VI.* iv. 9. Dr. Johnson has given an example from Lord Bacon's works.

INFRACT, *adj.* Unbroken, or unbreakable. One sense of the Latin *infractus*.

O how straight and *infract* is this line of life!

Goswain's Supposes, C. 1.

Had I a brazen throat, a voice *infract*,

A thousand tongues, and rarest words refin'd.

Engl. Eliz. *Mirr. Mag.* p. 785.

INGATE. Entrance, beginning; from *in* and *gate*.

Therein resembling Janus ancient,

Which hath in charge the *ingate* of the yeare.

Spens. F. Q. IV. x. 13.

Also *Ruines of Time*, v. 47. Spenser used it also in prose. See *Todd's Johnson*.

INGENE, or *INGINE*. Genius, wit.

Sejanus labours to marry Livia, and worketh (with all his *ingine*) to remove Tiberius from the knowledge of public business.

B. Jon. Arg. to Sejanus.

A tyrant earst, but now his fell *ingine*,

His graver age did somewhat mitigate.

Fairf. Tasso, i. 83.

So it was in the edition of 1600; in Bill's edition it is altered.

You say well, witty Mr. In-and-in,

How long ha' you studied *ingine*?

Med. Since I first

Join'd or did inlay wit, some weary year.

B. Jon. Tale of a Tub, v. 2.

If thy master, or any man here, be angry with thee, I shall suspect his *ingine* while I know him first.

B. Jon. Every Man in his H. v. 3.

Written also *engine* :

Made most of their works by translation out of the Latine and French tongue, and few or none of their own *engine*.

Pattensham, B. ii. ch. 8.

The corrupt word *ingeniver*, which, to the great torment of critics, has crept into a passage of *Othello*, comes nearer to *ingene* than any thing else. In the folios it stands,

— He hath achiev'd a maid
That purgans description and wilde fame;
One that excels the quirkes of blazoning pens,
And, in the essentiall vesture of creation,
Does tire the *ingeniver*. *Othello*, ii. 1.

Mr. Malone conjectured that it stood in the author's copy,

Does tire the *ingene* ever.
Which is probable, but not quite satisfactory, as it makes no very perfect sense. Capell makes it, "Doth tire the *inventer*." The reading of the quartos is very different, but has been adopted in the modern editions, as being, at least, intelligible:

And in the essentiall vesture of creation
Doth bear all excellency.

The one reading cannot have been made from the other; and if the folio has any authority, it can only be explained as above. To "tire the *ingene*," must mean, to fatigue the mind or genius in attempting to do it justice; the subject being the excellence of Desdemona. I suspect that neither reading came from the poet.

To *INGENIATE*. To contrive, to manage ingeniously.

Did Nature (for this good) *ingeniate*
To shew in thee the glory of her best;
Framing thine eye, the starre of thy ill fate,
Making thy face the foe to spoyle the rest?

Daniel, Compt. of Rosamond, p. 139.

— The charge of this great state
And kingdom, to my faith committed is,
And I must all I can *ingeniate*
To answer for the same. *Id. Funerall Poem*, p. 22.

INGENIOUS, and *INGENUITY*. Used formerly for ingenious and ingenuousness, and still sometimes confounded by the ignorant or careless.

A right *ingenious* spirit, wou'd merely with the vanity of youth and wildness. *Match at Mida*. O. Pl. vii. 392.

Deal *ingeniously*, sweet lady; have you no more gold in your breeches? *Bird in a Cage*. O. Pl. viii. 242.

INGINOUS, or *ENGINEOUS*, has been explained witty, or artful; but see the next example.

For that's the mark of all their *ingenious* drifts
To wound my patience, howsoe'er they seem
To aim at other objects. *B. Jon. Cynth. Rev.* iii. 2.

The modern alteration to *ingenious* destroys the verse. Also, contrived as *engines*; meaning pieces of artillery; which sense, I suspect, belongs to it in the former passage also, from the mention of aim.

— Sure, petards,
To blow us up. *Lat. Some ingenious strong words.*
B. Jon. New Inn, ii. 6.

INGLE, or *ENGLE*, s. Originally signified a male favourite of the most detestable kind. Minshew explains it fully by its synonyms in other languages, and adds: "Vox est Hispanica, et significat, *Lat. inguen*." Ozell, who quotes him, says further: "The Spaniards spell it *yngle*, which with them means nothing else but the groin, not a bardash." *Note on Rabelais*, B. i. ch. 2. Minshew says, much in favour of the Germans of his time, "Hoc autem vitium apud Germanos, cum sit incognitum, merito et appellatione destituitur in eorum lingua." I fear it is not so now. I cannot but think Mr. Gifford mistaken, in saying that *enghle* and *ingle* were different words, except as to spelling; but it is clear that

ingle came to be used for a mere intimate, as in the passage of Massinger, where he makes the distinction.

— Coming as we do
From's quondam patrons, his dear *ingle* now.

Thus Asinius, in Decker's *Satiromastix*, calls Horace continually his *ingle*, (or *ningle*, which is the same, being only an abbreviation of *mine ingie*,) meaning to call him merely his dear friend:

I never saw mine *ingle* so dashed in my life before.

Origin of Dr. vol. iii. p. 118.
Call me your love, your *ingle*, your cousin, or so; but enter at no hand.

Honest Wh. O. Pl. iii. 960.
Fynes Morrison gives the following proverbial lines on Rome, with his own translation of them:

Roma vale, vidi, satis est vidisse; revertar
Cum leno, inebrius, scurra, cinadus ero.
Rome farewell, I have thee seene, well for me,
And then I will returne againe to thee,
When lecher, jester, *ingle*, bawd, I'll be.

Itinerary, P. iii. p. 52.

See *ENGULE*, where it is shown that the boys of the theatre were frequently so called; which is more likely than any thing else to have brought the word into common use, and to have abolished the first meaning.

To *INGLE*, from the above. To wheedle or coax.

Oh, if I wist this old priest would not stick to me, by Jove I would *ingle* this old serving man.

First Part of Sir John Old. Suppl. to Sh. ii. 292.

Thy little brethen, which, like fairy sprights,
Off skip into our chamber those sweet night,
And kiss'd, and *ingled* on thy father's knee,
Were brb'd next day to tell what they did see.

Donne, Eltg. in.

Then they deal underhand with us, and we most *ingle* with our husbands abed.

Roaring Girl, O. Pl. v. 89.

To *INGRAVE*. To bury; from *in* and *grave*. See *ENGRAVE*, which is the same.

The heavy charge that nature byndes me to
I have perform'd; *ingrav'd* my brother is:
I would to God (to ease my senseless woe)
My wretched bones intomb'd were with his.

Promus & Cassand. 6. O. Pl. i. 56.

At last they came where all his watry store
The flood in one deep channel did *ingrave*.

Puif. Tasso, xi. 8.

Or els so glorious tombe how could my youth have craved,
As in one self same vaulte with thee haply to be *ingrav'd*.

Romeus & Juliet, Suppl. to Sh. i. 358.

My body now, which once I decked brave,
(From whence it came) unto the earth I give;
I wish no pomp, the same fur to *ingrave*.

Whetstone on G. Gaigneig, Chalm. Poets, ii. p. 465.

INHABITABLE. Uninhabitable; not from to *inhabit*, but from *in*, negative (for *un*), and *habitable*.

Even to the frozen ridges of the Alps,
Or any other ground *inhabitable*,
Wherever Englishman durst set his foot. *Rich. II.* i. 1.
And pour'd on some *inhabitable* place,
Where the hot sun and slime breeds nought but monsters.

B. Jon. Catiline, v. 1.

And in such wise they were for their way in a place *inhabitable*, that they wist not what to thinke.

Guy of Warwick, 4to. W. lett. Q. 3.
Lest that thy bewty make this stately towne,
Inhabitable, like the burning zone,
With sweet reflections of thy lovely face.

Old Taming of Shr. 6. O. Pl. i. 907.

INHABITED, in like manner for uninhabited. *Inhabited*, French.

Others, in imitation of some valiant knights, have frequented desarts and *inhabited* provinces, echoing in every place their own vanities.

Brathwaite's Survey of Histories.

Posterity henceforth lose the name of blessing
And leave th' earth *inhabited*, to purchase heav'n.

B. & F. *Thierry & Theod.* iii. 1.

Seward changed it to *uninhabited*, which, according to modern language, would be necessary for the sense. Here, however, it required only explaining, not altering.

TO INHERIT. This word is used by Shakespeare in the sense of to possess, or obtain, merely, without any reference to the strict notion of inheritance.

This, or else nothing will *inherit* her. *Two Gent.* iii. 2.

It must be great, that can *inherit* us
So much as of a thought of ill in him. *Rich. II.* i. 1.

TO INHIBIT. To prohibit or forbid.

Besides virginity is peevish, proud, idle, made of self-love,
which is the most *inhibited* sin in the canon. *All's Well,* i. 1.

—A practitioner

Of arts *inhibited*, and out of warrant. *Othello,* i. 2.

In the following passage *inhibit* is the reading of the old editions, which is evident nonsense. Mr. Pope changed it to *inhibit*, and the emendation appears indubitable. The meaning is, "If I tremble and forbid the meeting."

—Or, be alive again,

And dare me up the desert with thy sword,
If trembling I *inhibit*, then protest me
The baby of a girl. *Macb.* iii. 4.

INHOOP'D, part. Inclosed in a hoop. The passage where this word occurs, has been the subject of many conjectures. These are not, perhaps, worth relating, since it appears now to be made out, that cocks or quails were sometimes made to fight within a broad hoop, to keep them from quitting each other. Mr. Douce has actually found a Chinese print, in which two birds are so represented. See his *Illustrations*, vol. ii. p. 86. The passage where the word occurs is this. Antony, speaking of the superiority of Cæsar's fortunes to his own, says,

—If we draw lots, he speeds;

His cocks do win the battle still of mine,
When it is all to nought; and his quails ever
Beat mine, *inchoop'd*, at odds. *Ant. & Cleop.* ii. 3.

The substance of this is from North's *Plutarch*, as well as much more of the same drama; but the *inchooped* is the addition of our poet. No trace of such a mode of fighting has been found, except in J. Davies's *Epigrams*, quoted by Dr. Farmer, where it is said that

Cocking in *hoopes* is now all the play.

Yet R. Holmes, who gives a list of terms and customs used in cock-fighting, has no mention of *hoops*. See his *Acad. of Armory*, B. ii. ch. 11. Nor is any trace of the *hoops* to be found in any book on cock-fighting. If this custom of fighting cocks within *hoops* could be thoroughly proved, it would also afford the best explanation of the phrase *cock-a-hoop*; the cock perching on the *hoop*, in an exulting manner, either before or after the battle. This would give exactly the right idea; but I fear our proofs are not sufficient.

INIQUITY. One name of the *Vice*, who was the established buffoon in the old Moralities, and other imperfect dramas. He had the name sometimes of one vice, sometimes of another, but most commonly of *Iniquity*, or vice itself. He was grotesquely dressed in a cap

with ass's ears, a long coat, and a dagger of lath; and one of his chief employments was to make sport with the devil, leaping on his back and belabouring him with his dagger of lath, till he made him roar. The devil, however, always carried him off in the end. The morality of which representation clearly was, that sin, which has the wit and courage to make very merry with the devil, and is allowed by him to take great liberties, must finally become his prey. This is the regular end also of Punch, in the puppet-shows, who, as Dr. Johnson rightly observed, is the legitimate successor of the old *Iniquity*; or rather the old Vice him-
self transposed from living to wooden actors. His successors on the stage were the fools and clowns, who so long continued to supply his place, in making sport for the common people. Harlequin is another scion from the same stock.

The following passages plainly prove that this character might be filled by any particular vice or sin personified, or by the general representation of sin, under the name of *Iniquity*, which was anciently most common and regular:

And lend me but a vice to carry with me,
To practise there with any playfellow.

Satan. What vice?

What kind wouldst thou have it of?

Pag. Why any: *Fraud*,
Or *Covetousness*, or lady *Vanity*,
Or old *Iniquity*.

Iniquity then appears.

What is he calls upon me, and would seem to lack a vice?
Ere his words be half spoken I am with him in a trice;
Here, here, and every where, as the cat is with the mice:
True vetus iniquitas. *B. Jon.* *Devil is an Ass*, i. 1.

Mirth. How like you the vice in the play? *Expectation.* Which is he? M. Three or four: *Old Covetousness*, the sordid penny-boy, the money-bawd, who is a flesh-bawd too, they say. *Tattle.* But here is never a fiend to carry him away. Besides, he has never a wooden dagger! I would not give a rush for a vice that has not a wooden dagger to snap at every body he meets. *Mirth.* That was the old way, gossip, when *Iniquity* came in, like *Hokus Pokus*, in a juggler's jerkin, with false skirts, like the knave of clubs. *B. Jon.* *Staple of News*, 2d Intermean.

The above description is that of one vice, *Covetousness*; then follows that of Prodigality, and his lady *Pecunia*.

In the old play of *Cambises*, Ambidexter is expressly called the *Vice*, and represents the vice of *Fraud*, as he says himself,

My name is Ambidexter, I signify one
That with both hands can finely play.

Orig. of Drama, i. 262.

Fraud, *covetousness*, and *vanity*, the vices enumerated by Ben Jonson in the first quotation, were the most common. *Vanity* is even used for the *Vice* occasionally. See *VANITY*. Shakespeare gives us the *Vice*, *Iniquity*, and *vanity*, together, where Prince Henry calls Falstaff

That reverend vice, that grey *iniquity*, that *vanity* in years.
1 *Hen. IV.* ii. 4.

By the formal vice in the following passage, we may now understand that Shakespeare meant the regular *Vice*, according to the form of the old dramas, which I believe no commentator has before explained:

Thus like the formal vice, *iniquity*,
I moralize, two meanings in one word. *Rich. II.* iii. 1.

In the same manner he has a formal form, for a complete man, one regularly made. See *FORMAL*.

For this reason the Vice is called *old Iniquity*, in a passage above cited, and here also:

Acts old Iniquity, and in the fit
Of miming, gets th' opinion of a wit.

B. Jons. Epigr. 115.

He had before said of the subject of his epigram, that he was

— No vicious person, but the vice
About the town, and known too, at that price. *Ibid.*

See VICE.

To INJURY, *v.* for to injure.

Wherefore those that are in authority, yea and princes themselves ought to take great heed how they *injure* any man by word or deed, and whom they *injure*, &c. *Daniel's Comines*, l. 3.

INKHORNE TERMS. Studied expressions, that savour of the ink-horn. A very favourite expression, for a time.

I know them that think rhetoric to stand wholly upon dark words; and he that can catch an *inkhorne term* by the tail, they count him to be a fine Englishman and a good rhetorician.

Wilton's Art of Rhet. in *Cens. Lit.* ii. p. 2.
And to use an *inkhorne term*, or a strange word.

Gae. edit. 1575. Ep. iv. a.
— Is not this better farre
Than *respie* and *precor*, and such *inkhorne termes*
As are intolerable in a common-wealth.

The Weakest goes to the W. sign. E. l. b.
In another place Gascoigne explains it:

Epithetes and adjectives as smell of the *inkhorne*. Ep. iii. b.
See also *Hart's Orthogr.* f. 21.

One author has changed it to *incke-pot termes*:

To use many metaphors, poetical phrases in prose, or *incke-pot termes*, smelleth of affectation.

Wright's Passions of the Mind, in *Cens. Liter.* ix. p. 175.

INKHORNISM. A word apparently given by Hall, from the preceding phrase.

In mightiest *inkhornisms* he can thither wrest. *Satires*, i. 8.

INKHORN-MATE, from the same allusion. A bookish or scribbling man.

And ere that we will suffer such a prince,
So kind a father of the common-weal,
To be disgraced by an *inkhorn-mate*,
We, and our wives and children all will fight.

1 Hen. VI. iii. 1.

Alluding to the Bishop of Winchester.

INN, *s.* for a house or lodging in general. Used particularly in the phrase "to take up his inn." See TAKE ONE'S EASE.

Now had the glorious sunne *lanc up his inne*,
And all the lamps of heav'n enlightened bin.
Browne, Brit. Past. l. iii. p. 63.
Which good fellows will some take a man by the sleeve, and cause him to take up his inne, some with beggary, &c.

Archim. Turph. p. 47. n. ed.
When Jove-born Phœbus' ferie steeds about the world had bin,
And, wearied with their yearly taske, had taken up their inne
Far in the south. *Mirror for Mag.* p. 355.

To INN. To lodge.

— In thyself dwell,
Inn any where: continuance maketh bell. *Dr. Donne.*

It is used also for to house-corn:

Late harvest of come so that the same was scarcely inned at
S. Andrew's tide. *Stowe's Annals*, l. 8.

The latter sense is hardly obsolete. See Johnson.

INNS-A-COURT. This odd corruption of inns of court is by no means an *erratum*, where it is found, but was the current mode of speaking and writing at the time.

Much desired in England by ladies, *inns a court* gentlemen, and others. *Wit's Interpr.* p. 37. (1655).

A young *inns a court* gentleman is an infant newly crept from the cradle of learning to the court of liberty.

Lenton's Lectures, (1631.) Char. 29.

INNATED, *part. adj.* Inborn, innate. This seems to have been originally the more common form.

In the true regard of those *innated* virtues, and fair parts, which so strive to express themselves in you, I am resolved to entertain you to the best of my unworthy power.

B. Jons. Every Man out of his H. ii. 3.

O save me, thou *innated* bashfulness!

Malcontent, O. Pl. iv. 101.

Till love of life, and feare of being forc't,
Vanquish th' *innated* valour of his minde.

Daniel, Civil Wars, B. ii. p. 60.

Their countenances labouring to smother an *innated* sweetnes and cheerfulness. *Decker's Entertainment of James I.* 1604. E. 4.

INNATIVE, *adj.* Innate, native; originally implanted.

And look how Lyons close kept, fed by hand,
Lose quite th' *innative* fire of spirit and greatness
That Lyons first breathe. *Revenge of Bussy D'Ambois*, D. 3.

AN INNOCENT, *s.* An idiot; as being naturally incapable of sin.

There be three kinds of fools, mark this note, gentlemen,
Mark it, and understand it —

An *innocent*, a knave-fool, a fool politick.

B. & Fl. Wit without Money, Act ii. p. 290.

— She answer'd me
So far from what she was, so childishly,
So silly, as if she were a fool,
An *innocent*. *Two Nob. Kinsm.* iv. 1.

Again, if you be a cuckold, and know it not, you are an *innocent*; if you know it and endure it, a true martyr.

Eastw. Hoe, O. Pl. iv. 299.

Do you think you had married some *innocent* out of the hospital, that would stand with her hands thus, and a playful mouth, and look upon you. *B. Jons. Episcopus*, iii. 4.

INSANE ROOT. A root causing insanity; conjectured to mean hemlock.

Were such things here, as we do speak about?
Or have we eaten of the *insane root*
That takes the reason prisoner? *Macb.* i. 3.

This quotation would not prove much, without the corroborating passage from Ben Jonson:

— They lay hold upon thy senses
As thou hadst snufft up hemlock. *Sejanus*, Act iii.

Where afterwards it is rather represented as deadly than intoxicating. It is not improbable, as Mr. Malone observes, that Shakespeare had rather a general notion of some root which would produce that effect, than of any thing precise. In general, the root of hemlock is not considered as the operative part.

This particular property of deceiving the sight with imaginary visions is attributed to *hemlock*, in the following passage adduced by Mr. Steevens:

You gaz'd against the sun, and so blemish'd your sight; or the eye have eaten of the roots of *hemlock*, that makes men's eyes conceit unseen objects. *Green's Neerer too late*, 1616.

INSANIE, *s.* Madness; an affected word, coined for the pedant Holofernes.

This is abominable (which he would call abominable) it insinuateth me of *insanie*. *Love's L. L.* r. 1.

To INSCONCE. To fortify, to inclose with security; the same as to *ensconce*. From *sconce*, a fortification. See ENSCONCE.

An you use these blows long, I must get a sconce for my head, and *insconce* it too, or else I shall seek my wit in my shoulders.

Com. of Err. ii. 2.

Look an he have not *incoat* himself in a wooden castle.
Match at Midn. O. Pl. vii. 386.
 I'll beard and brave thee in thy proper towne,
 And here *incooke* myself despite of thee.

Danter's Orlando, B. 3.

TO INSCROLL. To write in a scroll.

Had you been as wise as bold,
 Young in limb, in judgement old,
 Your answer had not been *inscroll'd*,
 Fare you well, your suit is cold.

Mer. of Ven. ii. 7.

Dr. Johnson would read, "This answer," instead of "Your answer;" which might, indeed, be better, but does not seem important. He supposes, not improbably, that the contractions *y'* and *y'*, for *this* and *your*, might be confounded.

TO INSCULP. To carve or engrave, on any solid substance.

— They have in England
 A coin that bears the figure of an angel,
 Stamped in gold; but that's *inculp'd* upon.
 List here an angel in a golden bed
 Lies all within.

Merch. of Ven. ii. 7.

Inculp'd upon, means cut or carved on the outside of the gold.

And what's the crown of all, a glorious name
Inculp'd on pyramids to posterity.

Missing. Bashful Lover, iv. 1.

Engraven more lively in his munde, than any forme may be
inculp'd upon metall or marble. *Palace of Ples. vol. ii. S. 4.*

INSEPARATE, part. adj. Not to be separated, or rather, that ought not to be separated; that is, the vows of lovers.

Within my soul there doth commence a fight
 Of this strange nature, that a thing *inseparate*
 Divides far wider than the sky and earth. *Tro. & Cr. v. 2.*

TO INSHELL. To contain within a shell. A word, I believe, peculiar to Shakespeare.

Thrusts forth his horns again into the world,
 Which were *inshell'd* when Marcus stood for Rome.
Coriol. iv. 6.

TO INSHIP. To put into a ship; we now say to ship.

— Where *inshipp'd*
 Commit them to the fortune of the sea. *1 Hen. VI. v. 1.*
 When she was thus *inshipp'd*, and woefully
 Had cast her eyes about. *Daniel, cited by Todd.*

TO INSINUE. To strengthen as with sinews, to join firmly.

All members of our cause, both here and hence,
 That are *insinew'd* to this action. *2 Hen. IV. iv. 1.*

INSISTURE, s. Regularity, or perhaps station. A word not found but in this place.

The heav'n's themselves, the planets, and this centre,
 Observe degree, priority, and place,
Insisture, course, proportion, season, form,
 Office, and custom, all in line of order. *Tro. & Cress. i. 3.*

INSTANCE, s. Motive, cause.

The instances that second marriage move,
 Are base respects of thrift and not of love. *Haml. iii. 2.*
 Tell him his fears are shallow, wanting *instance*.
Rich. III. iii. 2.

In the following singular passage it seems to mean proof, example:

Instance, O instance! strong as Pluto's gates,
 Cressid is mine, tied with the bonds of heaven:
Instance, O instance! strong as heav'n itself;
 The bonds of heaven are *slipp'd*, dissolv'd, and loos'd.

Tro. & Cress. v. 2.

Used also for information; and, in fact, with great laxity, by Shakespeare.

TO INSTILE. To give a name, style, or title to; we now say to *style*.

Be thou alone the rectress of this isle,
 With all the titles I can thee *instile*.

Drayt. Leg. of Matilda, p. 553.

Gladness shall clothe the earth, we will *instile*
 The face of things an universal smile.

Crashaw's Poem, republ. ed. p. 72.

INSTITUTE, part. adj. Instituted, taught, educated.

They have but few laws. For to a people so instruct and
institute, very few do suffice. *Robinson's Utopia, O. b.*

INSTRUCT, for instructed; in the above passage.

INSUIT, for suit or request.

— And, in fine,
 Her *insuit* coming with her moderu grace,
 Subdu'd me to her rate.

All's W. v. 3.

INSUPPRESSIVE, adj. for insuppressable. Not to be suppressed. See *Ive*.

— But do not stain
 The even virtue of our enterprise,
 Nor th' *insuppressive* mettle of our spirits.

Jul. Cæs. ii. 1.

Mr. Todd has found this word in Young.

INT seems to be put for a species of sharper. A cant term, I presume.

Flankt were my troups with bolts, bauds, punks, and panders,
 pimps, nips, and *ints*, prinados, &c. *Honest Ghost, p. 251.*

In that place it seems to have had another initial letter; but the same author, I believe, [R. Braithwaite] distinctly writes it *int*, in *Clitius's Whimzies*, where he has nearly the same:

His nips, *ints*, bungs, and prinados.

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TO INTEND. To pretend or stretch out.

With sharp *intended* sting so rude him smott,
 That to the earth him drove as stricken dead.

Spens. F. Q. I. xi. 38.

To attend to, or be intent upon:

— When you please
 You may *intend* those royal exercises
 Suiing your birth and greatness.

Missing. Emp. of the East, i. 1.

Leas. That you may *intend* me.
B. & Fl. Spanish Curate, i. 4.

See also *O. Pl. vi. 541.* Milton used this sense.
 See *Johnson*.

Also to pretend:

Tut, I can counterfeit the deep tragedian;
 Speak, and look back, and pry on every side,
 Tremble and start at wagging of a straw,
Intending deep suspicion. *Rich. III. iii. 3.*
 Ay, and amid this hurly, I *intend*
 That all is done in reverend care of her.

Tam. of Shr. iv. 1.

Pope reads "I'll pretend," which is only an explanation of the other.

For then is Tarquin brought unto his bed,
Intending weariness with heavy sight.

Sh. Rape of Lucr. Suppl. i. 480.

In the following passage it has been falsely explained "attending to;" it certainly means pretending, affecting, to denote the falseness of the persons applied to:

And so, *intending* other serious matters,
 After distasteful looks, and these hard fractions,
 With certain half-caps, and cold-moving nods,
 They froze me into silence. *Timon of Athens, ii. 2.*

INTENDIMENT, s. Understanding, knowledge.

For shee of herbes had great *intendiment*.

Spens. F. Q. III. v. 32.

So is the man that wants *intendiment*.

Id. Trars of Muses, v. 144.

INTENDMENT, s. Intention, design.

And now she weeps, and now she fain would speak,
And now her sobs do her *intendments* break.

Sh. Venus & Adonis, Suppl. i. 414.

I came bither to acquaint you withal; that either you might
stay him from his *intendment*, or brook such disgrace well as he
shall run into.

As you i. it, i. 1.

We do not mean the coursing snatchers only,

But fear the main *intendment* of the Scot.

Hen. F. i. 2.

I, spying his *intendment*, discharg'd my petronel in his bosom.

B. Jona. Every Man in his H. iii. 1.

INTENIBLE, a. Incorrectly used by Shakespeare for unable to hold; it should properly mean not to be held, as we now use *untenable*.

I know I love in vain, strive against hope,
Yet in this captious and *intenable* sieve
I still pour in the waters of my love,
And lock not to lose still.

All's Well, i. 3.

INTENTION, s. Attention; according to the analogy of all these words.

O, she did so course o'er my interiors with such greedy *intention*,
that the appetite of her eye did seem to scorch me up like a
burning-glass.

Merry W. W. i. 3

INTENTIVE, and INTENTIVELY, for attentive, and attentively.

— To bring forth more objects
Worthy their serious and *intensive* eyes.

B. Jons. Ev. Man out of his H. Induct.

— All with *intensive* ear,

Converted to the enemies' tents. *Chapman's Iliad, B. 10.*

Whereof by parcels she had something heard,

But not *intensively*.

Othello, i. 3.

For our ships know th' expressed minds of men;

And will so most *intensively* retain

Their scopes appointed, that they never erre.

Chapman's Odyssey, B. 8.

INTENTOS. Blount, in his *Glossographia*, has thought it worth while to give *A goose intentos*, as a Lancashire phrase for a goose, on the sixteenth Sunday after Pentecost; that is, on our seventeenth after Trinity; which, it seems, was the original goose-day, and not Michaelmas day. His explanation of its origin is similar to that of *LEGEM PONE*, having a reference to the service of the day; because, in the collect for that Sunday, are the words, "*bouis operibus jugiter præstet esse intentos*;" which, he says, the people understood to be something of *in ten toes*, which they applied to the goose. A good illustration, at least, of the edifying nature of Latin prayers to the people. This origin has been attempted to be refuted, but is most probably right. See *Brand's Pop. Ant. i. 294.* 4to. ed.

INTERCOMBAT, s. Fighting together.

The combat granted and the day assign'd,

They both in order of the field appeare,

Most richly furnish'd in all martiall kinde,

And at the point of *intercombat* were.

Daniel, Civil Wars, B. i. 62.

INTERDEAL, s. Traffic, intercourse; dealing between different persons.

The Gaulish speech is the very British, the which was very generally used here in all Brittain, — and is yet retained of the Welshmen, Cornishmen, and Brittaines of France; though time working the alteration of all things, and the trading and *interdeals* with other nations round about have changed and greatly altered the dialect thereof.

Spenser on Ireland, p. 355. Todd's ed.

To INTERESS. Certainly the original form of to *interest*; from *intéresser*, French. It has been suggested, with great probability, that the *t* may have acceded to this and some other words, from a mistake of the preterite for the present tense. Thus, *interest'd*, or *intress't*, was declined again, and became *interested*; *grafted*, or *graff't*, became *grafted*. So *drown'd* is also declined, by inaccurate speakers, and made *drowned*.

— To whose young love
The vines of France, and milk of Burgundy
Strive to be *intress'd*.

Leer, i. 1.

— But that the dear republick,
Our sacred laws, and just authority,
Are *intress'd* therein, I should be silent.

B. Jons. Sejanus, iii. 1. p. 86.

The word is found in this form, as late as in Dryden's preface to his translation of the *Æneid*. See *Johnson*.

INTERESSE, s. Interest.

But wote thou this, thou hardy Titanesse,
That not the worth of any living wight
May challenge ought in heaven's *interesse*.

Spens. F. Q. Canto vi. of Book VII. St. 33.

So also *Halifax's Misc.* cited by Todd.

INTEREST OF MONEY. The rate of interest has been gradually decreasing in this country in proportion to the increase of specie, and has been regulated by law, from time to time, as circumstances required or allowed. The statute of 37 Henry VIII. ch. 9. confined it to *ten per cent*, and so did the 13 Eliz. c. 8. By 21 Jac. I. c. 17. legal interest was reduced to *eight per cent*; which, being mentioned as quite recent in the *Staple of News*, marks the date of that play:

— My goddess, bright Pecunia,
Altho' your grace be fall'n, of two i' the hundred,
In vulgar estimation, yet am I
Your grace's servant still.

B. Jons. Stap. of News, ii. 1.

In the third scene of the same act it is more fully alluded to; but in the *Magnetick Lady*, *ten per cent* is spoken of as the usual rate:

There's threescore thousand got in fourteen year,
After the usual rate of *ten i' the hundred*.

Act ii. Sc. 6.

John a Coombe, therefore, who is censured as an usurer, took only the legal interest of his time, according to the epitaph;

Ten in the hundred lies here engrav'd.

The subsequent reductions of interest were, to six per cent, 12 Car. II. c. 13.; and to five, 12 Ann. St. 2. c. 16.

We may here observe, that the epitaph above cited was long attributed to Shakespeare by Rowe and others, but is now considered as belonging to Richard Brathwaite, in whose *Remains*, (published 1618) it occurs as his. There are proofs sufficient that it could not be Shakespeare's. See vol. i. p. 80. ed. 1813. Variations are found in all the copies of it, but the most remarkable is in Aubrey's, who makes Combe exact twelve per cent, when ten only was legal.

Ten in the hundred the devill allows,
But Combes will have twelve, he swears and vows;

If any one asks who lies in this tombe,

Hoh [probably *Ho Ho*] quoth the devill, tis my John a Combe.
Letters from the Bodl. vol. iii. p. 353.

INTERGATORY, s. Interrogatory; apparently the original word.

— Let us go in,
And charge us there upon *intergatories*,
And we will answer all things faithfully.
Gra. Let it be so; the first *intergatory*, &c.

Merch. of Ven. v. 1.

Sight, he has me upon *intergatories*: say, my mother shall know how you use me.
B. Jons. Cynth. Rev. iv. 4.

The modern editions have *interrogatories*; but the folio of 1616 reads it as above. In the following passage also *intergatory* makes the verse perfect, and therefore was probably the word written, though not authorized by any edition; for Mr. Tyrwhitt was mistaken in saying that it is so in the first folio.

— But, nor the time, nor place,
Will serve our long *intergatories*; see,
Poshumus, &c.

Cymb. v. 5.

This instance also has been adduced by Mr. Reed:

— Then you must answer
To these *intergatories*.
Brome's Novella, ii. 1.

INTERMEAN, s. Something coming between two other parts; an invention, as it seems, of Ben Jonson, who, in his play of the *Staple of News*, has an *Induction*, which is a conversation of Prologue with four ladies called gossips, *Mirth, Tattle, Expectation, and Censure*; between each act, he continues the discourses of the same interlocutors, Prologue excepted, under the title of the first, second, third, and fourth *intermean*. These *intermeans* are intended to anticipate all objections to the piece, and to answer them; which is done with much wit, and much reference to the older imperfect dramas, which the vulgar still admired.

To INTERMELL. To intermeddle. Johnson had quoted this word from Spenser, but erroneously, as Todd has noticed; but he has found it as a neuter verb in Marston, and a passive participle from it in Bishop Fisher. The passage of the former is,

To bite, to gnaw, and boldly *intermell*
With sacred things, in which thou dost excell.
Scourge of Villanie, iii. 9.

To INTERMETE, v. To intermeddle also; a word more ancient than the time of the writer, but given to the character of an antiquary, as characteristic.

Why *intermete*, of what thou hast to do?
The Ordinary, O. Pl. x. 281.

This interpretation, however, has been doubted, and the word is not otherwise exemplified.

INTERPARLE, s. A parley, conversation.

And therefore doth an *interparle* exhort.
Dan. Civ. Wars, ii. 23.

INTHRONIZATE, part. adj. Enthroned.

In the feast of all saintes, the archbishop — was *intronizate* at Caisterburic.
Holinsh. vol. ii. V. 5. col. 2.

INTHRO'NIZED. The same; and always accented on the antepenultima, as probably the former word was also.

Make me despise this transitory pomp,
And sit for aye *intronized* in heav'n.
Edw. II. O. Pl. ii. 392.

So it ought to be printed evidently, for the verse; and so it is in the original edition, quarto, 1598.

For the high gods *intronized* above,
From their clear mansions plainly do behold
All that frail man doth in this grosser mould.

Drayt. Man in the Moon, p. 1326.

He was *intronized* in all solemnities, in receiving his kingly ornaments, &c.
Holinsh. vol. i. A. 6.

INTITULED, part. Having a title in any thing, a claim upon it.

But beauty, in that white *intituled*,
From Venus' doves doth challenge that fair field.
Sh. Rape of Lucr. Suppl. i. 476.

So I take *entitled* to be also used, in his 37th sonnet:

Entitled in thy parts do crowned sit.
i. e. having a claim or title to thy parts.

To INTREAT. (Dr. Johnson spells it *entreat*, yet *intreat* is more prevalent. See *ENTREAT*.) To treat, to behave well or ill to a person.

Speak truth and be *intreated* courteously.
B. Jons. Case is Altered, Act iii. vol. vii. p. 539.

Hence to use the time, to pass it:

My lord, we must *intreat* the time alone.
Rom. & Jul. iv. 1.

INTREAT, s. Intreaty.

And, at my lovely Tamora's *intreats*,
I do remit these young men's heinous faults.
Tit. Andr. i. 2.

And either purchase justice by *intreats*,
Or tire them all with my revenging threats.

Spanish Trag. O. Pl. iii. 179.

But I, with all *intreats* might not prevail.
Robert E. of Huntington, 1601. D. 4.

Hath sent his commands to you, with a kind *intreat* that you would not be discontented for his long absence.

Westward for Smelts, B. 4.

The late editor of Ford's plays altered *intreaties*, which was in the copy, to *intreats*, in the following passage, for the sake of the verse; but he does not seem to have been aware that it was so common among Ford's contemporaries.

— A word from you
May win her more than my *intreats* or frowns.
Ford's Love's Sacrifice, i. 1.

The alteration is doubtless right.

INTREATY, s. Treatment; as to *intreat*, above.

Praying him not to take in ill part his *intreaty* and hard imprisonment, for that he desired none other.
Palace of Pless. vol. ii. O o ?

INTRENCHANT, adj. Not permanently divisible, not retaining any mark of division. It seems an incorrect usage, and we have no other example of it.

As easy may't thou the *intrenchant* air
With thy keen sword impress.
Macb. v. 7.

Shakespeare has elsewhere called the air *intrenchant*, speaking of the Ghost in *Hamlet*. See Johnson on this word. *Trenchant* means cutting; *intrenchant*, therefore, ought to be not cutting.

INTRINSCATE, or INTRINSECATE, adj. Intricate. Johnson thinks it formed corruptly between *intricate* and *intrinsecal*; Theobald from *intrinsecus*, or the Italian *intrinsecarsi*.

— Come, thou mortal wretch,
With thy sharp teeth this knot *intrinsecate*
Of life at once untie.
Ant. & Cleo. v. 2.

Yet there are certain puntillios, or (as I may more nakedly insinuate them) certain *intrinsecate* strokes and wards, to which your activity is not yet amounted.
B. Jons. Cynth. Rev. v. 2.

Like rats oft bite the holy cords in twain,
Too *intrinsecate* t' unloose, sooth every passion.
Lear, ii. 2.

The folio here reads *intrince*; the quartos, still more corruptly, *intrench*.

INTUSE, s. A bruise or contusion; from *intusus*, Latin.

Peculiar to Spenser.

The flesh therewith she suppled and did steep
T' abate all spasme, and soke the swelling bruise;
And after having searcht the *intuse* deepe,
She with her scarf did bind the wound from cold to keepe.
Spens. F. Q. III. v. 33.

TO INVASSL. To enslave; from *in* and *vassal*.

Whilst I myself was free
From that intolerable misery
Whereto affection now *invasse* me.
Daniel, Queen's Arcadia, li. 1. p. 339.

INVECT, for inveigh.

Fool that I am, thus to *inveet* against her.
B. & Fl. Foith. Fr. iii. 3.

INVECTIVELY, adv. Abusively; from *infective* used as an adjective.

Thus most *infectively* he piercech through
The body of the country, city, court. *As you like it, ii. 1.*

TO INVENT. To meet with casually.

Far off he wonders what them makes so glad;
Or Bacchus' merry fruit they did *invent*.
Or Cybele's frantic rites have made them mad.
Spens. F. Q. I. vi. 15.
And vowed never to returne againe;
Till him alive or dead she did *invent*. *Ibid. III. v. 10.*

INVESTMENT, s. Dress, habit, outward appearance.

Whose white *investments* figure innocence.
2 Hen. IV. iv. 1.
Do not believe his vows; for they are brokers,
Not of that dye which their *investments* shew.
Hamlet. i. 3.

INVIRED, part. Apparently for envired.

Unnatural beseege, woe me unhappy,
To have escapt the danger of my foes,
And to be ten times worse *invier'd* by friends.
Edward III. 1596. D 1. b.

TO INVOCATE. To invoke.

Henry the Fifth, thy ghost I *invoke*. *1 Hen. VI. i. 1.*
Be it lawful that I *invoke* thy ghost. *Rich. III. i. 2.*
Milton has used this word. See *Johnson*.

INWARD, adj. Intimate, closely connected in acquaintance or friendship.

Who knows the lord protector's mind herein?
Who is most *inward* with the noble duke?
Rich. III. iii. 4.
Come, we must be *inward*, thou and I all one.
Mulcontent, O. Pl. iv. 77.
— I love him,
And by my troth would fain be *inward* with him.
B. & Fl. Island Princess, Act. i. p. 276.

He will be very *inward* with a man to fish some bad out of him, and make his slanders hereafter more authentic, when it is said a friend reported it. *Earle's Mier. xxiv. p. 72. Bliss.*
Basilus told her that had occasion, by one *verie inward* with him, to know in part the discourse of his life.
Pembr. Arcad. p. 53.

AN INWARD, s. An intimate acquaintance.

Sir, I was an *inward* of his: a shy [qu. sly?] fellow was the duke.
Meas. for M. iii. 2.

The inward, the inside:

— Wherefore break that sigh
From the *inward* of thee? *Cymb. iii. 4.*

In the plural, entrails; which continued longer in use.

— The thought whereof
Doth like a poisonous mineral gnaw my *inwards*.
Othello, ii. 1.

INWARDNESS, s. Intimacy, attachment.

And though you know my *inwardness* and love
Is very much unto the prince and Claudio.
Much Ado, iv. 1.

Mr. Todd supplies also an example from *Bourchier's Letters to Archbishop Usher, 1629.*

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TO INWHEEL. To encircle; because a wheel is round.

— Heav'n's grace *inwheel* ye,
And all good thoughts and prayers dwell about ye.
B. & Fl. Pilgrim, i. 2.

Many words of this class are merely arbitrary compounds, and might be multiplied to a great extent; but, as they require no explanation, the labour would be superfluous.

TO INWOOD, v. To go into a wood; a word cited only from Sir Philip Sidney, and probably hazarded by him from the common analogy of composition.

He got out of the river, and *inwooded* himself, so as the ladies lost the marking his sportfulness. *Sidney, cited by Johnson.*

JOBBERNOULE. Thick-head, block-head; from *jobbe*, dull, in Flemish, and *cnol*, a head, Saxon. Used as an appellative of reproach.

His guts are in his brains, huge *jobbernoule*,
Right gurnet's head, the rest without all soule.
Marsl. Satires, II. vi. p. 200.

Thou simple animal, thou *jobbernoule*,
Thy lasons, when that once they hang on pole,
Are helmets strait. *Gayton, Festiv. Notes, iv. 17. p. 260.*
Now, miller, miller, dustipoul,
I'll clapper-claw thy *jobbernoule*.
Grim, O. Pl. xi. 341.

No remedy in courts of Pauls, [proc. poles]
In common pless, or in the rouls,
For joulung of your *jobbernouls*
together.
Countersuffle, Dryd. Misc. 12mo. iii. 340.

JOHN-A-DREAMS. A name apparently coined to suit a dreaming stupid character; quai, "dreaming John."

— Yet I,
A dull and muddy-metled rascal, peak,
Like *John-a-dreams*, unpregnant of my cause,
And can say nothing. *Hamlet, ii. 2.*

By the manner in which this personage is there introduced, he seems to have been a well-known character; we find, however, nothing concerning him, nor any thing nearer to his name than that of *John-a-droyne*, a clownish servant who is mentioned by Nash in his *Have with you to Saffron Walden, &c.* 1596; and the same is given to a clown in the old play of *Promos and Cassandra*, Part II. Act iv. Sc. 2. In an old translation of part of Homer, the dream called up by Jupiter is styled, *John-dreaming god*. See Stevens's note on *Hamlet, i. c.*

JOHN DORY. A very popular old song, or catch, preserved in *Deuterometia*, a book printed in 1609 as a sequel to *Pammelia*, a similar collection of roundelays and catches. It is reprinted in *Ritson's Ancient Songs*, p. 163. in Hawkins's *History of Music, &c.* *John Dory* appears, by the song, to have been a French piratical captain of a privateer, whose downfall is there recited. He is conquered by Nicholl, a Cornish man. It begins thus:

As it fell on a holiday,
And upon a holy tide—
John Dory bought him an ambling nag,
To Paris for to ride—

This stanza is almost repeated by Bishop Corbett, in his poem called *A Journey to France*, p. 129. It is alluded to by Fletcher in the *Chances*, also in the *Knight of the Burning Pestle*, and elsewhere.

Being as worthy to sit,
On an ambling tit,
As thy predecessor *Dory*. *Denk. Ballad*
on Sir John Mennis, Works, p. 74.

The tune, too, was in favour as a country dance :

Hunger is the greatest pain he [the fiddler] takes, except a broken head sometimes, and labouring *John Dorye*.

Microcosm. p. 170. Bliss's edition.

JOHN, SWEET. A flower of the pink kind. *Sweet Johns* and *sweet Williams* are given by Gerard as different species of *armeria*. The former are divided into white, and red and white; the latter are spoken of in this passage, after speaking of gelofers and pinks :

The *johns*, so sweets in showe and smell,

Distinct by colours twaine,

About the borders of their beds

In scemles sight remaine.

Plat's Flowers, in *Cens. Lit.* viii. p. 3.

See *Johnson's Gerard*, (1636) p. 597. The name of *Sweet Williams* still remains. The *johns*, according to the cut in Gerard, are not so closely clustered. See also GILLOFFER.

JOINT-RING. Probably a ring with joints in it. *Othello*, iv. 3. See GIMMAL.

JOINT-STOOL, *prov.* Cry you mercy, I took you for a joint-stool! This odd proverb seems to have been intended as a ridiculous instance of making an offence worse by a foolish and improbable apology; or, perhaps, merely as a pert reply, when a person was setting forth himself, and saying who or what he was. The fool uses it in *King Lear*, in the following manner :

F. Come hither, mistress, is your name Goneril?

Lear. She cannot deny it.

F. Cry you mercy, I took you for a joint-stool. *Lear*, iii. 6.

Where, possibly, poor Lear, in his insanity, was intended literally to mistake a joint-stool for his daughter.

It is alluded to also by Kate, in the *Taming of the Shrew*, who, when Petruchio asks her what she means by a moveable? replies, "a joint-stool." *Tam. Shr.* ii. 1.

Ray has it among his *Proverbs*, p. 202, but without any explanation. It occurs also in *Lily's Mother Bombe*, Act iv. Sc. 2.

JOINTRESS, s. One who holds a jointure.

— Our queen

Imperial jointress of this warlike state. *Hamlet*, i. 9.

JORNET, s. Apparently a kind of cloak.

Constables, the one halfe—in bright harness, some over gilt, and every one a jornet of scarlet therupon, and his henchman following him. *Stowe's London*, 1590. p. 75.

JOYSAUNCE, s. Enjoyment; but written by Spenser *joyssaunce*. It is one of the antiquated words which that poet particularly introduces into his pastorals; judging properly that old words are retained in provincial dialects much longer than in polished speech.

To see those folks make joyssaunce,
Made my heart after the pipe to daunce.

Shep. Kal. May, v. 25.

He uses it again in *November*, v. 2.

Cheek-dimpling laughter crowne my very soule

With joyssaunce. *Marst. Sat.* III. xi. p. 224.

JOURING, s. Swearing. Perhaps a coined word, from *juro*, Latin.

I pray that Lord that did you hither send,

You may your cursings, swearings, jourings end.

R. H. (Rob. Hayman's) Quodlibets, 4to. 1698.

JOURNAL, adj. (the same as diurnal). Daily; from *journal*, French.

Ere twice the sun hath made his *journal* greeting

To the under generation.

Meus. for M. iv. 3.

Stick to your *journal* course, the breach of custom
Is breach of all.

Cymb. iv. 1.

And his faint steedes waied in ocean deepe,

Whiles from their *journal* labours they did rest.

Spens. F. Q. I. xi. 31.

JOURNEY, s. A battle, or day of battle; from the French *journée*, which is used in the same sense.

But of all his *journes* he made, being generally over the armie of the Athenians, the *journey* of *Cheroneus* was best thought of and esteemed.

North's Plut. p. 179.

Mette with him, and there slew him, to the great disturbance

and stay of the whole *journey*.

Holins. vol. i. Z. 7.

JOVIAL, a. Belonging to Jupiter; from *Jove*.

His foot Mercurial; his Martial thigh;

The brawns of Hercules; but his *Jovial* face—

Cymb. iv. 9.

And afterwards Jupiter says,

Our *Jovial* star reign'd at his birth.

Id. v. 4.

So in Heywood's *Rape of Lucrece*:

'Thou *Jovial* hand hold up thy scepter high.

And in his *Golden Age*, where Jupiter is spoken of:

— All that stand

Sink in the weight of his high *Jovial* hand.

To Joy, for to enjoy.

And let her joy her raven-colour'd love. *Tit. And.* ii. 3.

— Only the use of arms, which most I joy,

And fitteth most for noble swayne to know.

Spens. F. Q. VI. ii. 32.

There in perpetual, sweet, and flowing spring,

She lives at ease, and joys her lord at will.

Fairf. Tasso, xiv. 71.

You loyal ladies, doo you think in faith,

That highest honour joys most sweet content.

Brandon's Octavia, A. 6. b.

JOYANCE, s. Enjoyment.

Which gave him hopes, and did him halfe persuade

That he in time her joyance should obtaine.

Spens. F. Q. VI. xi. 7.

Also rejoicing :

And made great joyance—that it should be so.

Claud. Tib. Nero, K. 9.

There with great joyance, and with gladsome glee,

Of faire *Puana* I received were. *Spens. F. Q.* IV. viii. 59.

IPOCRAS, SE HIPPOCRAS.

IRISH. A game differing very slightly from backgammon. It is described in the *Complete Gamester*, 1680. p. 109. Under *Backgammon*, we are told that this difference consists in the doubles, "which at this game is plaid fourfold, which makes a quicker dispatch of the game than *Irish*." p. 110.

Yet, Prue, 'tis well; play out your game at *Irish*, Sir; who wins? *Mistr. O.* The trial is when she comes to bearing.

Roaring G. O. Pl. vi. 101.

The inconstancy of *Irish* fitly represents the changeableness of human occurrences, since it ever stands so fickle that one malignant throw can quite ruine a never so well built game.

Hall's Horæ Faciæ, p. 149.

To IRK. Used impersonally in *ú irks*, that is, it is painful or troublesome; from *yrk*, work, Icelandic. This word, though not yet forgotten, has ceased to be current in common use, and seems to have been preserved in memory, chiefly by being known in schools as the translation of *tadel*.

And yet it *irks* me, the poor daddled fool,

Being native burghers of this desert city,

Should in their own confines, with forked heads,

Have their round hanches go'd. *As you like it*, ii. 1.

— Yet an he had kind words
T'would never irke 'ua. *B. Jon. Tale of a Tub*, ii. 4.
But it was formerly used also as a personal verb
for to hate, or be tired with:

The Grekes chieftaines all *irked* with the war
Wherein they wasted had so many yeres.

Surrey's 2d Æneis, l. 18.
This ugly fault no tyrant lives but *irkes*.

Mirr. Mag. p. 456.
IRKSOME, *adj.* Generally used in an active sense, giving
pain or weariness; formerly sometimes passively,
made sorrowful, sad, or wearied.

— Dull weariness of former fight,
Having yrockt asleep his *irksome* spright.

Spens. F. Q. I. i. 55.
Irksome of life, and too long lingring night. *Id.* l. ii. 6.

IRP, or **IRPE**, *a.* A word twice used by Ben Jonson,
once as an adjective, and once as a substantive, but
in both ways without a clear meaning; nor does its
origin very readily appear.

Adjective:

If regardant, then maintain your station brisk and *irpe*, shew
the supple motion of your pliant body, &c. *Cynth. Rev.* iii. 5.

Substantive:

From Spanish shrugs, French faces, smirks, *irps*, and all affected
humours, good Mercury defend us. *Id.* Act v. Palinode.

IRRECURABLE, *a.* Incurable; to *recure* was commonly
used for to cure. See **RECURE**.

Is forced to sustayne a most grevous and *irrecurable* fall.
Ulp. Fulv. Art of Flattery, F 2. b.

IRREGULOUS, *a.* Out of rule, disorderly; found only
hitherto in the following passage:

— Thou,
Conspir'd with that *irregulous* devil Cloten,
Hast here cut off my lord. *Cymb.* iv. 2.

Some have proposed th' *irreligious*.

TO IRRUGATE. To wrinkle; from *irrugeo*, Latin.

That the swelling of their body might not *irrugate* and wrinkle
their faces. *Palace of Pleas.* vol. i. F 4.

IT PASSES. See **PASS**.

ITALY. In the time of Shakespeare, Italy was the
chief place whence England derived and copied the
refinements of fashion. Forks and toothpicks were
among the conveniences imported thence by tra-
vellers. See those articles. Shakespeare, with an
inaccuracy common to all the writers of his time, and
therefore doubtless thought allowable, attributes the
same imitation to the age of Richard the Second,
when it had not yet commenced:

Report of fashions in proud Italy,
Whose manners still our tardy, apish nation,
Limps after in base imitation. *Rich. II.* ii. 1.

One fashion, however, the natural good disposition
of our people prevented them from borrowing, that
of poisoning, which is alluded to once or twice in
Cymbeline:

That drug-damn'd Italy hath outcrafted him. *Id.* iii. 4.
— What false Italian
(As poisonous tongues as handed) hath prevail'd
On thy too ready hearing? *Id.* ii. 2.

ITALIANATE, *part. adj.* Italianized; applied to fan-
tastic affectation of fashions borrowed from Italy, as
noticed above.

Fantastic complement stalks up and down,
Trickt in outlandish fethers; all his words,
His looks, his oaths, are all ridiculous,
All apish, childish, and *Italianate*.

Marlow's Old Fortunatus, Anc. Dr. iii. p. 150.

But quoted by Capell as from the *Shoemaker a
Gentleman*, a comedy, published 1638; probably
stolen from Marlow's, which was printed in 1600.

I am English borne, and I have English thoughts; not a devil
incarnate because I am *Italianate*, but hating the pride of Italy
because I know their peevishness.

Green's Notable Discoverie of Cosnage.

JUDAS COLOUR. Red colour, of hair or beard. It
was a current opinion, that Judas Iscariot had red
hair and beard; probably for no better reason than
that the colour was thought ugly, and the dislike of
it was of course much increased by this opinion.
Thiers, in his *Histoire des Perruques*, gives this as
one of the reasons for wearing wigs: "Les rousseurs
portèrent des perruques, pour cacher la couleur de
leurs cheveux, qui sont en horreur à tout le monde,
parce que Judas, à ce qu'on prétend, étoit rousseau."
Page 22. The representations so common in ta-
pestry, made these images familiar to all ranks of
people.

Ros. His hair is of the dissembling colour. *Cel.* Something
brownier than Judas's. *As you like it*, iii. 4.

O let them be worse, worse; stretch thine art,
And let their beards be of Judas's own colour.

Spanish Trag. O Pl. iii. 198.
What has he given her? what is it gossip? a fair high standing
cup, and two great 'posle spoons, one of them gilt. Sure that
was Judas with the red beard.

Middleton's Chaste Maid of Cheapside, 1600.

Dryden has it in his play of *Amboyna*:

Receive me to your bosom: by this beard, I will never deceive
you. *Beam.* I do not like his oath, there's treachery in that
Judas-colour'd beard.

Dryden also, in a fit of anger, described Jacob
Toson

With two left legs, and Judas-coloured hair.

Scott's Life of Dryd. p. 390.
As Toson is in the same attack described as
"freckled fair," there can be no doubt that Judas'
hair was always supposed to be red.

A red beard was considered as an infallible token
of a vile disposition:

Why, cannot you lie, and swear, and pawn your soul for six-
pence? — You have a *carrot-colour'd beard*, and that never
fals; and your worship's face is a prognostication of preferment.

Shirley's Doubtful Heir, Act v. p. 63.

It has been conjectured, that the odium attached
to red hair originated, in England, from the aversion
there felt to the red-haired Danes; which may or
may not be true. *Crine ruber* was always a reproach
to a man, though the golden locks of ladies have
been so much admired. See **CAIN COLOURED**.

JUDICIOUS, *a.* Apparently for judicial; in regular pro-
cess of judgment.

— His last offences to us
Shall have *judicious* hearing. *Coriol.* v. 5.

A JULIO. An Italian coin, value sixpence; still, or
lately, current in Italy by the same name. See
Guthrie's Table.

— He spent there in six months
Twelve thousand ducats, and (to my knowledge)
Receiv'd in dowry with you not one *julio*.

White Devil, O. Pl. vi. p. 291.

JUMENT, *s.* Cattle of all kinds, or even a beast in
general. *Jumentum*, Latin. In French, *jument* has
become restricted to mean only a mare. Burton
gives it as the translation of *pecudes*:

Formidolosum dictu, non esu modo,
Quas herbas *pecudes* non edunt, homines edunt. *Plaut.*

And tis a fearful thing for to report,
That men should feed on such a kinde of meat,
Which very *juments* would refuse to eat.

Anst. of Melanch. p. 69.

In another place the words rendered *juments* are
brutis animalibus. Page 42.

Sir Thomas Brown, whom Mr. Todd quotes, includes oxen, as well as horses and asses, among *juments*.

JUMP, adv. Exactly.

And bring him jump where he may Cassio find
Soliciting his wife. *Othello, ii. 2.*

In *Hamlet*, Act i. Sc. 1. the old quarto reads,
"jump at this dead hour;" which in the folios is
changed to "just at this same hour."

You is a youth, whom how can I orelap,
Since he so *jumpe* doth in my meshes hit.

Marton's Satires, iii. p. 147.

And therefore the Greeks call it *pericaria*, we call it over-
labor, *jump* with the original. *Puttenham, Art of Poetrie, p. 216.*

Sometimes, but more rarely, it is used as an
adjective, meaning exact or suitable:

Acrostichs and telestichs on *jump* names.

B. Jons. Esccr. on Vulcan, vi. p. 406.

He said the musike best thilke powers pleas'd
Was *jump* concord betwene our wit and will.

Pemk. Arcad. L. iii. p. 397.

— Where not to be even *jump*
As they are here, were to be strangers.

B. & Pl. Two Noble Kinsm. i. 2.

To JUMP WITH. To agree with, suit, or resemble.

I will not chuse what many men desire,
Because I will not *jump* with common spirits,
And rank me with the barbarous multitude.

Mer. of Ven. ii. 9.

Well, Hal, well: and in some sort it *jumps* with my humour, as
well as waiting in the court, I can tell you. *1 Hen. IV. i. 2.*

Good wits may *jump*; but let me tell you, Eiron,
Your friend must steal them if he have them.

Muscs' Looking Glass. O. Pl. ix. 238.

"Wits *jump*" is still used as a proverbial phrase.

This story *jump'd* just with my dream to night.

Andromanus, O. Pl. xi. 53.

With patience hear me, and if what I say

Shall *jump* with reason, then you'll pardon me.

Grim Collier, &c. O. Pl. xi. 226.

Or, without *with*, to agree:

Then wonders how your two opinions should *jump* in that man.

Eurle's Microc. § 66. p. 177. Bliss's ed.

JUMPLY. Suitably.

Yet the affairs of this country, or at least my meeting so
jumply with them, makes me alashed with the strangeness of it.

Pem. Ar. L. v. p. 450.

JUNKET, or JUNCATE. A sweet meat, or a dainty.

Giuncata, Italian. Mr. Todd derives *cheese-cake* from
this; but it is formed, much more simply, from *cheese*
and *cake*; a cake made of a curd something like
cheese.

You know there wants no *junkets* at the feast.

Tam. of Shr. iii. 2.

And making straight to the tall forest near,

Of the sweet flesh would have his *junkets* there.

Drayt. Mooncall, p. 503.

The verb to *junket* is growing obsolete very fast,
if it be not so already.

JUNT, s. A loose woman. Explained by the context
only, for the word does not occur elsewhere.

Daintily abused! you've put a *junt* upon me;—a common
strumpet. *Middleton, Trick to catch, &c. v. 1.*

JUSTICER, s. An administrator of justice. It appears
that the justices of the peace were once technically
called *justicers*.

—O, give me cord, or knife, or poison,

Some upright *justicer*! *Cym. v. 5.*

— This shews you are alive,
You *justifiers*, that these our nether crimes
So speedily can venge!

Lear, iv. 2.

Besides, the now ripe wrath (defer'd 'till now)

Of that sure and unyielding *justicer*,

That never suffers wrong so long to grow.

Daniel, Cie. Wars, v. 49.

How to my wish it falls out that thou hast the place of a *justicer* upon them. *Eastw. Hoe, O. Pl. iv. 268.*

JUTTY, s. A projecting or over-hanging part of a
building.

— No *jutty*, frieze,

Buttress, or coigne of vantage, but this bird

Hath made his pendant bed, and procreant cradle.

Masch. i. 6.

To JUTTY. To overhang; from to *jut* out.

— As doth a galled rock

O'erhang, and *jutty* his confounded base. *Hen. V. iii. 1.*

A JUVENAL. A youth; from *juvenis*, Latin.

A most acute *juvenal*, voluble, and free of grace.

Love's L. L. iii. 1.

The *juvenal*, the prince your master, whose chin is not yet
sodged. *2 Hen. IV. i. 2.*

What wouldst? I am one of his *juvenals*.

Westward Hoe, 1607.

But thou, my pretty *juvenal*!—must lick it up for a restorative.

Art of Jugling, &c. 1612.

-IVE. The termination *ive* in English, regularly and
properly gives an active signification to adjectives;
as *ivus*, in Latin, and *if*, in French. Thus, *active* is
that which acts, *formative* that which forms, *repulsive*
that which repulses, &c.; but this analogy is not
always preserved by our early writers, who occasion-
ally give a passive sense to adjectives in *ive*. Thus,

The *protractive* trials of great Jove; *Tro. & Cres. i. 3.*

mean the protracted trials; but, in the very next
line, *persistent* is used for that which persists.

What seems more extraordinary, *-ing*, the ter-
mination of the active participle, is sometimes so
used:

And ever let his *unrecalling* crime

Have time to wait th' abusing of his time.

Sa. Rape of Lucr. Suppl. i. 532.

For unrecalled, or unrecalable.

IVY-BUSH. The bush hung out at taverns was an
ivy-bush, in which there appears a trace of classical
allusion, as the ivy was always sacred to Bacchus;
perhaps continued from Heathen times. "Vino
vendibili suspensa hederā non est opus," is the Latin
form of the proverb.

Things of greatest profit are set forth with least price. Where
the wise is neat there needeth no *iric-bush*. *Euphuus, A. 3.*

The proverb is, "Good wine needs no bush;" but
does not express what kind of *bush* might be wanted.

For the poore fisherman that was warned he should not fish, yet
did at his doore make nets, and the olde vintner of Venice that
was forbidden to sell wine, did notwithstanding hang out an *iric-
bush*. *Euphuus & his Engl. A. 4.*

I hang no *iric* out to sell my wine,

The nectar of good wits will sell it selfe.

R. Allot, Engl. Parn. Sonn. to the Reader.

This good wine I present needs no *iric-bush*.

Notes on Du Bartas, 1621. To the Reader.

An owl in an *ivy-bush* perhaps denoted originally
the union of wisdom or prudence with conviviality;
as, "be merry and wise." It is, however, true, that
a bush or tod of ivy was usually supposed to be the
favourite residence of an owl. See *Top.*

K.

KA ME, AND I'LL KA THEE, *prov.* or more commonly, in an abbreviated form, **KA ME, KA THEE**. A proverbial phrase, considered as parallel with the Latin adage, "*Muli mutui scabunt;*" but of Scottish origin, in which dialect *ca*, pronounced *caw*, means call, or invite; as they use *fa* for fall, *a* for all, &c. See *Jamieson* in *Call*. Ray has it among his *Proverbs*, p. 126. but without notice of its real origin. His illustrations are merely these: "*Da mihi mutuum testimonium. Cic. Orat. pro Flac.* Lend me an oath or testimony; swear for me, and I'll do as much for you; or claw me, and I'll claw you; commend me, and I'll commend you. *Pro Delo Calauriam.* Neptune changed with Latona "*Delos for Calauria.*" But none of these come exactly to the point: "*One good turn deserves another,*" is quite as parallel as any of them, and "*claw me,*" &c. much more so. See **CLAW**.

In Kelly's *Scottish Proverbs* it stands:

Kae me, and I'll kae thee.

Let. K 21.

With the marginal interpretation *invite*, and an explanation subjoined, "*Spoken when great people invite and feast one another, and neglect the poor.*"

In England it was sometimes pronounced *kay*; whence, in the following passage, it is printed with the letter *k* alone, and is so punned upon as to prove that it must be pronounced *kay*, or *key*:

"*Thou art parlor to me for my wench, and I to thee for thy courage. K me, k thee, runs through court and country. Sew. Well said, my subtle Quicksilver. These Ks open the doors to all this world's felicity. Eastw. Hoar, O. Pl. iv. 221.*

Key itself was often pronounced *kay*. See **KAY**.

—We cash-keepers

Hold correspondence, supply one another
On all occasions. I can borrow for a week
Two hundred pounds of one, as much of a second,
A third lays down the rest; and when they want,
As my master's money comes in, I do repay it.

Ka me, ha thee. Massinger's City Madam, ii. 1.

Also Act iv. Sc. 2.

Ka me, ka thee, one good tourne asketh another.

Heywood's Poems, on Proverbs, E. 1. b.

—Let's be fronts; *Ka me, ka thee.*

You know the law has tricks; Ka me, ka thee. Rom. Alley, O. Pl. v. 494.

To keep this rule—*kawe me, and I kawe thee;*

To play the saints wherein we dwell be. *Lodge, Satire 1st.*

In one passage we find a ridiculous, and probably an arbitrary, variation of it:

"If you'll be so kind as to *ka me* one good turn, I'll be so courteous to *kob* you another. *Witch of Edm. by Rowley, &c. ii. 1.*

KAM. Crooked. "*Kam, in Erse, is squint-ey'd, and applied to any thing awry.*" *Johns.* Thus *camock* means a crooked tree, (see **CAMOCK**); and it is most probable that they are both from the same origin. *Minshew* has *camois*, crooked; from which he derives *kamme*, and adds forte a *καμίνος*. Mr. Steevens says *kam* is also Welch for crooked. *Camus*, flat, or snub-nosed, in French, is by Menage derived from *camurus*, Latin for crooked. "*Camurus sub cornibus.*" *Virg.* *Clean kam* means all wrong or crooked, and was corrupted into *kim kam*.

Sic. This is clean *kam*.

Brut. Merely awry: when he did love his country,
It honour'd him. *Coriol. iii. 1.*

Cotgrave in *Contrepoil*, or à *Contrepoil*: "*Against the wooll, the wrong way, clean contrary, quite kamme.*" *Kim kam* occurs in the following passage, and in one cited in *Todd's Johnson*.

The wavering commoners in *kym kam* sects are haled.

Stanhurst's Virg.

Coles has *kim kam*, and renders it by *preposter*. Dr. Johnson's remark seems to imply that it was still in use in his time, for he says, "*Clean kam* is, by vulgar pronunciation, brought to *kim kam*."

KARKANET. A necklace. See **CARKANET**.

KARROW, or CARROW. An Irish word, thus explained by Spenser:

There is another much like, but much more *lewde* and dishonest, and that is of their *carrows*, which is a kind of people that wander up and downe to gentlemen's houses, living only upon cards and dice, the which, though they have little or nothing of their owne, yet will they play for much money, which if they winne, they waste most lightly, and if they lose, they pay as slerderly, but make recompense with one stealth or another; above only hurt is not that they themselves are idle losells, but that thorough gaming they draw others to like lewdnesse and idleness.

View of Irell, p. 396. Todd.

There is among them a brotherhood of *karrowes*, that prefer to play at charles all the yere long, and make it their owne occupation.

Holinsh. vol. i. B. 1. col. 2.

KASTRIL. A base species of hawk; called also the *stannel*, or the *windhovcr*. See **CASTREL** and **KESTREL**.

What a cast of *kastrils* are these, to hawk after Indies thus! *Tru. 1.* and to strike at such an eagle as Dauphine.

B. Jons. Epicene, iv. 4.

KATE ARDEN. A female of no good fame, in Ben Jonson's time, whose name seems to have been almost proverbial. On the burning of the Globe theatre on the Bankside, he says,

Nay, sigh'd a sister, 'twas the nun *Kate Arden*
Kindled the fire! but then, did one return,
No fool would his own harvest spoil or burn.

Excrcitation upon Vulcan, vol. vi. 410.

The meat-boat of bear's college, Paris garden,

Stunk out so ill; nor, when she kiss'd, *Kate Arden*.

Id. Epigrams, No. 134.

KATEXIKENE, more properly **KATEXOCHEEN**, signifying, chiefly, or above all others. A Greek expression, *Kar' itoxen*, incorrectly represented in English letters, and made into one word.

—You are a lover already,

Be a drunkard too, and after turn small poet,
And then you are made, *Katerikene* the madman.

Massinger's Guardians, iii. 1.

KAY. The word *key* was often so pronounced.

And commonly the gawdy livery wears
Of nice corruptions, which the times do sway,
And waits on th' humour of his pulse that bears
His passions set to such a pleasing *kay*.

Daniel, Musophilus, p. 97.

Also p. 101.

How so, quoth I? the dukes are gone their waies,
Th' have bar'd the gates, and borne away the *kais*.

Mirror for Mag. p. 407.

KECKSIES, for KEXES. See KEX.

KEECH. The fat of an ox or cow, rolled up by the butcher in a round lump, a good deal resembling the body of a fat man, is called a *keech*. We are assured by Dr. Percy, that this is the proper term, and still in use. It is applied by Shakespeare to a butcher, and to Wolsey, the reputed son of a butcher.

Did not goodwife *Keech*, the butcher's wife, come in then, and call me gossip Quickly. 2 *Hen. IV.* ii. 1.

—I wonder

That such a *keech* [as Wolsey] can with his very bulk

Take up the rays o' the beneficial sun

And keep it from the earth. *Hen. VIII.* i. 1.

Hence, though not certain, it is highly probable that *tallow-keech* is the right reading in 1 *Hen. IV.* ii. 4. See **TALLOW-KEECH.**

To KEEL. To cool; from *caelan*, to cool, Saxon. A *keel*, or *keel-cat*, was the vessel in a brewery now called a cooler. See *Skinner*, *Minsheu*, and *Coles*. Dr. Goldsmith says, in a note on Shakespeare, that to *keel the pot* is still used in Ireland for to scum it. It may be so, and yet the original meaning might be also to cool it, by scumming, stirring, &c.; which particular way of cooling should, as Dr. Farmer suggests, be considered as implied in that phrase.

While greasy Joan doth *keel* the pot. *Love's L. L.* v. 2.

Faith, Doricus, thy brain boils, *keel* it, *keel* it, or all the fat's in the fire. *Marton's What you will*, 1607. *Act. Drama*, ii. 199.

Lastly it seems to have been applied only to the cooling of boiling liquor; in Chaucer's time it was more generally used:

And doune on knees full humbly gan I knele,
Beseeching her my fervent wo to *kele*. *Court of Love*, 775.

It was used also by Gower. *Coles*, in his Dictionary, has, "to *kele*, frigefacio." Kersey has also, "to *keel*, to cool."

KEEL, KEIL, or KAYLE. A nine-pin; from *quille*, French.

All the furies are at a game called nine-pins or *keils*, made of old usurers' bones, and their souls looking on with delight, and betting on the game. *B. Jon. Chloridia*, a Masque, vi. 216.

And now at *keels* they try a harmeless chance;

And now their curie they teach to fetch and daunce.

Pembr. Arcadia, Lib. I. p. 85.

Coles has, "a *keal*, metula lusoria" &c.; and Cotgrave, under *Quille*, says, "the *keele* of a ship; also a *keyle*, a big peg, or pin of wood, used at nine-pins or *keyles*," &c.

To KEEP, v. n. To live, or inhabit; the 5th sense in *Todd's Johnson*.

Servile to all the skiey influences

That do this habitation, where thou *keep'st*,

Hourly afflict.

Meas. for M. iii. 1.

A plague upon 't! it is in Gloucestershire;

'Twas where the mad-cap duke his uncle *kept*,

His uncle York, — &c.

1 *Hen. IV.* i. 3.

Hero stands the palace of the noilest sense,

Here *Visus keeps*, whose court than crystal smoother,

And clearer seems.

Fletcher, Purple Isl. v. 25.

The high top'd firs which on that mountain *keeps*,

Have ever since that time bene scene to weep.

Brown, Brit. Past. i. iv. p. 87.

Would it not vex thee, where thy sires did *keep*,

To see the dunged folds of dag-tail'd sheep?

Hall, Saires, v. 1. p. 86.

In the university of Cambridge this sense is still preserved; they say there, Where do you *keep*? I *keep* in such a set of chambers.

KEEP, s. The chief strong hold of an ancient castle.

But this day their speech was the sooner broken off, by reason that he, who stood as watch upon the top of the *keeps*, did not only see a great dust arise, but, &c. *Pembr. Arcad.* p. 249.

A word now well known, from antiquarian researches.

KEEP, s. Care, notice.

For in Baptista's *keep* my treasure lies. *Tam. of Shr.* i. 2.

Johnson has observed this sense in Dryden.

To take *keep* was to notice, to pay attention to any thing.

And unto Morpheus comes, whom drowned deepe
In drowsie fit he findes; of nothing he takes *keeps*.

Spens. F. Q. I. i. 40.

If when this breath from man's frail body flies,

The soul takes *keeps*, or know the things done here.

Fairf. Tasso, v. 21.

And, gazing on the troubled stream, took *keep*,

How the strong waves together rush and fight.

Ibid. xiv. 60.

Also to take care:

But he forsakes the herd-groom and his flocks,

Nor of his bag-pipes takes at all no *keep*.

Drayt. Ecl. viii. p. 1427.

Fond man so doth on this living clay,

His carcase dear, and doth its joys pursue,

That of his precious soul he takes no *keep*.

H. More, Cupid's Confl. p. 311.

To KEEP TOUCH. To be faithful, to be exact to an appointment.

I have *kept touch*, Sir, which is the earl, of these.

B. & Fl. Beggar's Bush, v. 1.

He had been appointed to meet them.

Coles has, "to *keep touch*, facere quod dixeris."

See **TOUCH.**

KEIGHT, for caught.

Betwixt her feeble armes her quickly *keight*.

Spens. F. Q. III. ii. 30.

KEISAR. See **KEYSAR.**

KELL, the same as *caul*. Of uncertain origin, but signifying any covering like net-work, as the *omentum* in the intestines, a net for hair; also the cones of silkworms, &c.

Bury himself in every silk-worm's *kell*,

Is bere unravell'd. *B. Jon. Devil is an Ass*, ii. 6.

Is here, is put for which is here, &c.

With caterpillers' *kells*, and dusky cobwebs hung.

Drayt. Polyolb. Song iii. p. 707.

Also a thin film, grown over the eyes:

His wakeful eyes, that, &c. &c.

Now cover'd over with dim cloudy *kells*,

And shrunken up into their slimy shells.

Drayt. Owl, p. 1510.

In the following it means the *caul* covering the intestines:

— Jag him, gentlemen,

I'll have him cut to the *kell*, then down the seams.

B. & Fl. Philaster, v. 4.

KELD, for kelled. Covered with scales, like net-work; from the preceding.

— The otter then that keeps

In their wild rivers, in their banks, and sleeps,

And feeds on fish, which under water still

He with his *keld* feet, and keen teeth doth kill.

Drayton, Noah's Flood, p. 1584.

KELTER, s. Order, good condition, or arrangement.

If the organs of prayer be out of *kelter*, — how can we pray?

Barrow, cited by Johnson.

I have not met with it elsewhere. It is said to be provincial, and derived from the Danish. See *Todd*.

To **KEMB.** To comb; from *cæmban*, Saxon.

Yet are the men more loose than they,
More *kemb'd* and bath'd, &c.

B. Jons. Catil. Act i. Chorus.

No impositions, taxes, grievances,
Knots in a state, and whips unto a subject,
Lie lurking in this beard, but all *kemb'd* out.

E. & Fl. Beggar's Bush, ii. 1.

Dryden has used it. See *Johnson*.

KEMLIN. See **KIMNEL.**

KEMP'S SHOES. To throw an old shoe after a person, was considered as sending them off with a lucky omen. *Kemp's shoe* is archly mentioned by Ben Jonson, as if proverbially old. *Kemp* the actor was doubtless meant; and Mr. Gifford conjectures, not improbably, that he might play the very part in which his shoes are thus mentioned, that of Carlo Buffone.

I warrant you, I would I had one of *Kemp's shoes* to throw after you.
Every Man out of his H. iv. 8.

Throwing the shoe is introduced by Jonson elsewhere:

Hurl after an old shoe,
I'll be merry whatever I do.

Masque of Metamorph. Gipsies, vol. vi. 84.

About the time when this play of *Every Man out of his Humour* was acted, *Kemp* had produced his *Nine Days' Wonder*, and was sufficiently popular to make a good-humoured jest upon him well received.

KEMPT, for *kembed*, the participle of **KEMB**.

There is nothing valiant or solid to be hoped for from such as are always *kempt*, and perfume'd, and every day smell of the taylor.

B. Jons. Discoveries, vol. vii. p. 115.

The old edition has *kempt'd*, which is a mistake.

To **KEN.** To see; and **KEN**, sight. These words, though not current in common usage, have been so preserved in poetic language, that they cannot properly be called obsolete. Instances are numerous in writers of very modern date. See *Johnson's Dict.* In Scotland these words are still in full currency.

KENDAL GREEN. A sort of forester's green cloth, for the manufacture of which, *Kendal*, in Westmoreland, was famous.

Three mis-begotten knives in *Kendal-green*.

1 Hen. IV. ii. 4.

Fitz. Then Green-hood.

Acti. He's in Kendal green.

As in the forest colour, seen. *B. Jons. Underr. vol. vii. 34.*

The sturly plowman doth the soldier see

All scarfed with py'd colours to the knee,

Whom Indian pillage hath made fortunate;

And now he 'gins to loathe his former state.

Now doth he only scorn his *Kendall green*.

Hell's Satires, IV. 6. p. 76.

It was the uniform of Robin Hood's followers:

— All the woods

Are full of out-laws that, in *Kendall green*,

Follow'd the outlaw'd earl of Huntington.

Robert, Earl of Huntington, 1601.

Kendal was very early, what it still continues, a flourishing place for the clothing trade in general; and Fuller gives them a kind hint upon the subject:

I hope the townsmen thereof (a word is enough to the wise) will make their commodities so substantial, that no southern town shall take an advantage, to gain that trading away from them. I speak not this out of the least distrust of their honesty, but the great desire of their happiness, who, being a Cambridge-man, out of sympathy wish well to the clothiers of *Kendall*, as the first founders of our Sturbridge fair.

Worthies, vol. ii.

KENTAL, for quintal. An hundred weight. *Quintal*, French; because divided into five parts or five score.

I give this jewel to thee, richly worth
A kental, or an hundred weight of gold.

Blind Beggar of Alex. A. 5.

KERNE. A foot soldier of the Irish troops; represented always as very poor and wild.

— Now for our Irish wars:

We must supplant those rough rug-headed kerns

Which live like venom, where no venom else,

But only they, hath privilege to live. *Rich. II. ii. 1.*

The wild Oneyle with swarms of Irish kerns

Live uncontrol'd within the English pale.

Edm. II. O. Pl. ii. 350.

See the *Image of Ireland*, by John Derricke, quarto.

Also the same kind of troops from other parts:

— From the western isles

Of kerns and gallowglasses is supplied. *Mack. i. 2.*

Also for any kind of boor, or low-lived person:

They ban fast kerns, and leany knaves,

Their fasting flocks to keep. *Spens. Eclog. July, 199.*

Sometimes *kern* is used plurally, or as a collective name:

They came running with a terrible yell, as if heaven and earth would have gone together, which is the very image of the Irish hubbub, which their *kern* use at their first encounter.

Spenser, View of Irel. p. 370. Todd.

They are desperate in revenge; and their *kern* thinks no man dead until his head be off. *Guineford's Glory of Engl. p. 149.*

For the supposed etymologies, see *Todd*.

KERSEN'D. A corruption of christened; as **CURSEN'D**, *supra*.

Fish, one goodman Cæsar, a pump-maker,

Kersen'd him. *B. & Fl. Wit at sev. Weep. iii. 1.*

To **KERVE.** To cut; the same as *carve*. Altered for the sake of the rhyme.

Released her that else was like to starve,

Through cruel knife that her dear heart did *kerve*.

Spens. F. Q. IV. i. 4.

It is, however, nearer to the original word, *ceoppan*, than *carve*, and was common in older times.

To **KEST**, for to cast; for the rhyme also.

Chauust to espy upon her yvory chest

The rosie mark, which she remember'd well

That little infant had, which forth she *kest*.

Spens. F. Q. VI. xii. 15.

Only that noise heav'n's rolling circles *kest*,

Sooth'd mortal cares, and lull'd the world to rest.

Fairf. Tasso, ii. 96.

KESTRELL, the same as **CASTRIL**, or **KASTRIL**. A hawk of a base unserviceable breed, and therefore used by Spenser as an adjective, to signify base. See **STANNEL**.

No thought of honour ever did assay

His baser breast, but in his *kestrell* kynd

A pleasant veine of glory he did fynd.

Spens. F. Q. II. iii. 4.

KETTLE, for kettledrum; by abbreviation.

And let the *kettle* to the trumpet speak,

The trumpet to the cannoner without,

The cannons to the hoar's, the hoar's to earth,

Now the king drinks to Hamlet.

Hamlet. v. 2.

So in the former part of the same play this custom is described:

The king doth wake to-night and takes his rouse,

Keeps wassel, and the swaggering upspring reels;

And as he drains his draughts of Rhenish down,

The *kettledrum* and trumpet thus bray out

The triumph of his pledge.

KETTLE-PINS, for skettle-pins, nine-pins.

Billiards, *kettle-pins*, noddie-boards, tables, trunks, shovel-boards, fox and geese, and the like.

Shelton, Pref. to Don Quix. cited by Todd.

KEX, or KECKSIE. A dry stalk of hemlock, and sometimes of other kinds. Perhaps *kecksies* is only a mistaken form, instead of the plural of *ker*, *kezes*; and *ker* itself may have been formed from *heck*, something so dry that the eater would *keck* at it, or be unable to swallow it. It can hardly be a corruption of *cigue*.

— And nothing teems

But hateful docks, rough thistles, *kecksies*, hurs,
Losing both beauty and utility. *Hcn. V. v. 2.*

As hollow as a gun: or as a *ker*. *Roy's Prov. 222.*

It is now common to say "as dry as a *ker*." See *Todd*.

Cotgrave under *Canon* has, "*Canon de suls*, a *ker*, or elder stick; also a potgun made thereof;" he gives it too as the translation of *Cigue*.

It was written also *kix*, which is less remote from *cigues*:

If I had never seen, or never tasted

The goodness of this *kix*, I had been a made man.

B. & Fl. Colcomb, i. 1.

By *kix*, he means the empty useless coxcomb, his companion.

Coles inconsistently renders *kecks* by cremium, which means bavin or dry brush wood; and *ker* by cicuta, hemlock.

KEY-COLD. Very cold, as cold as a key.

Poor *key-cold* figure of a holy king! *Rich. III. i. 2.*

— Heaven's further it;

For till they be *key-cold* dead, there's no trusting of 'em.

B. & Fl. Wildgoose Chase, iv. 3.

And then in *key-cold* Lucrèce's bleeding stream

He falls, &c. *Rape of Lucr. Suppl. to Shakesp. i. 571.*

It is oddly used in Decker's *Satiromastix*, for the disorder called a cold; but then it is in the mouth of an incorrect speaker:

Sir Adams, is best hide your head for fear your wise brains take *key-cold*.

Hawk. Orig. of Dr. iii. 223.

There was one Mr. *Key* that offended them [the Puritans of Cambridge], and one said in a sermon, that of all complexions the worst were such as were *key-cold*.

Harr. Nugæ, ii. 159. Park's ed.

KEYSAR, KESAR, or KEISAR. Old spelling for Cæsar, and used proverbially for an emperor; particularly in the expression *Kings and Keysars*, which very frequently occurs.

Thou art an emperor, Cæsar, *Keisar*, and Pheazar.

Merry W. W. i. 3.

And treadeth under foot her holy things,
Which was the care of *Keasars* and of kings.

Spens. Tears of Muses, 369.

For myters, states, nor crowns may not exclude,

Popes, mightie kings, nor *Keysars* from the same.

Harringt. Ariosto, xlv. 47.

Tell me of no queen or *Keysar*. *B. Jans. Tale of a Tub, ii. 2.*

See also *George a Greene*, O. Pl. iii. 49. *Mirr. for Mag. p. 293.*

KICKS-Y-WICKSY, or KICKSY-WINSEY. A ludicrous word, of no definite meaning, except, perhaps, to imply restlessness; from *kick*, and *winse*, in allusion to a restive horse; applied by Parolles, in *All's well that ends well*, to a wife:

He wears his honour in a box unseen,
That bugs his *kicky-wicky* here at home.

ii. 3.

Taylor the water poet has used a similar term, apparently designing to convey by it his determination to *kick* and *winse* at his debtors, having given that name to a poem written against them. He calls it, "A *Kicksie-winsie*, or a *Lerry-cum-tuang*." The same burlesque word occurs also in a comedy of Alex. Broune, where it signifies an unruly jade. Act i. p. 17.

In the following passage it seems to mean fantastic or uncertain:

Perhaps an ignis fatuus now and then

Starts up in holes, stinks, and goes out again;

Such *kicksie-wicksie* flames shew but how dear

Thy great lights resurrection would be here.

Poems subj. to R. Fletcher's Epig. p. 168.

KID-FOX has been supposed to mean discovered or detected fox. *Kiddle* certainly meant known or discovered, in Chaucer's time. See Mr. Tyrwhitt's *Glossary*. It may have been a technical term in the game of *Ilide for*, &c. as old terms are sometimes longer preserved in jocular sports than in common usage.

— The musick ended,

We'll fit the *kid-fox* with a pennyworth. *Much Ado, ii. 3.*

This is said of Benedict, who has just been observed to hide himself. Some editors, therefore, have read *hid-for*, but without support from the old editions. It might also mean simply *young fox*. See *HIDE FOX*.

KIFF. See **KITH**, of which it is a corruption.

KILKENNY RING. What this means, remains to be discovered. A wild Irish footman is so called in ridicule:

M. What's he would speak with me?

S. A *Kilkenny ring*;

There he stands, madman.

B. & Fl. Corc. ii. 3.

Mr. Weber conjectures *rung*, a Scotch word for coarse heavy stuff; but why a Scotch word should be applied to an Irishman, does not appear. If *rung* was ever current in England, it was for some kind of wooden spar.

KIMNEL is said to mean the same as kemling, which the old Dictionaries interpret a brewer's vessel, or a powdering tub. So Coles, "*Kimmel*, or *kemlin*. Orca. cadus salsamentarius." Ray's *North Country Words*.

She's somewhat simple indeed, she knew not what a *kimmel* was, she wants good nurture mightily. *B. & Fl. Colcomb, ii. 7.*

Chaucer wrote it *kemelyn*. See *Todd*.

KIND, s. Nature, natural disposition, or tendency.

Why birds and beasts, from quality and *kind*,

Why all these things change from their ordinance.

Jul. Cæs. i. 3.

Fitted by *kind* for rape and villainy.

Tit. Andr. ii. 1.

That, nature, blood, and laws of *kind*, forbid.

B. Jons. Sejanus, ii. 1.

— So much, that *kind*

May seek itself there, and not find. *Id. Catiline, Chorus 1.*

Time and sufficed fates to former *kynd*

Shall us restore. *Spens. P. Q. I. ii. 43.*

To do his *kind*, is to act according to his nature:

You must think this, look you, that the worm will do his *kind*.

Ant. & Cleop. v. 2.

I did but my kind, I! he was a knight, and I was fit to be a lady.

Eastw. Hoe, O. Pl. iv. 281.

KIND-HEART. A jocular name for a tooth-drawer. It appears from two passages in Jonson's *Bartholomew Fair*, that *Kind-heart*, the tooth-drawer,

was a personage, who, in still older times (called by him "the sword-and-buckler age of Smithfield") regularly appeared at that fair. He tells his audience that, in this fair, "for *Kind-heart*, the tooth-drawer," they will have "a fine oily pig-woman," &c. *Induction to Barth. Fair*. He had been alluded to before as a customary personage. So, in another old comedy, where one character says,

Mistake me not, *kindheart*;

The person addressed is immediately told,

He calls you *tooth-drawer*. *Rowley's New Wonder*, iii. 1.

We are indebted for this remark, without which the latter passage would be unintelligible, to the editor of the *Ancient Drama*, vol. v. p. 279.

TO KINDLE, v. To inflame, and thence to incite, to stimulate; that is, to inflame the mind.

But that shall not be so long; this wrestler shall clear all. Nothing remains, but that I *kindle* the boy thither, which now I'll about. *As you like it*, i. 1.

He means, "that I excite the boy to it." So in *Macbeth*, when Banquo means to say, "such a prophecy, if believed, might stimulate you to seek the crown," he thus expresses it:

— That, trusted home,

Might yet *inkindle* you unto the crown,
Besides the throne of Cawdor.

Act i. Sc. 3.

KINDLESS, from the above sense of **KIND**. Unnatural.

Remorseless, treacherous, lecherous, *kindless* villain.

Hamlet, ii. 2.

KING-GAME, or **KINGHAM**. The pageant of the three kings of Cologne. See *Lyson's Environs of London*, from the churchwardens' accounts at Kingston on Thames. In similar accounts of St. Giles's parish, Reading, there is a charge "of the *kyng-play* at Whitsuntide, xxxvjs. viij d." *Coates's Reading*, p. 378. Which is doubtless the same thing.

KINSING. Some operation performed for the cure of a mad dog.

I ask't physicians what their counsell was
For a mad dogge or for a mankinde asse?
They told me, &c.

The dogge was best cured by cutting and *kinsing*.

Hall's Epigr. against Marston.

This was an allusion to Marston's assumed name of *Kinsayder*; which in other places also brings in the mention of a dog. John Marston being named, it is said,

What Monsieur *Kinsayder*, lifting up your leg, and p—s—g against the world. *Ret. from Pern. Or. of Dr. iii. 215*.

Marston himself introduces the name of *Kinsayder*, in his comedy of *What you will*, and there again it is united with cur:

Away, idolater! Why you *Don Kinsayder*,
Thou canker-ester rusty cur. Act ii. *Anc. Dr. ii. p. 223*.

The person so addressed is a poet, named Lampatho Doria, who thus appears intended to personate Marston himself.

KIRSCOME, corrupted from *Chrysom*, and used to signify Christian. See **CHRYSYM**.

As I am a true *kirscome* woman, it is one of the chrystal glasses my cousin sent me. *B. & Fl. Corcoran*, iv. 7.

KYRSIN is the same:

No, as I am a *kyrsin* soul, would I were bang'd
It over I — *B. Jons. Tale of a Tub*, ii. 2.

Kursin'd also for christened, or named:

Why 'tis thirty year e'en as this day now,
Zin Valentine's day, of all days *kursin'd*. *Id. ib. i. 2*.

As I am *cursten'd*. *B. & Fl. Corcoran*, ii. 1.

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KIRTLE. An upper garment, a sort of loose gown. Cypsel, Saxon.

What stuff wilt thou have a *kirtle* of? *2 Hen. IV. ii. 4*.

Also a man's loose gown:

All in a *kirtle* of discolour'd say,
He clothed was ypaynted full of eyes.

Spens. F. Q. I. iv. 31.

To make them, weare long *kyrtles* to the foot like women.

Auch. Topophilus, p. 26. new ed.

Kirtles could not have been petticoats, as has been guessed, otherwise *half-kirtles* would be half-petticoats, which they were not. See **HALF-KIRTLE**.

TO KISS THE HARE'S FOOT, *prov.* "Spoken to one that comes so late that he hath lost his dinner or supper." *Ray*, p. 195. Probably it meant that such a one coming too late to partake of the hare, had no better chance than to kiss the foot, and get nothing to eat.

'Tis supper-time with all, and we had need

Make haste away, unless we meane to speed

With those that *kiss the hare's foot*: Rhumes are bred

Some say by going superfluous to bed,

And those I love not. *Browne, Brit. Pat. ii. 2. p. 67*.

You must *kiss the hare's foot*, post festum venisti. *Coles's Dict.*

The hall summons this consort of companions (upon payne to dlyne with Duke Humphrie, or to *kiss the hare's foot*) to appeare at the first call.

Serving-man's Comfort, sign. C. 9.

KISSING-COMFITS. Sugar-plumbs perfumed, to make the breath sweet.

Let it thunder to the tune of green-sleeves, hail *kissing-comfits*, &c. *Merry W. of W. v. 5*.

— Sure your pistol holds

Nothing but perfumes or *kissing-comfits*.

Webster's Dutches of Malfy, 1673.

The same are meant, doubtless, here:

Faith, search our pockets, and if you find there

Comfits of ambergrease to help our kisses,

Conclude us faulty. *Mausinger's Very Woman*, i. 1.

She had before said,

— Nor does your nostril

Take in the scent of strong perfumes, to stifle

The sourness of our breaths as we are fasting. *Ibid.*

See also *Harr. Apol. for Ajax*, M iii.

A receipt to make *kissing-comfits* may, perhaps, be acceptable:

To make *Muskedines*, called *Rising-Comfits* or *Kissing-Comfits*.

Take half a pound of refined sugar, being beaten and searched, put into it two grains of musk, a grain of civet, two grains of ambergrease, and a thimble-full of white orris powder; beat all these with gum-dragon steeped in rose-water; then roast it as thin as you can, and cut it into little lozenges with your iuging, [qu. iron?] and stow them in some warm oven or store, then box them and keep them all the year. *Moy's Accomplish'd Cook*, 1671. p. 271.

They were called sometimes *kissing-causes*.

KITH and **KIN**. Friends and relations. *Kith* means acquaintance. To *kith* anciently signified to know, or make known. *Kin* requires no explanation.

Neither father nor mother, *kith nor kin*, shall be her carver in a husband. *Lyly's Mother Bombie*, i. 3.

Mark with what meed vice vices are rewarded;

Theo' envy I must lose both *kith and kin*.

Mirror for Magist. p. 291.

At the end of Aubrey's *Biographical Sketch of John Hales*, we find *kiff* for *kith*.

He was no *kiff* or *kin* to him.

Letters, &c. from Bodl. Libr. vol. ii. p. 364.

Which corruption was, perhaps, common, as it occurs elsewhere:

Forsaking father and mother, *kiffe and kiane*.

Camd. Remains, p. 214. ed. 1623.

Who (worse than beasts or savage monsters been)

Sparcs neither mother, brother, *kiff* nor kin.

Sylv. Dubart. Day 2. P. 2. Week 2.

But *kiff*, wherever found, is a corruption, the origin being *zud*, *notus*, or *kyd*, the same.

KNACK. Originally a trick, or display of dexterity; as in the title to an old play, "A *Knack* to know a Knave," printed in 1594. Hence, a joke; also any toy, or pretty trifle. In the latter sense it is now obsolete; which Johnson has not noticed, and has placed the last first. Skinner derives it from *knapan*, to know; but Mr. Tyrwhitt, with more probability, from the *snapping* of the fingers by jugglers. To *knack* was the same as to knock, snap, or crack. Thus Minshew, under to *Knock*, has to *knack nuts*; and Coles "to *knack*, crepo, crepito." Cotgrave, as Mr. Tyrwhitt remarks, under *Matassiner des mains*, says, "to move, *knack*, or waggle the fingers like a juggler, player, jester, &c.;" and under *Nique*, "a knucke, ticke, snap with the teeth or fingers; a trifle, nifle, bable, matter of small value;" and under *Nique* has the expression of "to make it to *knack*." The two first senses may be seen in *Chaucer, Cant. Tales*, v. 4049. and vol. iii. p. 215. The remoter origin is probably the German, *knacken*, to sound.

— Sooth, when I was young,

And handed love, as you do, I was wont

To load my she with *knacks*: I would have ransack'd

The pedler's silken treasury, and have pour'd it

To her acceptance.

Winter's Tale, iv. 3.

Why, 'tis a cockle, or a walnut shell,

A *knack*, a toy, a trick, a baby's cap. *Taming of Sh. iv. 3.*

— O queen Emilia,

Fresher than May, sweeter

Than her gold buttons on the boughs, or all

Th' enamel'd *knacks* of th' mead or garden.

B. & Fl. Two Noble Kinsmen, iii. 1.

Hence *nick-nacks* by reduplication.

The **KNAP** of a hill. The top or head of it; the same as *knop*, or *knob*. *Cnap*, in Welch.

Hark, on *knop* of yonder hill,

Some sweet shepherd tunes his quill.

Browne, Sheph. Pipe, Eccl. 1.

It is a *knappe* of a mountain's very steep and sharpe of all sides, with a narrow point like a pine apple, by reason whereof we do call it Orthopagum.

North's Plut. Sylla, p. 508.

Johnson quotes Bacon for it.

To **KNAP.** To strike. Erse.

He with his sheep-hook *knaps* them on the pates,

Schooling his tender lambs from wanton gates.

Reference lost.

Also to *snap*, as in the psalm:

He breaketh the bow, and *knappeth* the spear in sunder.

KNAT, more usually **KNOT**. The name of a small English bird of the snipe kind; the *tringa Canutus* of Linnæus, being said to be named from Canute; in which case its name should rather be *Knute* than either of the above. These birds frequent the coasts of Lincolnshire and Yorkshire.

Of partridge, pheasant, woodcock, of which soope

May yet be there: and godwit if we can;

Knat, rail, and ruff too.

B. Jon. Epigr. 101.

For *knót*, in this sense, see 9. *Knót*, in *Todd's Johnson*.

KNAVE. A boy or servant. Saxon. It is also in the Flemish.

My good *knave*, Eros, now thy captain is

Even such a body: here I am Antony

Yet cannot hold this visible shape, my *knave*.

Ant. & Cleop. iv. 13.

'Tis pality to be Cesar;

Not being Fortune, he's but Fortune's *knave*,

A minister of her will.

1b. v. 2.

It has been asserted that there is an English translation of the Bible, in which, at the beginning of the Epistle to the Romans, was read, "Paul, a *knave* of Jesus Christ." The assertion came originally from one Benjamin Farley, a quaker or seeker; but no such book has ever been seen. H. Wanley's account of a forged Bible of this sort, sold as a curiosity to the Duke of Lauderdale, is curious and entertaining. It is inserted in *Lewis's History of English Translations*, p. 47. The book was then in the Harleian Library, most singularly made up and manufactured by a *kuavish* bookseller. What became of it when that Library was dispersed, I have not heard. It is shortly described at No. 154. vol. i. of the Harleian catalogue of printed books. There is a letter on this subject from Mr. Wanley to Dr. Charlett, printed in *Letters by Eminent Persons*, published in 1813, vol. i. p. 95. It is dated Sept. 17, 1699. But it is perfectly true that *knave-child* is used for man-child, both by Wicliff (*Rev. xii. 5. & 13.*) and by Chaucer in the *Man of Lawes Tale*, l. 5130.

In Shakespeare's time, the sense of rogue was as currently applied to this word as the above, which is the original meaning.

KNEELING AFTER A PLAY. It was the custom for the actors in every theatre, at the conclusion of the play, or of the epilogue, to kneel down on the stage, and pray for their patrons; the royal companies for the king or queen, &c.

My tongue is weary; when my legs are too, I will bid you good night; and so *knée* down before you; but indeed to pray for the queen.

Epil. to 2 Hen. IV.

Follym. Pray, grandsire, give me your blessing. *Sir B.* Who? son *Follywit!* *Follym.* This shows like *knéeing* after the play; I praying for my lord Owenach and his good countess, our honourable lady and mistress. *A Mad World*, &c. O. Pl. v. 398.

Sir John Harrington also alludes to it in the conclusion of his *Metamorphosis of Ajax*:

But I will neither end with sermon nor prayer, lest some wags liken me to my L. players; [doubtless my Lord Somebody's players] who, when they have ended a *baudie* comedy, as though that were a preparative to devotion, *knéele* downe solemly, and pray all the companie to pray with them for their good lord and master.

It is evident from the above quotation, that in 1596, when that tract appeared, the custom had fallen a good deal into disuse, and that particularly it was avoided after pieces of great levity; but that the players of some particular lord were well known for doing it, without any consideration of that circumstance. We find it at the end of only one of Shakespeare's plays, but that may be owing to the loss of the epilogues. In the older interludes, moralities, and plays, it occurs perpetually; as, *New Custome*, 1573:

Defend thy church, O Christ, &c.

Preserve our noble queen Elizabeth, and her counsell all,

With thy heavenly grace, sent from thy seat supernall.

Grant her and them long to lyve, her to raigne, them to seee

What may alwaies be best for the weale publike's commoditie.

O. Pl. i. 291.

Also in *Lusty Juventus*:

Now let us make our supplications together
For the prosperous estate of our noble and virtuous king,
That in his godly procedynges he may still persevere,
Which seeketh the glory of God above al other thing, &c.
Lusty Juventus, Origin of Dr. i. 163.

This latter is extended to 17 lines, and includes all the nobility. *Appius and Virginia*, 1575:

Beseeking God, as duty is, our gracious queene to save,
The nobles, and the commons eke, with prosperous life I crave.

At the end of the *Disobedient Child*, an interlude, by Thomas Ingeland, bl. lett. no date, it is said, "Here the rest of the players come in, and kneele downe all together, eche of them sayinge one of these verses." "And last of all," &c. &c.

See the notes at the end of the Second Part of *Henry IV.* in Johnson and Steevens's ed.

KNIFE was often used for a sword or dagger.

That my keen *knife* see not the wound it makes.

Marb. i. 5.

But in Shakespeare's time it meant rather the latter, as in the above passage, and here, where they are expressly distinguished:

I wear no *knife* to murder sleeping men;
But here's a vengeful sword, rusted with ense,
That shall be scoured in his rancorous heart
That slanders me with murder's crimson badge.

Hen. VI. iii. 2.

Spenser, who purposely employed a phraseology more antiquated than his time, often has used it for a sword:

—Lo there the worthy meed
Of him that slew Sansfoy with bloody *knife*.

F. Q. I. iii. 36.

And after all his war to rest his wearie *knife*.

Id. iii. iv. 24.

It seems rather odd that knives or daggers should have been a part of the customary accoutrements of brides; but the truth was, I fancy, that they were commonly worn by ladies, and especially in full dress, and that the *wedding knives* were only more highly ornamented than others. In the old quarto of *Romeo and Juliet*, 1597, she says,

What if this potion should not worke at all,
Must I of force be married to the countie?
This shall forbid it. *Knife*, lye thou there.

In a former scene, with the friar, she had expressed the same resolution:

Give me some sudden counsell: els behold
Twist my extremities and me this bloodie *knife*
Shall play the umpire.

Id. i.

In the subsequent editions it is altered to

No; No, this shall forbid it. Lye thou there.

By which it does not appear what is to lie there, without reference to the original edition. The modern editors, indeed, have added a marginal direction: "Laying down a dagger." The custom of wearing knives or daggers in wedding dresses, is well illustrated by Mr. Steevens; but it appears from the above quotations, that Juliet wore one in her common dress, at the friar's cell, and that it was not left among the things "behoveful for her state." The citations adduced by Mr. Steevens, in confirmation of *wedding-knives*, are these:

See at my girdle hang my *wedding-knives*.

Decker's Match me in London, 1631.

Here by my side do hang my *wedding-knives*;
Take thou the one, and with it kill thy queene,
And with the other, I'll dispatch my love.

King Edw. III. 1599.

To KNOCK TO THE DRESSER. See DRESSER.

To KNOLL, *v. a.* To ring a knell, or funeral peal; from *knell*.

Had I as many sons as I have hairs,
I would not wish them to a fairer death.
And so his knell is *knoll'd*.

Marb. v. 7.

v. neuter, to sound as a bell:

If ever you have look'd on better days,
If ever been where bells have *knoll'd* to church.

As you like it, ii. 7.

—And what we look'd for then, *Sir*,
Let such poor weary souls that hear the bell *knoll*,
And see the grave a digging, tell.

B. & Fl. Humorous Lieut. ii. 4.

Knell is derived both from Welch and Saxon; and those, more remotely, from *Nola*, which in low Latin signified a bell, church bells having been first used by St. Paulinus, Bishop of *Nola*, in Campania; whence such a bell was also called *Campana*.

KNOP, the same as knob. See Todd's *Johnson*.

KNOT-GRASS. A well-known grass; the *polygomon aviculare* of Linnaeus. It was anciently supposed, if taken in an infusion, to have the power of stopping the growth of any animal.

—Get you gone, you dwarf,
You minims, of hindring *knot-grass* made.

Mids. N. Dr. iii. 1.

Come, come, George, let's be merry and wise, the child's a fatherless child, and say they should put him into a strait pair of gaskins, 'twere worse than *knot-grass*, he would never grow siter it.

B. & Fl. Knight of the Burning Pestle, Act ii. p. 385.

We want a boy extremely for this function,
Kept under for a year with milk, and *knot-grass*.

B. & Fl. Corromb, Act ii. p. 181.

I will not say but that he may pay for an historian in Garber's academy; he is much of the size of those *knot-grass* [i. e. dwarf] professors.

Clevel. Char. of a Diurnal-maker.

KNOCK-PATED, or HEADED. See NOT-PATED; also *Not-hed*, in Todd's *Glossary to Illustrations of Chaucer*.

To KNOWLEDGE, for to acknowledge.

I gave them precepts, which they will not fulfill,
Nor yet *knowledge* use for their God and good Lorde.

God's Promises, O. Pl. i. 24.

Mine owne deere nimphe, which *knowledge* use your queene.

Gascoigne's Works, B. 5.

Also knowing, and *knowledging* the barbarous rudeness of my translation,

Robinson's Utopia, * 4 b.

KNUFF. A corruption of GNOFFE.

KUES. Small pieces of bread; also the catch-word in a drama, more commonly written *cue*. *Kue* is absurdly printed for *kue* in the old edition of the *Return from Parnassus*, but corrected by Hawkins in this passage:

Master Kempe, you are very famous: but that is as well for works in print as for your part in *kue*. *Kempe*. You are still at Cambridge with size *kue*.

Orig. of Dr. iii. p. 471.

See CUES.

KULLAINE. One of the English corruptions of the name of Cologne; the three pretended kings, whose bodies were then shown, being famous persons in the history of superstition.

There I will have you swear by our dere lady of Bullaine,
Saint Dunstone, and Saint Donnyke, with the three kinges of
Kullaine. *Gammer Gurton, O. Pl. ii. 30.*

The description of the exhibition of these relics,
as seen by Theoph. Dorrington in 1698, may be
worth transcribing. The object of his travels was to
note the prevailing superstitions.

One sees only whnt seems the crowns of the heads of three
men, or the tops of three skulls, for the things look of the colour

of skulls. No person was suffered to come within where the
priest was, or to touch and feel what these things were; but
many people about had the superstition to give the priests things
to be touched by these sacred noddies, which he took and held to
them, with a pair of silver pincers. *Observations concerning
the present State of Religion in the Romish Church, p. 389.*

See COLLEN.

L.

LACED MUTTON. A cant expression for a prostitute.
Mutton means the same; why, I am not prepared to
say. That term, however, being once established, a
laced mutton might only mean one finely dressed, in
lace, &c. In the following passage it is jocularly
joined with *lost mutton*, or lost sheep. It is not
impossible that *lost sheep*, applied to such females,
might be the original notion; from which the other
came, by jocular perversion:

AY, Sir: I, a lost mutton, gave your letter to her, a *lac'd*
mutton; and she, a *lac'd mutton*, gave me, a lost mutton, nothing
for my labour. *Two Gent. of Ver. i. 1.*

Cook. O whom for mutton, or kid?

Child. A fine *lac'd mutton*.

Or two; and either has her frisking husband.

B. Jons. Masq. of Nat. Triumph. vol. vi. Whalley.

And I aenselt he loved lase *mutton* well.

Promos & Cass. 6. pt. i. p. 14.

Laz. Pilcher, Cupid hath got me a stonemake, and I long for
lac'd mutton. *Pid. Plain mutton without a lace would serve.*

Blurt Master Constable, sign. B.

They were sometimes also *laced* by the whip at
the house of correction; which kind of discipline is
called *lacing* by Decker:

The sturdy beggar, and the lazy lown,
Gets here hard hands, or *lac'd* correction.

Honest Wh. O. Pl. iii. 466.

See MUTTON. "*Laced-mutton, scortum.*" *Coles'*
Dict. in loc.

LACHRYMÆ. The first word of the title of a musical
work, composed by John Dowland, in the time of
James I. The full title was, "*Lachrymæ, or seven*
Teares figured in seaven passionate Pavans, with
divers other Pavans, Galliards, and Almands, set
forth to the Lute, Viols, or Violins, in five Parts."
See Hawkins's Hist. of Music, vol. iii. p. 325. The
popularity of the work appears from the frequent
allusions to it.

— No, the man

I th' moon dance a coranto; his bush

At's back a fire; and his dog piping *lacrymæ*.

B. Jons. Masque of Time Vindict.

In brief he is a rogue of six reprieves,

Four parlons of course, thrice pilloried, twice sung *lacrymæ*,

To th' virginals of a cart's tangle.

B. & Fl. Fair Maid, &c. p. 400.

I would have all lovers begin and end their pricking with
lacrymæ, 'till they have wept themselves as dry as I am.

Microcosmus, O. Pl. ix. 132.

Such musick as will make your worshipps dance

To the doleful tune of *lacrymæ*.

Masinger's Maid of Honour, i. 1.

It is mentioned as Dowland's in one of Middleton's
pieces:

Now thou plainest Dowland's *Lachrymæ* to thy master.

No Wit like a Woman's.

Dowland is celebrated in the 6th Sonnet of the
Passionate Pilgrim, usually attributed to Shakespeare.
See Suppl. i. 713.

Many other such allusions may be found.

LACK-LATIN, from lack and Latin. One ignorant of
Latin, an uneducated ignoramus. *Lack* was for-
merly prefixed at pleasure to words of all kinds, like
the Greek *alpha privativa*, to denote deficiency.
Thus we have *lack-beard, lack-brain, lack-linen, lack-*
love, lack-lustre, all in Shakespeare. King John also
was surnamed *lack-land*; in French, *sans-terre*.

They are the veriest *lack-latines*, and the most unalphabetical
ragabashes. *Disc. of a New W. p. 81.*

From *lack*, by common analogy of language, was
from *lacker*, for one who lacks, or wants; which is
exemplified by Todd from Davies.

LADY-LONGINGS. A popular name for some kind of
fruit or vegetables. In making out twelve quibbling
dishes, for a man who was to marry an ugly woman,
there are said to be

For fruit these, fritters, medlers, harichokes, and lady-longings.

Lyly's Endymion, iii. 3.

LAG, adj. Late, last, or slow; probably from the
Swedish *lagg*, the end. This word, though not
entirely obsolete, occurs only in a few phrases, and
in mere colloquial use. It is never employed now
as in the following passages:

Some tardy cripple bore the countermand

That came too *lag* to see him buried. *Rick. III. ii. 1.*

For that I am some twelve or fourteen moonshines

LAG of a brother. *Leary, i. 2.*

Also as a substantive, for the last or lowest part:

The senators of Athens, together with the common *lag* of
people. *Timon of Athens, iii. 6.*

Hence *lag-end*, used for latter end:

— I could be well content

To entertain the *lag-end* of my life

With quiet hours.

1 Hen. IV. v. 1.

LAIR. The haunt or resting place of a beast, wild or
tame. Foreign etymologies have been attempted,
but it seems most naturally deduced from *to lay*;
layer, a place where they *lay* themselves down. The
word is still occasionally used in poetry, having been
preserved by Milton and Dryden. It is now applied

only to wild beasts of the savage kind; but the following authorities show that it was used also for other species. In hunting it was a technical term.

The impression where any deer hath reposed or harboured, we call a *layr*. *Gentleman's Recreation*, 8vo. ed. p. 16.

They oft dislodg'd the hart, and set their houses where
He in the broom and brakes had long time made his *fyre*.

— *Drayton, Polyoth.* xiii. p. 914.

— She once should see
Her flocke againe, and drive them merrily
To their flower-decked *layre*, and tread the shores
Of pleasant Albion. *Brown, Brit. Past.* II. i. p. 18.

Used here for pasture:

More hard for hungry steed 't abstaine from pleasant *lare*.
Spens. F. Q. IV. viii. 29.

Spenser has used it for the ground:

This gyant's son that lies there on the *laire*,
And headlesse heape, him unawares there caught.

Ibid. IV. viii. 51.

Tusser spells it *layer*, and seems to use it for country, speaking of his own birth:

It came to pass, that born I was,
Of lineage good, of gentle blood,
In Essex *layer*, in village fair,
That Rivenhall hight. *Author's Life*, p. 140. ed. 1672.

LAKIN, s. A colloquial contraction of *ladykin*, which is a diminutive of endearment for lady. Thus our *lakin* was our lady, and meant the Virgin Mary.

By'r *lakin*, I can go no further, Sir;
My old bones ache. *Temp.* iii. 3.
By'r *lakin*, a parous fear. *Mids. N. Dr.* iii. 1.
By our *lakin*, syr, not by my will. *Skelton's Magnificence*.

Why the editors of Shakespeare printed it as one word in the *Tempest*, and as two in *Mids. N. Dr.*, I cannot say. See BY'R LAKIN.

LAMB, DR. A reputed conjurer in the reign of James the First, who, after being tried for witchcraft, and for a rape, was at length murdered by the mob, on the supposition that, with the aid of the devil, he assisted the Duke of Buckingham in misleading the King.

Could conjure there, above the school of Westminster, and Dr. Lamb too. *B. Jon. Staple of News*, 1st Intermean.

Who conjured in Tuttle-fields, and how many, when they never came there; and which boy rode upon Dr. Lamb in the likeness of a roaring lion, that ran away with him in his teeth, and has not devour'd him yet. *Ibid.* 3d Intermean.

He is probably alluded to under the name of Dr. Lambstones, in Beaumont and Fletcher's *Fair Maid of the Inn*. It is said to a conjurer,

But trace the world o'er you shall never purse
Up so much gold, as when you were in England,
And call'd yourself Dr. Lambstones. *Act v. p. 410.*

To LAMBEAKE, v. To beat or bastinado.

While the men are faine to beare off with eares, head, and shoulders. Happy may they call that daie wherein they are not *lambeaked* before night. *Diavon. of New World*, p. 115.

The following is probably the same word:

First, with this hand wound thus about here haire,
And with this dagger lustilie *lambockt*,
I would, y faith. *Death of Rob. E. of Hunt.* sign. K. 1.

ST. LAMBERT'S DAY. The seventeenth of September. This saint, whose original name was *Landeberct*, but contracted into *Lambert*, was a native of Maestricht, in the seventh century, and was assassinated early in the eighth. See *Butler's Lives of the Saints*, at Sept. 17.

Be ready, as your lives shall answer it,
At Coventry, upon St. Lambert's Day. *Rick. II. i. 1.*
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LAMBS-WOOL, s. A favourite liquor, among the common people, composed of ale and roasted apples; the pulp of the roasted apple worked up with the ale, till the mixture formed a smooth beverage. This is clearly implied in the following prescription for mixing apples with water in the same manner:

The pulpe of the rosted apples, in number foure or five, according to the greatnesse of the apples (especially the pownewater), mixed in a wine quart of faire water, labour'd together untill it come to be as apples and ale, which we call *lambs-wool*.

Johnson's Gerard, p. 1460.

A cupp of *lambs-wool* they dranke unto him then.

The King and the Miller, Percy's Reliques, iii. 184.

Now crowne the bowle

With gentle *lambs-wool*,

Add sugar, and nutmegs and ginger.

Herrick's Poems, p. 376.

Lay a crab in the fire to roast for *lambs-wool*.

Old Wine's Tale, by G. Peete, A. 4. b.

Fanciful etymologies for this popular word have been thought of; but it was, probably, named from its smoothness and softness, resembling the wool of lambs.

LAMENT, s. Lamentation.

And these external manners of lament

And merely shadows to the unseen grief,

That swells with silence in the tortur'd soul. *Rick. II. iv. 1.*

— Leave your prating,

For these are but grammatical *laments*.

White Devil, O. Pl. vi. 363.

And my *laments* would be drawn out too long

To tell them all with one poor tired tongue. *Sa. Rape of Lucr.* Suppl. ii. 363.

This word, perhaps, hardly required to be here introduced.

LAMN, s. A plate; from *lamina*, Latin.

But he strake Phalantus just upon the gorget, so as he betred the *lamne* thereof, and made his head almost touch the back of his horse. *Pensur. Arcad.* lib. iii. p. 269.

What it means in the following place, I have not discovered:

Can'st thou, poore lambe, become another's *lamme*.

Ibid. p. 596.

It is addressed to a lamb, and appears to be intended for some play upon that word.

To LAMP. To shine.

— Ykindled first above,

Emongst th' eternall spheres, and *lamping* sky.

Spens. F. Q. III. iii. 1.

And happy lines! on which with starry light

Those *lamping* eyes will design sometimes to look.

Id. Sonnet, 1.

A cheertiness did with her hopes arise

That *lamped* clearer than it did before.

Daniel, Cic. Wars. viii. 64.

LAMPASS, s. A disorder incident to horses and other cattle. "An excrescence of flesh above the teeth." *Markham, Way to get Wealth*, p. 77.

His horse possest with the glanders, troubled with the *lampan*.

Tam. Shr. ii. 1.

Hava de bestias, the *lampas*, a disease in the mouth of beasts, when such long barbles grow in their mouths, that they cannot well feed.

Minsh. Span. Dict.

Hava is Spanish for a bean.

LANCEGAYE. A kind of spear, prohibited to be used by the statute of 7 Rich. II. cap. 13. *Cowel*. Two writers in the *Censura Literaria*, have mistaken the latter syllable, *gaye*, for a separate word, and endeavoured in vain to explain it. See vol. x. 158 and 368. Camden mentions it in his *Remains*, but does not explain its form:

To speake of lesse weapons both defensive and offensive of our nation, as their paval, baseler, *launcegay*, &c. would be eudlesse and needlesse, when we can do nothing but name them.

Remains, p. 209.

The other two are not much better known.

Tyrwhitt remarks that the prior editors of Chaucer had improperly split the word into two, and quotes the Rolls of Parliament for it.

And the said Evan, then and there, with a *launcegay* smote the said William Tresham through the body a foire and more, whereof he died.

Note on Cent. Tales, v. 13682.

LANCE-KNIGHT, *s.* Said to mean a common soldier, and to be a Flemish term. See *Gifford* on the following passage, where Brainworm, disguised like a maimed soldier, says,

Well, now I must practice to get the true garb of one of these lance-knights, my arm here, and my — *Ev. Man in his H.* ii. 2.

The context seems rather to imply that it meant a disabled soldier, one who had received a kind of knighthood from the point of a lance, discharging him from common service; but I know of no other example of the word.

LANCEPESADO, LANCEPESE, or LANCEPRISADO. An officer under a corporal, or a commander of ten men, the lowest officer of foot. It is more accurately defined by Grose:

The *lancepesato*, *anspesade*, or, as the present term is, *lance corporal*, was originally a man at arms or trooper, who, having broken his lance on the enemy, and lost his horse in fight, was entertained as a volunteer assistant to a captain of foot, receiving his pay as a trooper until he could remount himself; from being the companion of the captain, he was soon degraded to the assistant of the corporal, and at present does the duty of that officer, on the pay of a private soldier.

A note adds,

Lancepesate is a word derived from the Italian, *lance-spesato*, which is a broken or spent lance. *Milit. Antiq.*

Lance-pessade, French. *Lanceprezado Match* is one of the characters in Heywood's *Royal King and Loyal Subject*.

— Quit your place too,

And say you're counsell'd well, thou wilt be beaten also
By thine own *lanceprezados*, when they know thee,
'Tis but tuns of oil of roses will not cure thee.

B. & Fl. Thierry & Theod. ii. 2.

But if it [desert] ever get a company

(A company, pray mark me,) without money,
Or private service done for the general's mistress,

With a commendatory epistle from her,

I will turn *lancepesade*. *Massinger, Maid of Hon.* iii. 1.

But, noble *lanceprisado*, let us have a sea-sommet before we launch forth in our adventure frigot. *Lady Alimony*, sign. F 4.

LANCER, the same as lancet.

And cut themselves, after their manner, with knives and lancers. *1 Kings*, xviii. 28.

This word has been silently changed to *lancets*, in modern editions, and even in some as old as 1708. It was not noticed in Johnson, before Todd's edition; but is in all the early concordances. Bullokar has the odd and vulgar corruption, *Lancecelot*, as the right word. The same word is apparently intended here; but in the sense of lance-bearer:

It into shivers splits my quivering mitl,
To see thy *lancecelot* notes so run a tilt.

Chlorophus, lines prefixed to Gayton.

Lancer is now revived, and made a modern word, by the institution of troops bearing lances. For the early use of it in that sense, see *Todd*.

TO LAND-DAMN. A word used by Shakespeare, which has occasioned some controversy. If it be derived from *land* in the usual sense, it probably meant to close up and confine with earth, as water is held in by a dam; in which case we must read *damm*, not *damm*. If the latter termination be preferred, Dr. Johnson's interpretation will appear the best: "I will *damm* or condemn him to quit the land." Sir Thomas Hamner derives it from *lant*, or *land*, urine; and explains it to stop his urine, which he might mean to do by total mutilation: and there is this to be said in favour of his explanation, that it suits best with the current and complexion of the whole speech, which is gross with the violence of passion, and in other parts contains indecent images of a similar kind. See *LANT*. Dr. Farmer's conjecture of "*laudanum* him," in the sense of "poison him," has no probability to recommend it.

You are abus'd, and by some potter-on

That will be *damm'd* for't; would I knew the villain,
I would *land-damn* him. *Wint. Tale*, ii. 1.

LANDERER, originally **LAUNDER**. A man employed to wash; whence *laundress*. But query, is this word contracted from *lavandière*, French, or made from the English word *laund*, a lawn, on which clothes were usually dried?

Diseases that new land are dry throates and wet hackes. For the first, the first part of cancer [can] — is very sovereigne; but the latter must be beholden to the *landerer*.

Oule's Almanack, p. 28.

See **LAUND**, &c.

LANFUSA, by whom Sir J. Harrington makes Ferraw swear, without authority from his author, in the following lines, was not a deity, but the mother of Ferraw:

But he that kill'd him shall aby thesefore,
By Macon and *Lanfusa* he doth sweare,
And straight perform'd it, to the knight's great paine,
For with his pollax out he dasht his braine.

Harringt. Ariost. xvi. 54.

Stanza 73 of this book of Ariosto, has no mention of these oaths: but the poet makes the same person swear so in another place; as,

And by *Lanfusa's* life he vow'd to use
No helmet till such time he got the same
Which, &c.

B. i. St. 30.

In the original,

Che giuro per la vita di *Lanfusa*.

Id. ib.

Harrington here observes, in the margin, "This is a fit decorum, so to make Ferraw to swear by his mother's life, which is the Spanish manner." The Italian commentators say the same. The excellent Latin version of Marchese Barbolani gives it thus:

Per caput, o *Lamphusa*, tuum, dehinc semper apertum
Ferre vovet frontem, nisi casside contegat illa
Rolandus quam victor, in Asprimontis arena,
Abstrulit Almontis quondam de vertice sævi.

St. 30.

LANGRET, from being *long*. A sort of false dice, that more readily came up *quater*, or *tray*, than any other number; exactly contrary to those which were so formed as to avoid those two numbers. See **BAR'D CATER TRA**.

First you must know a *langret*, which is a die that simple men have seldom heard of, but often seen to their cost; and this is a well favoured die, and seemeth good and square; yet it is forged

longer upon the *cater* and *trea* than any other way, and therefore it is called a *langret*.
Art of Juggling, 1612, C 4.

As for dice, he hath all kind of sortes, fullans, *langrets*, hard quater trais, his men, low men, some stopt with quicksilver, some with gold, some ground.
Wit's Miserie, G.

LANGUISH, s. for languishment, or the state of languishing. The *languish* of the eve, or of the manner, is still used; but that refers to the appearance only, this to actual weakness.

What, of death too, that rids our dogs of *languish*?
Ant. & Cleop. v. 2.
One desperate grief cures with another's *languish*.
Rom. & Jul. i. 2.

Mr. Todd has added an example of *languishes* in the plural, as from *All's Well*, i. 2.; but all the editions have *languishings*, in that place.

LANNER. A kind of hawk. *Lanier*, French.

The *lanner* is a hawk common in all countries, especially in France — she is lesser than the falcon-gentle.

You may know the *lanners* by these three tokens: 1. they are blockier hawks than any other; 2. they have less beaks than the rest; 3. and lastly, they are less armed and pounced than other falcons.
Genl. Recr. Bvo. ed. p. 51, 52.

The *lanner* and the *lanneret* are accounted hard hawks, and the very hardest of any that are in ordinary, or in common use amongst us at this present time.
Latham, vol. ii. p. 9.

— That young *lanner*
Whom you have such a mind to; if you can whistle her
To come to fist, make trial, play the young falconer.
Middl. & Rowley's Spanish Gipsie, Act iv.

LANSKET. I have no knowledge of this word; but by the context in the following passage, it seems to mean the pannel of a door, a lattice, or something of that kind. A man who has been relating the proceedings of some women who were shut up together, is asked how he knows it, and his answer is

— I peep'd in
At a loose *lansket*.
B. & Fl. Tamer Tamed, ii. 6.

LANT. Urine. Saxon. Coles has "*Lant*, urina;" and "*to lant*, urina miscere." The latter, Skinner also has.

Your frequent drinking country ale with *lant* in't.
Glaphorne's Wit in a Constable, 1639.

To LANT, v. To wet with urine. Coles has "*Lant*, urina; and "*to lant*, urina miscere." Skinner has the same, and derives it from *hlant*, lotium, Saxon.

But were soon returned to their quondam dejection, when they found their ears unguented with warm water, well lanted with a viscous ingredient.
The Spaniard, a Novel, Lond. 1719.

It had been before said, that Madam Gyllo had "extracted it like a spider from her own bowels." See the notes to the passage quoted under **LANTIFY**.

LANTERN AND CANDLE LIGHT was anciently accounted one of the cries of London, being the usual words of the bellman. It is mentioned as such in the following passage:

Lantern and candle light here,
Maid's light here,
Thus go the cries, &c. *Heyw. Rape of Lucrece*.
Dost roar, balchin, dost roar? ih'ast a good rouncival voice to cry *lantern and candle light*.
Decker's Satirum. Or. of Dr. iii. 170.

No more calling of *lantern and candle light*.
Heyw. Edward IV. 1626.

Hence two tracts of Decker's had the title of *Lantern and Candle-light*, or *the Belman*, &c.

LANTERN-LERRY. A term either coined or applied by Jonson to Inigo Jones, in the verses called an

expostulation to him. It seems to mean some trick of producing artificial light.

I am too fat for envy, he too lean
To be worth envy; henceforth I do mean
To pity him, as smiling at his feat.
Of lantern-lerry, with fuliginous heat
Whirling his whimsies, by a subtilty
Suck'd from the veins of sleep-phibosophy.

Epigr. 135. Whalley.

These lines seem to give some colour to the usual application of *Lanthern Leatherhead*; but see the following article.

LANTHORN LEATHERHEAD, in the *Bartholomew Fair* of Ben Jonson, has been generally thought to have been drawn for Inigo Jones, against whom the poet has vented his ire in various ways. Some degree of rivalry respecting the court masques, for which Jonson was the poet, and Jones the machinist, or some misunderstanding in the conduct of them, probably occasioned their quarrel. Mr. Gifford, however, has given strong reasons against the supposition that Inigo was satirized in this character; or that their disagreement had commenced so early. It appears, indeed, that Jones was certainly in Italy when this play was produced.

To LANTIFY. To moisten with urine. In the following passage, probably, moistened only; but used as a contemptuous word:

— A goodly peece of puff pac't [paste],
A little lantified, to hold the gilding.
A. Wilson's Inconst. Lady, Act ii. Sc. 2. p. 37. first printed from MS. Oxon. 1811.

LAP. Cant term for porridge.

Here's pannum, and *lap*, and good poplars of varrum.
Journal Crew, O. Pl. i. 361.

LAF, To LIE IN. To lie at a lady's feet, reclining the head on her lap, was sometimes termed lying in her lap, and was not an unusual point of gallantry. Hamlet says to Ophelia,

Lady, shall I lie in your lap? (*Lying down at Ophelia's feet.*)
And directly after adds,
I mean my head upon your lap. *Hamlet*. iii. 2.

Thus Gascoigne:
To lie along in ladies' lappets.

Green Knight's Farewell, &c.

I suppose, therefore, Benedict means to die in this posture at the feet of Beatrice, when he says,

I will live in thy heart, die in *thy lap*, and be buried in thine eyes.
Much Ado, v. 2.

This piece of gallantry was often exhibited even in public:

Ushers her to her coach, lies at her feet
At solemn masques, applauding what she laughs at.
B. & Fl. Queen of Corinth.

To *lay* any thing in a person's lap, meant to put it totally into their possession:

Now have I that which I desir'd so long,
Lay'd in my lap by this fond woman here.

Daniel, *Philotas*, p. 201.

LAPWING, s. The green plover, or pe-wit. *Tringa vanellus*. This bird is said, and I believe truly, to draw pursuers from her nest by crying in other places; other birds also do it, as the partridge. This, however, was formerly the subject of a proverb: "*The lapwing* cries tongue from heart;" or, "*The lapwing* cries most, furthest from her nest." *Ray's Prov.* p. 199.

— Though 'tis my familiar sin
With snails to seem the *lapping*, and to jest
Tongue fur from heart. *Meus. for Meus. i. 5.*
Far from her nest the *lapping* cries away.

Com. of Errors, iv. 2.
Wherein you resemble the *lapping*, who crieth most where her
nest is not.

It's as the *lapping's* cunning, I'm afraid, my lord,
That cries most when she's farthest from the nest.

Messinger's Old Law, iv. 2
The translator has introduced the allusion into the
following passage of Tasso, but without any authority
from the original :

Like as the *bird*, that having close inbarr'd
Her tender young ones in the springing bud,
To draw the searcher further from the nest,
Cries and complains most where she needeth least.

Fairf. Tasso, vi. 80.

Another peculiarity of this bird was also pro-
verbially remarked; namely, that the young ones run
out of the shell with part of it sticking upon
their heads. It was generally used to express great
forwardness. Thus Horatio says it of Osrick, mean-
ing to call him a child, and a fine forward one :

This *lapping* runs away with the shell on his head. *Haml. v. 2.*

— Forward *lapping*!

He flies with the shell on his head,
White Devil, O. Pl. vi. 265.
Such as are bold and barren beyond hope
Are to be separated and set by
For ushers to old countesses : and coachmen
To mount their boxes reverently, and drive
Like *lapping*s with a shell upon their heads
Thorough the streets. *B. Jons. Staple of News, iii. 2.*

The bald head being uncovered, would make that
appearance. See BARE.

LARDARIE. A larder. *Lardarium*, low Latin.

Then will I lay out all my *lardarie*
Of cheese, of cracknels, curds, and clowted cream.
Barnfield's Affectionate Shep. 1594.

LARE. See LAIR.

LASK, s. A corruption of lax, a flux. Coles, and all
the old dictionary-makers, have it. "A *lar*, dysen-
teria, &c. to have a *lask*, dysenteria laborare." *Coles.*
So also Cotgrave: "A *laske*, fluxe de ventre," &c.
So also Minshew, Skinner, and Junius; and Howell,
Lex. Tetr.

But to come more particularly to the garden skirrow, if the
juice thereof be drunke with goat's milke, it stayeth the fluxe of
the belly called the *laske*. *Phil. Holland's Pliny, vol. ii. p. 41. c.*

That done, there came upon him such a *laske*, that it caused
him, &c. *Cowenish, L. of Walesy.*

The polished red bark [of cheenuts] boyled and drunke, doth
stop the *laske*, the bloody flux, &c.

Langham's Garden of Health, 4to. 1653. p. 138. and passim.
To LATCH. To catch, in a general sense. Thus, a
latch to a door meant originally a catch to it; from
laccan, Saxon. We now use the verb only as derived
from that noun; as, to fasten by the latch: but the
old sense is said to be still current in the north. The
first folio of Shakespeare has *latch*, in the following
passage, where the subsequent editions, before
Capell's, and the Variorum of 1813, had substituted
catch:

— But I have words
That would be howl'd out in the desert air,
Where hearing should not *latch* them. *Marb. iv. 5.*

Which, though it now sounds strangely, was pro-
bably the original word. Spenser, in his *Shep. Kal.*
March, says that Cupid often *latched* the stones

which were thrown at him (v. 93.); and this is
explained by F. K. "caught." Where *latched* occurs
in *Mids. N. Dr.* the commentators (after Haumer)
explain it as from *lecher*, French, to lick or smear
over; but, as no other instance of it in that sense
has occurred, I should rather understand it, caught,
or entrapped:

But hast thou yet *latch'd* the Athenian's eyes
With the love juice, as I did bid thee do? Act iii. Sc. 2.

It is true the direction given had been, "anooint
his eyes."

LATED. Arriving late, surprised by the night. We
now say belated.

The west yet glimmers with some streaks of day;
Now spurs the *lated* traveller apace
To gain the timely man. *Marb. iii. 3.*

See also *Ant. & Cleop. iii. 9.*

It is cited also from *Green's Orphanion*. See Todd.

LATTEN. An old word for brass; from *laiton*, or
léton, French. Used also as an adjective. Ritson
says it is "certainly tin;" (*Remarks on Shakespeare*,
p. 13:) and Kersey's Dictionary says, "Iron tinned
over," which is exactly our plate-tin; but that both are
wrong, the following authorities show. Jonson uses
it as answering to orichalcum, and so all the old
dictionaries and vocabularies explain it. The ety-
mology also points out the same. *Laiton*, says the
French *Manuel Lexique*, "Métal composé de cuivre
rouge et de calamine," which is brass.

I combat challenge of this *latten* bilboe. *Mer. W. W. i. 1.*

This is sneeringly said by Pistol of Master Slender,
whom he means to call a base useless weapon, as one
of brass would be. See BILBOE. The passage is
perfectly clear, and required neither the conjectures
nor amendments of the commentators, after Theobald
had restored it.

The hau'boy not, as now, with *latten* bound,
And rival with the trumpet for his sound.

Ben Jons. Transl. of Hor. Art of Poetry, p. 181.

From the words,

Tibia non, ut aene, orichalco vincta, tubaque
Æmula.

Congrealing English tin, Grecian gold, Roman *latten*, all in a
lump. *Lingua, O. Pl. v. 175.*

In the latter passage a pun seems to be intended
between *latten* and *Latin*, the subject of the speech
being languages. There is also a colloquial pun of
Shakespeare's, on the same word, recorded by
L'Estrange (the nephew of Sir Roger) in the follow-
ing terms.

Shakespeare was godfather to one of Ben Jonson's children;
and after the christening, being in a deep study, Jonson came to
cheer him up, and asked him why he was so melancholy? No,
saith Ben, says he, not I; but I have been considering a great
while what should be the fittest gift for me to bestow upon my
god-child, and I have resolved at last. I prythee what? says he.
I faith, Ben, I'll e'en give him a dozen good *latten* spoons, and
thou shalt translate them. *Harl. MSS. No. 6395.*

A pleasant raillery enough on Jonson's love for
translating; it is repeated by Capell in his notes on
Henry VIII. See SPOONS and APOSTLE SPOONS.
The truth of the tale has, however, latterly been
questioned.

LAUND, or LAWN, now lawn. A smooth open space
of grass land. *Lande*, French.

Under this thick grown brake we'll shroud ourselves,
For through this *laund* among the deer will come.

S. Hen. VI. iii. 1.

And they that trace the shady lawnds.

Old Play of Orlando Furioso, 1594.
Some, sliding through the lawnd their bodies sleek,
As who should say shame less than force we fear,
Scud to the cops. *Fanshaws's Lut.* ix. 72.

Dryden has used it. See *Todd*.

LAUNDER, s. A washer. *Lavandier*, French. From this our present word, *laundress*, is clearly derived; unless both are from *laund*. See *LANDER*.

Amylum is taken for starch, the use of which is best known to *launders*. *Haven of Health*, c. iv. p. 28.

This effeminate love of a woman doth so womanize a man, that if he yield to it, it will not only make him an Amazon, but a *launder*, a distaff-spinner, &c. *Pembr. Arcad.* cited by *Todd*.

To LAUNDER. To wash.

Off! d'd she heave her napkin to her clyn,

Which on it had conceited characters,

Laundry the silken figures in the brine.

Shakesp. Lover's Complaint, Suppl. i. 740.
Sudds *launders* bands in p—e, and starches them.

Herrick, p. 109.

This discipline must have been very necessary to beards, when worn long; accordingly, we read of their being

— Prun'd, and starch'd, and *lander'd*.

Hudibras, II. i. 171.

It is used also for that mode of washing gold, which is now called sweating, and is joined with clipping or shaving it:

— Aye, and perhaps thy neck

Within a noose, for *laundry* gold, and barbing it.

B. Jon. Alch. i. 1.

LAUREAT, POET. Formerly a regular degree in our universities, as well as those abroad, the graduate being *laureat donatus*. This is fully explained by Farmer, in his *Essay on Shakespear*, p. 49. n. 2d ed. Hence Skelton obtained the title of laureat, as in the authorities quoted by Farmer.

Skelton wore the lawrell wreath,
And past in schools ye knoe,

says Churchyard, in the poem prefixed to his works; and Master Caxton, in his preface to the *Boke of Eneydos*, 1490, hath a passage, which well deserves to be quoted: "I praye Master John Skelton, late created *poete laureate* in the unyversite of Oxenforde," &c. I find, from Mr. Baker's MSS., that our laureat was admitted *ad eundem* at Cambridge: "An. D. 1493, et Hen. VII. nono, Conceditur Johi. Skelton, poete in partibus transmarinis atque Oxon. *Laurea ornato*, ut apud nos eadem decoraretur," &c. Dr. Farmer refers also to Knight's *Colet*, p. 122. *Recherches sur les Poetes Couronnez*, by Resnel, Mem. de Lit. vol. x. See also the account of the *laureate*, both in the ancient and modern signification, in Warton's *Hist. of Poetry*, vol. ii. p. 128—130; who was afterwards himself a *laureat*.

LAVE-EAR'D, for lap-eared. Long, or flap-eared.

A *lave-ear'd* ass with gold may trapped be.

Hall's Satires, ii. 2. p. 29.

Thus *laving* is used for lapping or flapping, by the same author:

His ears hang *laving* like a new-lugg'd swine. *lv.* 1. p. 55.

The *laver* lip is, probably, only another form of the same word, metaphorically used; hanging lip, quasi *lap-ear'd* lip:

— Let his *laver* lip

Speak in reproach of nature's workmanship.

Marston, Sat. v. p. 159.

To LAVER. Properly to work a ship against the wind, by tacking, or changing its course. Instanted from Lovelace and Dryden, in *Todd's Johnson*, but very imperfectly defined. It is not now in use, unless, perhaps, in nautical language; but Lord Clarendon has the substantive made from it.

LAVEERER, s. One who thus tacks, or works up against the wind.

They [the schoolmen] are the best *laveerers* in the world, and would have taught a ship to have caught the wind, that it should have gained half in half, though it had been contrary.

Essays, vol. i. p. 253. repr. 1816.

LAVENDER. This plant was considered as an emblem of affection.

Some of such flow'rs as to his hand doth hap,

Others, such as a secret meaning bear:

He from his lass him *lavender* hath sent

Shewing his love, and doth requital crave:

Him rosemary his sweetheart, whose intent

Is that he should her in remembrance have.

Drayton, *Erl.* ix. p. 1450.

To *lay* in *lavender* was also a current phrase for to pawn; because things pawned are carefully laid by, like clothes which, to keep them sweet, have *lavender* scattered among them:

Good faith, rather than thou shouldst pawn a rag more, I'll lay my ladyship in *lavender*, if I knew where.

Eastward Hoe, O. Pl. iv. 279.

In R. Brathwaite's *Strappado for the Devil*, is an epigram "Upon a Poet's Palfrey lying in *Lavender* for the discharge of his Provender;" p. 154. The same allusion is also in the following passage, where a horse is spoken of:

Sander. The ostler will not let me have him, you owa tenpence for his meate, and sixpence for stuffing my mistress saddle. *Fer.* Here, villaine, goe pay him strait. *Sander*. Shall I give them another pecke of *lavender*? *Fer.* Out, slave, and bring them presently to the dore. *Taming Shr.* 6 pl. vol. i. p. 186.

But the poore gentleman paises so deere for the *lavender* it is laid up in, that if it lie long at a broker's house, he seems to buy his apparell twice. *Greene's Quip*, in *Harl. Misc.* v. 405.

These quotations fully illustrate the following passage of Ben Jonson's *Every Man out of his Humour*, which would be otherwise obscure:

And a black satin suit of his own to go before her in; which suit (for the more sweet'ning) now lies in *lavender*. *Act* iii. 3.

In Coles's Dictionary, "to *lay* in *lavender*" is translated "pignori opponere."

Hence a pawnbroker is thus described in some old drama, whose name is not given:

— A broker is a city pestilence,

A moth that eats up gowns, doublets and hose,

One that with hills loads smocks and shirts together,

To Hymen close adultery [qu.], and upon them

Strews *lavender* so strongly that the owners

Dare never smell them after. *Cotgrave*, *Engl. Treas.* p. 54.

It is also a phrase generally, for any thing nicely laid by for use:

He takes on against the pope without mercy, and has a jest still in *lavender* for Bellarmine. *Earle's Misc.* Char. 2d.

Sometimes for laying by, in any way, even in prison.

LAVEROCK. The lark. Saxon. Lark is contracted from it. The use of it is more common in the Scottish dialect, than with English writers. *Iz.* Walton spells it *leverock*:

Here see a black-bird feed her young:

Or the *leverock* build her nest.

Angler's Wish, *Iz. Walton*, p. 200. ed. 1614.

LAVOLTA, or LAVOLT. A kind of dance for two persons, consisting a good deal in high and active bounds. By its name it should be of Italian origin; but Florio, in *Volta*, calls it a French dance, and so Shakespeare seems to make it:

They bid us to the English dancing schools,
And teach *lavoltes* high, and swift corantos. *Hen. V.* iii. 5.

— I cannot sing,
Nor heel the high *lavolt*, nor sweeten talk,
Nor play at subtle games; fair virtues all,
To which the Grecians are most prompt and pregnant.

Tro. & Cress. iv. 4.

It is thus described by Sir John Davies, in his poem on dancing:

Yet there is one the most delightful kind,
A *lofty jumping*, or a leaping round,
Where arm in arm two dancers are entwined,
And whirl themselves, with strict embracements bound:
And still their feet an anapest do sound.
An anapest is all their music's song,
Whose first two feet are short, and third is long. Stanza 70.

The following passage represents it much in the same manner:

So may you see by two *lavolto* danced,
Who face to face about the house do hop;
And when one mounts the other is advanced,
At once they move, at once they both do stop.
Their gestures shew a mutual consent.

An Old Fashioned Love, 1594. cited by Capell; vol. iii. p. 74.

Of its origin, Scot speaks conformably to the etymology:

Item, he saith, that these night-walking or rather night-dancing witches, brought out of *Italie into France* that dance which is called *la volta*. *Discovery of Witchcraft*, E. S. b.

LAVOLTETERE, s. A dancer of *lavoltas*. Apparently a word arbitrarily coined from the other.

The second, a *lavoltetiere*, a saltatory, a dancer with a kit at his bum; one that, by teaching great madonnas to foot it, has miraculously purchased a ribanded waistcoat, and four clean pair of socks.

B. & Fl. Fair Maid of the Inn, iii. 1.

A LAY, s. for a wager. It is now obsolete. Johnson gives only one authority for it, which is from Graunt; it occurs, however, in Shakespeare more than once. Mr. Todd has added others.

Post. I dare you to this match: here's my ring. *Phil.* I will have it no *lay*. *Iach.* By the gods it is one!

Cymb. i. 5.
My fortunes to any *lay* worth naming, this crack of your love shall grow stronger than it was before.

Othello, ii. 3.
Cliff. My soul and body on the action both.

York. A dreadful *lay*! address thee instantly.

2 Hen. VI. v. 4.
Other authors are quoted for it in *Todd's Johnson*.

LAY, adj. for unlearned. A remnant of old times, when all persons not clerical were supposed to be unlearned; and "legit ut clericus" was an exemption from punishment.

For then all mouths will judge, and their own way,
The leam'd have no more privilege than the *lay*.

Ben Jon. Epigr. 139.

To LAY IN ONE'S DISH. To object a thing to a person, to make it an accusation against him. Coles translates it, "aliquid alicui ut crimen objicere."

Last night you *lay* it, madam, in our dish,
How that a maid of ours (whom we must check)
Had broke your bitches leg. *John Harr. Epigr.* i. 27.

Butler has used it:

Think't at thou' twill not be laid i' th' dish
Thou turn'st thy back? quoth Echo, *pish*.

Hudibr. i. iii. ver. 909.

To LAY IN ONE'S LIGHT was occasionally used in a similar sense.

What tho' fierce Pharo wrought myschief in thy syght,
He was a pagan, *lay* not that in our light.

God's Promises, O. Pl. i. 27.

To LAY ON LOAD. To strike violently with repeated blows.

The greater strokes, the fiercer was the monster's awlesse fight:
So that the Greeks and Trojans all misdoubt their dreadful knight.

Still Hercules did *lay on load*. *Warner's Alb. Eng.* i. 4. p. 14.

They fell from words to sharpe, and laid on load unaine,
Untill at length in fight bright Ireglas was slain.

Mirr. for Magistr. C. J. Cesar, p. 134.

His ready souldiers at a beck obay,
And on the foes courageous load they *lay*.

Sylv. Dubart. IV. iii. 2.

LAYES, for Laises, or loose women; from Lais, the Grecian courtesan. At least, I can make nothing else of it.

But how may men the sight of beautie shun
In England, at this present dismall day?
All void of veiles, like *Layes*, where ladies run,
And come about at every feast and play,
They wandring walke in every street and way.

Mirr. Mag. p. 217. by Blennerhasset.

LAY-STALL. A dunghill; according to Skinner, from *lay* and *stall*, because they lay there what they take from the stalls or stables. Coles also renders it by "sterquilinum." Also any heap of dirt, rubbish, &c. Perhaps it is rather a *stall*, or fixed place, on which various things are laid: q. d. a *lay-place*, a *lay-heap*.

Scarce could he footing find in their fowle way,
For many courses like a great *lay-stall*,
Of murder'd men which therein strowed lay.

Spens. F. Q. I. v. 53.

The soil that late the owner did enrich,
Him, his fair herds, and goodly flocks to feed,
Lies now a *laystall*, or a common ditch,
Where in their toddler loathly padlocks breed.

Drayton's Moors, p. 1583.

Insomuch that the very platforme thereof remayned for a great part wast, and as it were, but a *laystall* of filth and rubbish.

Stowe's Survey of Lond. p. 51.

A LEA. A field. Saxon. Not quite obsolete in poetry, having been preserved by Milton, &c. The usage of such a poet embalms a word.

Dry up thy marrows, vines, and plough-torn leas.

Timon of Ath. iv. 3.

Thence, rushing to some country ferme at hand,
Breaks o'er the yeoman's mounds, sweeps from his land
His harvest hope of wheat, of rye, and pease,
And makes that channell which was shepherd's lease.

Browne, Brit. Past. I. ii. p. 52.

The same author, with the carelessness of his time, in page 66 writes it *leyes*.

LEACH, or LEECH. A physician or surgeon; from *laec*, Saxon. This word also has been used occasionally by very late writers; particularly in the burlesque style, where obsolete words are always retained for a time, before they finally perish.

Make war breed peace; make peace saint war; make each
Prescribe to other, as each other's *leach*.

Timon of Ath. v. 6.

And straightway sent, with careful diligence,
To fetch a *leach*, the which had great insight
In that disease of griev'd conscience,
And well could cure the same, his name was Patience.

Spens. F. Q. I. x. 23.

LEACH-CRAFT, s. The art of medicine or surgery.

We study speech, but others we persuade;
We *leach-craft* learn, but others cure with it.

Sir J. Davies, Immort. of Soul, Introd.

LEACH-MAN. The same; compounded of *leach* and *man*.

Off have I scene an easie soone-curve ill,
By times processe, surpass the leechman's skill.

Remedy of Love, a Poem, 1603. B. 2. a. ud Capell.

To LEAD APES, *prov.* The employment jocularly assigned to old maids in the next world. The phrase is still in use, and is inserted here rather to show how old it is, than to explain it as obsolete. As *ape* occasionally meant a fool, it probably meant that those coquettes who made fools of men, and led them about without real intention of marriage, would have them still to lead against their will hereafter. See APE.

Therefore I will even take sixpence in earnest of the beard-herd,
and lead his apes into hell. *Much Ado*, ii. 1.

Hayley gives other fanciful conjectures as to the origin of the proverb; but he says that he had not found it in any author before Shirley, from whose *School of Compliment* he brings an instance. *Essay on Old Maids*, vol. iii. p. 158.

LEAGUER, *s.* The camp of the assailants in a siege; not a camp in general: whence a besieged town was said to be *beleaguered*.

We will bind and hoodwink him, so that he shall suppose no other but that he is carried into the *leaguer* of the adversaries, when we bring him to our own tents. *All's Well*, iii. 6.

The origin of the word is said to be Dutch or Flemish.

To LEAME, *v.* To flash, or shine.

And when she spake her eyes did *leame* as fire.

Mirr. for Mag. p. 34.

LEAMES, *s.* Gleams, flashes, flames; from the Saxon. It is used by Chaucer.

When ferie flakes, and lightnyng *leames*,
Can flash from out the skies

Kendall's Poems, 1577. Capell.

Then looking upward to the heaven's *leames*.

Mirr. for Mag. Suckville's Ind. p. 236.

And fatal day our *leames* of light hath shet, [shut]
And in the tomb our ashes once be set.

Jasp. Hlegs. in *Cens. Lit.* ix. 394.

A LEASH, *s.* A string, or thong, by which a dog is led along. *Lesse*, French. Skinner says that a *leash*, in the sense of three together, is derived from the same, it being unusual to unite more than three dogs to lead together; and, I presume, usual to unite that number. From the dogs, it was easily transferred to the game caught by them, and thence into general use. It was used also for the string by which a hawk was held.

— What I was, I am;

More straining on, for plucking back; not following

My *leash* unwillingly. *Wint. Tale*, iv. 3.

E'en like a fawning greyhound in the *leash*,

To let him slip at will. *Coriol.* i. 6.

— Minks and Lun,

(Gray litches both, the best that ever run)

Held in one *leash*, have leapt, and strain'd, and whin'd

To be restrain'd. *Style. Dukartas*, IV. iii. 2.

This curiously illustrates the passage above given, from the *Winter's Tale*.

Sometimes written *leae*:

Those materials or appendices of his place [a forrester's], home, *leae*, and bill, he resigns. *Chloris's Whimzies*, p. 47.

Lease, or *leash*, is a small long thong of leather by which the falconer holdeth his hawk fast, folding it many times about his finger.

Gentleman's Recreat. 8vo. *Faulc. Terms* taken from Latham, p. 7.

To LEASH, *v.* To unite by a leash.

— And at his heels

Leash'd in like hounds, should famine, sword, and fire,

Crouch for employment. *Hen. V.* Chorus 1st.

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We may observe, that the hounds here *leashed* in are three in number, *famine*, *sword*, and *fire*; which illustrates Skinner's remark above cited. This is the only instance I had met with; but Mr. Todd adds a very remarkable one, in which Cerberus, the three-headed dog, is said to be *leash'd* to himself:

— Cerberus, from below,

Must, *leash'd* to himself, with him a hunting go.

Loveage, Luc. p. 33.

If we may trust the quarto edition of Lyly's *Midas*, *leashed*, or *leash't*, was used, at least among hunters, for beaten with a *leash*. Subsequent editions changed it to *lash'd*; but the explanation afterwards given, by the same speaker, seems to confirm *leash't*:

If I catch thee in the forest, thou shalt be *leash't*. Act iv. Sc. 2.

He afterwards says, that "a boy *leash't* on the single," means "a boy beaten on the tail with a leathern thong." *Ibid*.

This thong could only be the *leash*; and this also affords a convenient etymology for the word *lash*; better, indeed, than most that have been attempted.

LEASING. Lying. This Saxon word has been preserved in memory, though not in use, by its occurring in the church version of the Psalms. *Ps.* iv. 2.

Now Mercury induce thee with *leasing*, for thou speakest well of fools. *Tuel. Night*, i. 5.

For I have ever verily'd my friends

(Of whom he's chief) with all the size that verity

Could, without lapsing, suffer: nay sometimes,

Like to a bowl upon a subtle ground,

I have tumbled past the throw; and in his praise

Have almost stamp'd the *leasing*. *Coriol.* v. 2.

But that false pilgrim which that *leasing* told.

Spens. F. Q. I. vi. 48.

Prior and Gay have used it. See Todd.

It is rather singular that Ascham, a man of learning and a grammarian, commenting upon this word, in one of the places where it occurs in Chaucer, wholly mistakes its meaning, and speaks of it as if it came from to *lese*, which means to lose. Chaucer's lines are these:

Hasard is very moder of *lesinges*,

And of deceite, and cursel forweringes.

Where its sense is sufficiently fixed by its being united with deceit and forswearing; but Ascham says, "True, it may be called so if a man consider how many wayes and how many thinges he *loseth* thereby; for first he *loseth* his goodes, he *loseth* his time," &c. *Trophilus*, p. 49. repr. See to LESE.

LEASOW, *s.* A pasture. Mr. Todd has very properly shown, that this word, which is now only known as the appellative of Shenstone's *Ferne Orne*, was once a general word, derived from the Saxon *leyp*. Shenstone probably found the name established at that place by ancient use.

LEAST AND MOST, or MOST AND LEAST, for they are equivalent. All, the whole of any number; one and all, great and small.

With th' isles thereof, and Geta all the east,

Of Asia all the islands, *most* and *least*.

Mirror for Mag. Caraculus, p. 116.

'Mong't them Alecto strowed wastefull fire,

Invvenoming the hearts of *most* and *least*.

Faarf. Tasso, viii. 72.

In the following passage it seems a little doubtful whether the same sense is intended:

Can'st thou not say any thing to that, Diccon, with *least* or *most*?

Gammer Gurton, O. Pl. ii. 73.

LEDDEN, or LEDEN. Language; from the Saxon *leben, or læben*, which originally meant Latin, being only a corruption of that word. Chaucer has used it, and from him Spenser, and other writers, probably took it. So Dante used *latino* for language in general:

E cantine gli angelli
Ciascuno in suo latino. *Canz.* ii. 1.
Thereto he was expert in prophesies,
And could the *ledden* of the gods unfold.

Spens. F. Q. IV. xi. 19.
A wondrous bird among the rest there flew,
That in plain speech song love-lays loud and shrill;
Her *leden* was like human language true.

Fairf. Tasso, xvi. 13.
The *ledden* of the birds most perfectly she knew.
Drayton, Polyolb. xii. p. 905.

It is observable that all these, except Spenser, apply it to the speech of birds, of which Chaucer set the example:

Through which she understode well every thing
That any foule may in his *leden* fynde
And couthe he answer in his *leden* agin.
Cant. Tales, 10749. Tyrwh.

LEDGER. See **LEIGER**.

LEEFEKIES. Apparently some part of female dress, or of the materials of it.

Besides all this, their shadows, their spots, their lawnes, their *leafekies*, their ruffles, their rings, shew their rather cardinals' curtsians than modest matrons. *Euph. to Philautus*, N. 1. b.

LEER, s. Complexion, colour; conjectured by Mr. Toller to be formed from the Saxon *hleape, facies*. In Coles' Dictionary we have "*leer, complexio*." Skinner says, from *l'air du visage*. *Gl. V.* in *Lere*.

It pleases him to call you so, but he has a Rosalind of a better *leere* than you.
As you like it, iv. 1.

Here's a young lad fram'd of another *leere*, (so as not to blush)
Look how the black slave smiles upon his father.

Titus Andr. iv. 2.
That in some places there is no other thing bred or growing but brown and dusky, inasmuch as not only the cattell is all of that *leere*, but also the corn upon the ground and other fruits of the earth.
Holland's Pliny, xxxi. 2. p. 403.

Once to the teat his lips he would not lay,
As though offended with their sullied *leer*.
Drayt. Moses, vol. iv. p. 1506.

Also for the cheek:

No lachie, quoth the earle, with a loud voyce, and the tenres
tribling down his *leeres*, say not so. *Holinshed*, cited by Todd.

For *leer*, learning, see **LERE**.

LEER, adj. is used in the sense of empty, and particularly applied to a horse without a rider; in which sense Skinner derives it from *geleap*, Saxon, &c. Coles has "a *leer* horse, vacuum."

But at the first encounter downe he lay,
The horse runs *leere* away without the man.

Harringt. Ariosto, xxxv. 65.
Hence a *leer* horse meant a led horse.

In this sense Jonson has twice applied it to a drunkard, as being led in the train of another:

Instead of a little Davy to take toll of the hawds, the author
doth promise a strutting horse-courser, with a *leer* drunkard, two
or three to attend him, in as good equipage as you would wish.

Barth. Fair, Induction, vol. iii. p. 282.
— Laugh on, Sir, I'll to bed and sleep,
And dream away the vapour of love, if the house,
And your *leer* drunkards, let me. *New Inn*, iv. 4.

Mr. Gifford, on this passage, says, "The word is sufficiently common in every part of Devonshire, in the sense of empty, as a '*leer* stomach,' &c. In the *Ermoor Courtship*, the *leer* is properly explained as 'the hollow under the ribs.' What he adds of

another sense of the word, not yet explained, may perhaps be answered by some interpretation here given.

Leers, and *leerings*, in Beaumont and Fletcher's *Mons. Thomas*, does not seem to have any reference to this; it means rather, sly looks, oglings of quiet courtship, as the word is still used:

Foutra for *leers* and *leerings*! Oh the noise,
The noise we made! *Act iv. Sc. 2.*

Leer side seems to be used for left side, in the following passages, that being the side on which such ornaments were worn:

Clay, with his hat turn'd up o' the *leer* side too.
B. Jons. Tale of a Tub, i. 4.

— And his hat turn'd up
With a silver clasp on his *leer* side. *Ibid.* ii. 2.

Mr. Gifford suggests that it is for *leeward*.

A suspicious or jealous man is one that watches himself a mischief, and keeps a *leer* eye still, for fear it should escape him.
Eurle, Microc. § 78.

Leere, in the following passage, seems to mean some coarse ornament that might be substituted for ouches, or necklaces; perhaps some coarse kind of twist or lace:

I mean so to mortifie myselfe, that in steede of silkes I will
weare sackcloth; for ouches and bracelets, *leere*, &c. caddis; for
the lute use the distaffe, &c. *Euphuus*, II. 1. b.

Leer also may be found for *lair*, the haunt of a stag, &c. See **LAIR**.

LEER, 6. To learn. See **LERE**.

Not all the shepherds of his calender,
Yet learmed shepherds all, and seen in song
Their deepest layes and ditties dead among,
More lofty song did ever make us *leer*,
Than this of thine.

Bp. Hall, in Beloe's Anecd. vol. vi. p. 100.
Their sport was such, so well they *leere* their couth.

Harr. Ariost. vii. 27.
"Leere their couth," there means "learn their lesson."

TO LEESE. To lose; from *lesen*, Dutch. *Johnson*.

But flow'r's distill'd, though they with winter meet,
Leese but their show; their substance still lives sweet.

Shakep. Sonnet 5. Suppl. i. 585.
They think not then which side the cause shall *leese*,
Nor how to get the lawyer's fees.

B. Jons. Forest. No. 3. vol. vi. p. 311.
Father, we come not for advice in war,
But to know whether we shall win or *leese*.

George a Greene, O. Pl. iii. 33.
You see the faire Angelica is gone,
So some we *leese* that earnest we sought so sore.

Harringt. Ariost. i. 19.
But seeing that a maister of a slyppe, be he never so cunninge,
by the uncertainty of the wynde *leese*th manye thyngs both lyfe
and goodes. *Acham, Topoph.* p. 218. mod. edit.

The word occurred also in our authorized version of the Bible, 1 Kings, xviii. 5, "that we *leese* not all the beasts;" but is one of those readings which have been recently changed in the modern editions.

LEET, s. A minor court, or private jurisdiction for petty offences; also a day on which such court is held. From the Saxon *lede*, which was a court of jurisdiction above the wapentake or hundred. *Coles' Law Dict.* The French "*Lit de justice*," though so similar, has no connexion with this; it means the tribunal of justice, in which the king presides in person. Why called *lit*, the French etymologists do not explain; probably because the royal seat, or throne, was covered with a large cushion, like a mattress.

And rail upon the hostess of the house,
And say you would present her at the *leet*,
Because she bought stone jugs, and no seal'd quarts.

Taming of Shrew, Indoct.

— Who has a breast so pure,
But some uncleanly apprehensions
Keep *leets*, and law-days, and in session sit
With meditations lawful? *Othello*, iii. 3.

LEFUL, *adj.* Permitted or allowed; for leaveful, which was used by Wickliffe: "Therefore it is *leaveful* to each man or person of this singular religion," &c. See *Todd*.

No servant to his lord, nor child to the father or mother, nor wife to her husband, nor monk to his abbot, ought to obey, except in *leaveful* things, and lawful. *Wardm. Eccl. Biogr.* l. 143.

Rich men sayen that it is both *leaveful* and needfull to them to gather riches together. *For*, p. 372, &c.

LEG, *s.* A bow; commonly an awkward clownish bow, made by throwing out the leg, or at least used as an expression of ridicule.

He that cannot make a *leg*, put off's cap, kiss his hand, and say nothing, has neither leg, hands, lip, nor cap. *All's Well*, ii. 2.

I doubt whether their *legs* be worth the sums
That are given for them. *Timon of Ath.* i. 2.

— Keeps us from fights,
Makes us not laugh when we make *legs* to knights.

Beaumont's Letter to Jonson, B. & F. x. p. 365.
Or making low *legs* to a nobleman,
Or looking downward with your eye-lids close.

Edward III. O. Pl. ii. 342.
Their humanity [that of singing-men] is a *leg* to the residence, their learning a chapter, for they learn it commonly before they read it. *Earle, Microc.* Char. 47.

See *Bliss's* edit. p. 317. Also *Todd* on this word.

LEGEM PONE. A proverbial term, and a very odd one, for ready money, illustrated by Mr. Hawkins, in his notes on *Ignoramus*. That personage enters, bringing 600 crowns, which he was to pay for *Rosabella*, and says,

Hic est legem pone: hic sunt sexcentæ coronæ.

Act ii. Sc. 7.
In bestowing of their degrees here they are very liberal, and deny no man that is able to pay his fees. *Legem ponere* is with them more powerful than *legem dicere*. *Heylin's Voy.* p. 292.

They were all at our service for the *legem pone*.
Ozell's Rabelais, iv. 19.

The original is, "en payant."

Use *legem pone* to pay at thy day,
But use not *Oremus* for often delay.

Tusser, Husb. Lessons, 29.
But in this, here is nothing to be shamed, all their speech is *legem pone*, or else with their ill custom they will detain thee.
G. Minshul, Essays in Prison, p. 26.

Most of these illustrations are in Mr. Hawkins's note. The origin of the phrase is doubtless this: The first psalm for the twenty-fifth day of the month has the title *Legem pone*, being the first words of the Latin version. This psalm is the fifth portion of the 119th psalm, and, being constantly used on the first great pay day of the year, March 25, was easily connected with the idea of payment, while the laudable practice of daily attendance on the public service was continued.

LEIGER, LEIDGER, or LEDGER, *s.* A resident or ambassador at a foreign court, or a person stationed to wait on the service of another. It has been variously derived; from *leigan*, Saxon, to lie; from *leger*, Dutch; and from *legatus*, Latin. *Judicant eruditi*.

Lord Argel, having affairs to heaven,
Intends you for his swift ambassador,
Where you shall be an everlasting *leisure*.

Measure for Measure, iii. 1.

— I have given him that,
Which if he take, shall quite unpeople her
Of *leiders* for her sweet. *Cymbel.* i. 6.

In the above quotations I have followed the spelling of the second folio.

Now, gentlemen, imagine that young Cromwell's
In Antwerp, *leiger* for the English merchants.

Lord Cromwell, Suppl. to Sh. ii. 383.

Coryat writes it *lidger*, vol. i. p. 70.

Return not thou, but *legier* stay behind,
And more the Greekish prince to send us aid.

Fairf. Tasso, l. 70.

— A name which I'd tear out
From the high German's throat, if it lay *leiger* there
To dispatch privy slanderers against me.

Roaring Girl, O. Pl. vi. 52.

You have dealt discreetly, to obtain the presence
Of all the grave *leiger* ambassadors,
To hear *Vittoria's* trial. *White Devil*, O. Pl. vi. 279.

Hence a *ledger-bait* in fishing:
That I call a *ledger-bait*, which is fixed or made to rest in one certain place when you shall be absent from it.

Isaac Walton, Compl. Angler, i. 8. p. 163.

LEISURE. Vacant time, space allowed for any purpose. But Johnson considers it, in the following passage, as signifying "want of leisure;" and adds, "not used." It stands, however, simply for time or space allowed; and the context shows that it means there short space, or short leisure. The usage is, indeed, very peculiar.

More than I have said, loving countrymen,
The *leisure*, and enforcement of the time,
Forbids to dwell upon. *Rich. III.* v. 3.

There is a similar passage earlier in the same play:
Farewell: the *leisure* and the fearful time
Cuts off the ceremonious vows of love. *v. 3.*

The following expressions are similar, and seem to lead to it:

If your *leisure* served, I would speak with you.
Much Ado, iii. 2.

I'm sorry that your *leisure* serves you not.
Merch. of Venice, iv. 1.

Here to make good the boisterous late appeal
Which then our *leisure* would not let us here. *Rich. II.* i. 1.

In all these passages, the shortness of the *leisure* renders it unfit for the purpose required.

LEMAN, or LEMMAN. A lover or mistress; by Skinner derived from *laimant*, more properly *l'amant*, French. Junius supposed it to be quasi *lece-man*, from *leor*, dear, Saxon, and *man*; which latter derivation Dr. Johnson, perhaps rightly, preferred. It is, however, used either for male or female, and more commonly the latter; but it seems that *man* itself was sometimes used with the same latitude.

Let them say of me, as jealous as Ford, that search'd a hollow wall-out for his wife's *leman*. *Merry Wives W.* iv. 2.

I sent thee sixpence for thy *leman*; had'st it?
Twelfth N. ii. 3.

Why is not lovely Marian blithe of cheer?
What ails my *leman* that he 'gins to low'r?
George a Greene, O. Pl. iii. 41.

And angry Jove an hideous storme of mine
Did pour into his *leman's* lap so fast. *Spens. F. Q.* i. l. 6.

Duessa says also,
And me, thy worthy meed, unto thy *leman* take. *Id.* i. vii. 14.

LEME. See **LEANE**.

LENGER, for longer.

That wofull lover loathing *lenger* light.

The *lenger* life, I wote, the greater sin. *Spens. F. Q. I. ix. 30.*
Ibid. St. 43.

To LENGTH, for to lengthen.

And in your life their lives disposed so,
 Shall *length* your noble life in joyfulness.

Ferrex & Porrex, O. Pl. i. 116.

LENTEN, *adj.* Sparing, niggardly, insufficient; like the
 fare of old times in Lent.

To think, my lord, if you delight not in man, what *lenten*
 entertainment the players shall receive. *Hamlet, ii. 2.*

— To maintain you with basket,
 Poor John, and half a livery, to read moral virtue,
 And *lenten* lectures. *Duke's Mistress, by Shirley.*

Metaphorically, short and laconic:

A good *lenten* answer. *Twelfth N. i. 5.*

It was applied even to apparel, which was probably
 more homely and mortified in Lent:

— Who can read,
 In thy pale face, dead eye, and *lenten* suit,
 The liberty thy ever-giving hand
 Hath bought for others? *B. & Fl. Hon. M. Fort. iv. 1.*

By a scrap of a proverbial rhyme, quoted in *Romeo*
and Juliet, and the speech introducing it, we seem
 to learn that a stale hare might be used to make a
 pye in Lent, called there "a *lenten* pye." *Rom. &*
Jul. ii. 4. See HOAR.

Dryden has used *lenten*. See JOHNSON.

L'ENVOY, *s.* An address; a term borrowed from the
 old French poetry, and adopted by our writers in the
 same sense. It was the technical name for addi-
 tional lines subjoined to a poem, or part of a poem,
 as from the author; conveying the moral, or address-
 ing the piece to some patron. From *envoyer*, French.
 It is thus defined in the Dictionary of the French
 Academy, under *envoi*: "Couplet qui termine un
 chant royal, une ballade, et qui sert à adresser
 l'ouvrage à celui pour qui il a été fait." It is now,
 I believe, disused in French, as well as in English.
 Though it has the French article with it, our poets
 have generally prefixed the English also; for which
 reason I have placed it here, instead of under ENVOY.
 See Todd's *Johnson*, 4. *Envoy*.

Moth. Is not *l'envoy* a salve? *Arm.* No, page, it is an epi-
 logue, or discourse, to make plain some obscure precedence, that
 hath tofore been vain. *Love's L. L. iii. 1.*

It loathed me a *l'envoy* here to write,
 Of such a cruel, proud ambitious beast.
Mirr. for Mag. Porrex, 2d ed.

In that edition a *l'envoy* is subjoined to every
 history, which in the first were superscribed, *The*
Author. They were merely the transitions from
 one tale to another; and in the edition of 1610, were
 entirely omitted.

Used also for a conclusion, generally:

Dost thou know the prisoner? — Do I know myself?
 I kept that for the *l'envoy*. *Mass. Bashf. Lov. iv. 1.*
 Whirlwinds shall take off th' top o' Grantham steeple,
 And clap it on St. Paul's; and after these
 A *l'envoy* to the city for their sins.
B. & Fl. Wit without M. ii. 1.

For the ceremonial conclusion of a letter:

M. Well said. Now to the *l'envoy*. *R.* "Thine if I were
 worth ought: and yet such as it skills not whose I am, if I be not
 thine, Jeronime. *Chapman's Mons. D'Olive, iv. Anc. Dr. iii. 414.*

LEPROSY. Occasionally used as an expression for the
lues venerea.

— Yon ribald nag of Egypt,
 Whom *leprosy* o'erthake, — *Anth. & Cleop. iii. 8.*
 Hoists sail, and flies.

Into what jeopardy a man will thrust himself for her he loves,
 altho' for his sweet villanie he be brought to loathsome *leprosy*.
Green's Disputation, &c. cited by Mr. Steevens.

LERE, or LEAR, *s.* for lore. Learning, knowledge, or
 lesson learnt.

He was invulnerable made by magic *lere*.
Spens. F. Q. VI. iv. 4.

Tho he that had well ycon'd his *lere*.

Spens. Shep. Kol. May, 962.

This *lere* I learned of a bel-dame troit,

When I was young and wylde as now thou art.

But her good counsell I regarded not,

I markt it with my eares, not with my hart.

Barnfield's Affectionate Shepheard, 1594.

In many secret skills she had been coun'd her *lere*.

Drayt. Polyol. xii. p. 905.

With Ire, a godly priest, suppos'd to have his *lere*

Of Cuthbert. *Ibid. xiv. p. 1139.*

Full well she was ycon'd the *leir*

Of mickle courtesy. *Id. Ecl. 4. p. 1401.*

But hee learn'd his *lere* of my sonne, his young master, whom

I have brought up at Oxford. *Mother Bomby, D. 4.*

LESINGE, *s.* Losing, or loss. This must be distin-

guished from leasing, lying. Ascham comments on

this verse of Chaucer,

Hasardry is verye mother of *lesinges*,

by showing how many things are lost thereby.

Toroph. p. 49. He is mistaken as to the passage,

but right as to the word *lesinge*, that it sometimes

meant loss. See LEASING.

To LESSOW, *v.* To feed or pasture; from *leasowe*, a

pasture. See LEASOW.

Gently his fair flocks *lessow'd* he along,

Through the firm pastures, freely at his leisure.

Drayton's Moses, p. 1576.

To LET. To hinder. Letzan, Saxon.

What *lets*, but one may enter at her window.

Two Gent. of V. iii. 1.

— Unhand me, gentlemen —

By heaven, I'll make a ghost of him that *lets* me.

Hamlet. i. 4.

What *lets* us then the great Jerusalem

With valiant squadrons round about to hem.

Fairfax, Tasso, i. 27.

Why la you, who *lets* you now?

You may write quietly. *A Mad World, O. Pl. v. 394.*

LET, *s.* A hindrance or impediment; from the verb.

— And my speech intrains

That I may know the *let*, why gentle peace

Should not expel these inconveniences.

Henry V. v. 2.

Scorning the *let* of so unequal foe. *Spens. F. Q. I. viii. 13.*

He was detain'd with an unlookt for *let*.

Herrington's Ariosto, l. 14.

All *lets* are now remov'd; hell's malice falls

Beneath our conquests. *Microcosmus, O. Pl. ix. 164.*

Dr. Johnson has very fully exemplified these two

words.

LETHAL. Deadly; from *lethalis*, Latin.

Armed with no *lethal* sword or deadly lance.

Palace of Pleasure, vol. ii. A. 7.

For vengeance' wings bring on thy *lethal* day.

Cupid's Whirligigs, cited by Mr. Steevens.

LETHE is once used by Shakespeare for death, though

he generally takes it in the proper signification of

oblivion. In this false usage, however, he is countenanced by contemporary writers. It seems to have been spoken as one syllable, whereas in the other sense it is of two.

Here did'st thou fall; and here thy hunters stand,
Sign'd in thy spoil, and crimson'd in thy lethe.

Julius Cæs. iii. 1.

The proudest nation that great Asia nurs'd,
Is now extinct in lethe. *Heywood's Iron Age*, Part 2.

In this sense it must be formed from *lethum*, death; not *lethé*.

LETHE'D. Shakespeare has coined a kind of participle from *lethe*, by which he would convey the sense of absorbed in oblivion.

Sharpen with cloysless sauce his appetite,
That sleep and feeding may provoke his honour
Ev'n till a lethe'd dulness. *Ant. & Cleop.* ii. 1.

LETTERS OF MART. A mistaken form, instead of letters of marque and reprisals, which are still granted to privateers in time of war. The phrase originated from the word *march*, *marcha*, or *marca*, signifying a border, (in which sense the lords *marshers* were lords of the borders, see *MARCHES*) privilege being granted by one sovereign to his subjects, to make reprisals upon those of a neighbouring prince, by whom they had been injured. "Because," says Minshew, the griefs whereupon these letters are sought and granted, are commonly given about the bounds and limits of every country." Du Cange says, "Facultas à principe subdito data, qui injuriâ affectum se vel spoliatum ab alterius principis subdito queritur, de quâ jus vel rectum ei denegatur, in ejusdem principis *marshus* seu limites transeundi, sibi que jus faciendi: vulgo *droit de marque et de represailles*, *Jus marchium*." Again: "*Marcha vel represalia* in charta Jacobi Regis Aragon. An. 1326." In *Voce Marcha*, No. 4. See also Blount's *Glossographia* in *Marque*, and *Law of Marque*. The erroneous form was very common.

I read his letters o' mart, from this state granted
For the recovery of such losses as
He had received in Spain. *B. & Fl. Beggar's Bush*, i. 2.
A monstrous fish, with a sword by's side, a long sword,
A pike in's neck, and a gun in his nose, a huge gun,
And letters of mart in's mouth, from the Duke of Florence.

B. & Fl. Wife for a Month, ii. 1.
With letters then of credence for himself, and mart for them,
He puts to sea for England. *Albion's Eng.* ii. 64. p. 277.

Harrington has *writ of mart* in the same sense:

You'll spoil the Spaniards, by your writ of mart,
And I the Romans rob, by wit and art. *Epigrams*, ii. 30.

LETTICE-CAPS. These are somehow connected with old medical practice, for they are twice mentioned in connection with physicians.

1st *Phys.* Bring in the lettice-cap. You must be shaved, Sir,
And then how suddenly we'll make you sleep.

B. & Fl. Monks, Thom. iii. 1.

Armies of those we call physicians, some with glasters,
Some with lettice-caps, some posset-drinks, some pills.

B. & Fl. Thierry & Theod. Act v. p. 197.

A lettice cap it wears and beards not short.

Shippe of Safegarde, 1569.

We find, from Minshew's Spanish Dictionary, that a lettice-cap was originally a *lettice-cap*, that is, a net cap, which resembles *lattice* work; often spelt lettice. See him in "*Lettice* bonnet, or cap for gentlewomen," and the Spanish *Albanega*, there

referred to. In the ancient account of the coronation of Anne Boleyn, it is said,

After her followed ladies, being lordes wives, which had circotes of scarlet, with narrow sleeves, the breast all *lettice*, with barres of pouders, according to their degrees. *Nichol's Progr.* vol. i. p. 12.

"All of *lettice*," I interpret "all of net-work."

LEVEL-COIL. A game, of which we seem to know no more than that the loser in it was to give up his place, to be occupied by another. Minshew gives it thus: "To play at *level* coil, G. jouer à cul levé; i. e. to play and lift up your tale when you have lost the game, and let another sit down in your place." Coles, in his English Dictionary, seems to derive it from the Italian, *leva il culo*, and calls it also *hitch-buttock*. In his Latin Dictionary he has, "*Level-coil*, alternatim, cessim;" and, "to play at *level-coil*, vices ludendi præbere." Skinner is a little more particular, and says, "*Vox tessera globulosis ludentium propria*," an expression belonging to a game played with little round tesserae. He also derives it from French and Italian. It is mentioned by Jonson:

Young Justice Bramble has kept *level* coil!
Here in our quarters, stole away our daughter.

Tale of a Tub, iii. 2.

Mr. Gifford says that, in our old dramatists, it implies riot and disturbance; but I have seen it in no other passage. *Coil*, indeed, alone signifies riot or disturbance; but *level-coil* is not referred by any to the English words, but to French or Italian.

The same sport is mentioned by Sylvester under the name of *level-sic*:

— By tragic death's device

Ambitious hearts do play at *level-sic*. *Dubartus*, IV. iv. 2.

In the margin we have this explanation:

A kind of Christmas play: wherein each hunteth the other from his seat. The name seems derived from the French *leves* *sus*, in English, arise up. *Ibid.*

LEVER, for liefer. Rather; from *LIEF*, q. v.

For *lever* had I die then see his deadly face.

Spens. F. Q. I. ix. 32.

Me *leer* were with point of fore-man's speare be dead.

Id. III. ii. 6.

For I had *leer* be without ye,
Than have such besynesse about ye. *Four Ps.* O. Pl. i. 94.

LEVEST, for liefest. Dearest.

For ye have left me the youngest, and the fairest, and she is
most *levest* to me. *Hist. of K. Arthur*, 3d Part, O. b.

LEVET. "A blast on the trumpet; probably that by which soldiers are called in the morning." *Johnson*. Also used for any strong sound of the same instrument; from *lever*, French.

— Come, Sir, a quaint *levet*,

To waken our brave general! then to our labour.

B. & Fl. Double Marriage, ii. 1.

The stage direction adds, "Trumpets sound a *levet*."

First that led the cavalcade
Wore a sow-gelder's flagellate
On which he blew as strong a *levet*,
As well-fed lawyer on his breviate. *Hudibr.* II. ii. v. 609.

LEVIN. Lightning; from *hlipjan*, to shine, Saxon.

As when the flashing *levin* haps to light
Upon two stubborn calks. *Spens.* F. Q. V. vi. 40.

Levin-brond means thunderbolt:

And eft his burning *levin-brond* in hand he took.

Id. VII. vi. 30.

Though these words are used by Spenser, they do not belong to his time, but to that of Chaucer.

LEWDSTER. A lewd person; a word perhaps peculiar to Shakespeare.

Against such *lewdsters* and their lechery,
Those that betray them do no treachery.

Merry W. W. v. 3.

To LIB, v. The same in the old northern dialect, as to gib in some others; namely, to castrate. See *Ray's North Country Words*. In Massinger's *Renegado*, the eunuch Carazie says,

— Say but you doubt me,
And, to secure you, I'll cut out my tongue;
I'm *libbe* in the breech already.

Act ii. Sc. 1.

I would turn cinders, or the next sow-gelder,
O' my life, should *lib* me, rather than embrace thee.

Massing. City Madam, ii. 2. p. 306.

That now, who pares his nails, or *libs* his swine,
But he must first take counsel of the signe.

Hall's Satires, ii. 7. p. 34.

He can sing a charm, he says, shall make you feel no pain in
your *libbing*, nor after it. *Brome's Court Beggar*, Act iv.

Shakespeare has used to **GLIB**, q. v.

LIBBARD. A leopard. *Liebard*, German.

— And make the *libbard* sterne
Leave roaring, when in rage he for revenge did earne.

Spens. F. Q. I. vi. 25.

— She can bring only
Some *libbards'* heads, or strange beasts.

City Match, O. Pl. ix. 355.

Milton has used the word.

LIBBARD'S-BANE, or LEOPARD'S BANE. A general name for all the aconites, which were also called wolfs-bane.

All these *leopardes* or wolfs-bane are hot and dry in the fourth degree, and of a venomous quality. *Lyte's Dodocus*, p. 496.

I ha' been plucking, plants among,
Hemlock, henbane, adler's-tongue,
Nightshade, moonwort, *libbards'-bane*.

B. Jons. Masque of Queens.

LIBERAL, adj. sometimes had the meaning which we express by libertine, or licentious, as being too free or liberal; frank beyond honesty or decency, as Johnson explains it.

Who hath indeed, most like a *liberal* villain,
Confess'd the vile encounters they have had
A thousand times in secret.

Much Ado, iv. 1.

How say you, Cassio, is he not a most profane and *liberal* counsellor?

Othello, ii. 1.

My lord, it lies not in *Lorenzuo's* power
To stop the vulgar, *liberal* of their tongues.

Spanish Tr. O. Pl. iii. 909.

But Vallinger, most like a *liberal* villain,
Did give her scandalous ignoble terms.

Fair Maid of Bristow, 1605. cit. St.

And give allowance to your *liberal* jests
Upon his person.

B. & Fl. Captain.

LIBERALLY, adv. Licentiously; in a similar mode of usage.

Had mine own brother spoke thus *liberally*,
My fury should have taught him better manners.

Green's Tu Qu. O. Pl. vii. 21.

I have spoke too *liberally*.

B. & Fl. Little Fr. Lawyer, ii. 2. p. 211.

LIBERTIES. The liberties allowed to lovers, and even to intimate acquaintances, in the times of Elizabeth and James, were very extraordinary and indecorous. In Jonson's play of the *Devil is an Ass*, a great part of Scene 6. Act ii. consists of Wittipol courting Mrs. Fitz-dotterel at a window contiguous to her own house; and the stage direction orders him expressly

to take the liberties allowed only to familiar acquaintances, in the following rule of politeness!

It is not becoming a person of quality, when in company with ladies, to handle them roughly, to put his hand into their necks or their bosoms, to kiss them by surprise, &c.; you must be very familiar to use them at that rate, and, *unless* you be so, nothing can be more indecent, or render you more odious.

Rules of Civility, 1678. p. 44.

It must be allowed, however, that the exposure of the female person was at that time such as almost to invite these attempts. See *Cynthia's Revels*, iii. 4. and O. Pl. ix. 237. Also Beaumont and Fletcher's *Love's Pilgr.* v. 2.

LICH, adj. Like. An obsolete Chaucerian word.

But rather joy'd to be than seemen sich,
For both to be and seeme to him was labor *lich*.

Spens. F. Q. III. vii. 29.

LICH-OWL. A death-owl, i. e. the screech-owl; so called from the supposed ominousness of its cry and appearance. From the Saxon *lic*, or *lice*, a carcass. From the same origin comes *liche-wake*, used by Chaucer (*Cant. Tales*, 2960) for the vigils or watches held over deceased persons; corrupted in England into *lake-wake*, or *late-wake*, and in Scotland into *like-wake*. See Brand's *Pop. Antiq.* p. 21. Hence also *Lich-field*, and other compounds. See Johnson in *Lich*.

The shrieking *lich-owl*, that doth never cry
But boding death, and quick herself inters
In darksome graves, and hollow sepulchres.

Drayton's Owl, p. 1297.

This etymology of *Lichfield* is thus alluded to by the same poet:

A thousand other saints, whom Amphibal had taught,
Flying the pagan *fæe*, their lives that strictly sought,
Were slain where *Lichfield* is, whose name doth rightly sound,
There of those Christians slain, *dead field*, or burying ground.

Polyoth. xxiv. p. 1118.

LICKET. Something of a London fashion, attached to a cap; but what, has not been ascertained.

I tell you I cannot endure it; I must be a lady. Do you wear your quiff, with a London *licket*; your stannel petticoat, with two guards; the buffin gown, with the tuffinity cap, and the velvet lace! I must be a lady, and I will be a lady.

Entward Ho! O. Pl. ix. 202.

It is plain that the speaker despises all the things first mentioned, as vulgar; and is determined to rise above them, and be a lady. I have a notion of having seen a *London ticket* somewhere else, but cannot recall the place.

A LIE WITH A LATCHET. Proverbial phrase, meaning a great lie. It occurs in the translation of *Rabelais*:

If you hearken to those who will tell you the contrary, you'll find yourselves daubingly mistaken, for that's a *lie with a latchet*; though 'twas *Eliot* that long-bow man that told you so, never believe him, for he lies as fast as a dog can trot.

B. v. ch. 30.

There is nothing like it in the French. Ray gives the proverb thus:

That's a *lie with a latchet*,
All the dogs in the town cannot match it.

Proverbial Phrases, p. 200.

LIEF, or LIEVE. Dear; from *leof*, Saxon.

And with your best endeavours have stirr'd up
My *lieft* liege to be mine enemy. *2 Hen. VI.* iii. 1.

Till her that squire bespake; Madam, my *liefe*,
For God's deare love be not so willfull bent.

Spens. F. Q. II. i. 16.

Also as a substantive, for love, or lover:

For only worthy you, thro' poves priefe,
(If living man mote worthy be) to be her *liefe*.

Id. i. ix. 17.

With looks of life, as if the worst were past,
When strait comes dissolution, and his last.
So fares it with this late revived queen;
Whose victories, those fortunate wonne,
Have but as onely lightning motions been
Before the ruine that ensued thereon.

Civil Wars, vii. 93.

To LIKE. To please.

If I were a woman, I would kiss as many as had beards that
pleas'd me, complexions that lik'd me, and breaths that I defy'd
not.

As you like it, Epilogue.—250. b.

—And with her to dowry

Some petty and unprofitable dukedoms;

The other likes not.

Henry V. Chorus 3.

Or that our hands the earth can comprehend,

Or that we proudly do what like us best.

Cornelia, O. Pl. ii. 249.

I know men must, according to their sphere,

According to their proper motions, move:

And that course likes them best which they are on.

Daniel's Musophilus, p. 98.

The old court phrase of "and like your majesty,"
is well enough known to have meant, "an it like
your majesty;" i. e. if it please your majesty. It
occurs in the following passage:

I am content, and like your majesty,

And will leave good castles in security.

George a Greene, O. Pl. iii. 57.

LIKE LETTUCE LIKE LIPS. An obsolete proverb,
translated from the Latin, *similes habent labra
lactucas*, which is noticed and explained by Erasmus,
Adag. p. 644. It means that bad things suit each
other; coarse meat suits coarse mouths, as an ass
eats the thistles for his salad. It is inserted by Ray,
and explained, p. 130.

—Even so I thought,

I wist that it was some such thing of nought.

Like lettuce like lippes; a scab'd horse for a scald squire.

New Customs, O. Pl. i. 267.

To LILL, v. To loll out, as a dog does his tongue.

Curled with thousand adders venomous,

And lilled forth his bloody flaxing tongue.

Spens. F. Q. I. v. 34.

Skinner says, "A Belg. *lellen* sugere, *hoo a lelle
papilla*;" but these are doubtful etymologies.

LIMB-MEAL. From limb, and the Saxon *mæl*, a por-
tion; i. e. is limb by limb; as *piece-meal*, which is
still in use. See DROP-MEAL.

O that I had her here to tear her limb-meal. *Cymb.* ii. 4.

LIMBECK. An alembic; a corrupt form of the word.
It means a still, and is hardly disused in poetry. It
is abundantly exemplified by Johnson. Mr. Todd
has found it used as a verb by Sir E. Sandys. It is
found also in Milton and Dryden.

—The warder of the brain

Shall be a fume, and the receipt of reason

A limbeck only.

Mach. i. 7.

His head is a receptacle of catarrhs, his eyes limbecks of fluxes
and inflammations.

Clitus's Whimsies, p. 60.

LIMBO. The borders of hell, sometimes used for hell
itself; corruptly formed from *limbus*, the hem or
border of a garment. The old schoolmen supposed
there to be, besides hell (*infernus damnatorum*), 1. A
limbus puerorum, where the souls of infants unbap-
tized remained; 2. A *limbus patrum*, where the
fathers of the church, saints, and martyrs, awaited
the general resurrection; and, 3. Purgatory. To
which, in popular opinion, was added, 4. A *limbus
fatuorum*, or fool's paradise, the receptacle of all
vanity and nonsense.

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Shakespeare uses it generally for hell:

As far from help as *limbo* is from bliss. *Tit. Andr.* iii. 1.
For indeed he was mad for her, and talk'd of Satan, and of
limbo, and of furies, and I know not what. *All's Well*, v. 3.

Limbus patrum is jocularly put in the following
passage for a prison:

I have some of them in *limbo patrum*, and there they are like
to dance these three days; besides the running banquet of two
bendles, that is to come. *Hen. V.* iii. v. 3.

It is here used for hell by Spenser:

What voice of damned ghost from *limbo* lake?
F. Q. i. ii. 32.

And elsewhere in his works.

Here it has its proper sense:

Legions of sprites from *limbo's* prison got,
The empty air, the hills and valleys fill'd.

Fairfax, Tasso, ix. 53.

Milton has indulged himself in rather a jocular
description of what he calls

—A *limbo* large and broad, since call'd

The Paradise of Fools.

Par. Lost, iii. 493.

Which he stores with

Both all things vain, and all who in vain things
Built their fond hopes of glory or lasting fame,
Or happiness, in this or th' other life:
All who have their reward on earth, the fruits
Of painful superstition, and blind zeal,—
All th' unaccomplish'd works of nature's hand,
Abortive, monstrous, and unkindly mix'd,
Dissolv'd on earth.

Ver. 448, &c.

The idea is undoubtedly borrowed, in part, from
Aristotle's repository of lost things in the moon; to
which, indeed, he directly refers:

Not in the neighb'ring moon, as some have dream'd.

Ver. 459.

We find, in the following passage, a kind of origin
for Milton's bridge from hell to the earth:

And up from darkness *lymbo's* dismal stage,
One Stygian bridge, from Pluto's emperie
Came Night's black brood, Disorder, Ruine, Rage,
Rape, Discord, Dread, Despaire, Impetie,
Horror, swift Vengeance, Murder, Crueltie.
England's Eliza, An. 1588. *Mirr. Mag.* 814.

The company that passes over is exactly of the
same kind.

Limbo is also used for a prison, or any place of
restraint.

LIME, as put into liquor, for adulteration, complained
of by Falstaff and others.

You rogue, here's *lime* in this sack too: there's nothing but
reguery to be found in villainous man: yet a coward is more
than a cup of sack with *lime* in it. *1 Hen. IV.* ii. 4.

Sir Richard Hawkins is quoted as saying that lime
was mixed with the wine in making "for conserva-
tion." *Voy.* p. 379. But that cannot be what the
tavern keeper is accused of doing. It was probably
used for fining. It is said, however, in a pamphlet
by R. Greene, to be mixed with ale, "to make it
mightie." How it could have that effect, it is not
easy to say. See notes on the passage above cited.

LIME, s. for bird-lime. This was often separately used,
which now it is not. It frequently thus occurs in
Shakespeare.

You must lay *lime* to tangle her desires.

Two Gent. Ver. iii. 2.

See Todd.

LIME, v. To besmear with bird-lime, or to catch with it.

York and impious Beaufort, that false priest,
Have all *lim'd* bushes to betray thy wings,
And fly thou how thou can'st they'll tangle thee.

2 *Hen. VI.* ii. 4.

LIME-HOUND. A sporting dog, led by a kind of thong called a *lyam*, or *lyme*. *Limier*, French.

We let slip a grey-hound, and cast off a hound. The string where with we lead a greyhound is called a *leaze*; and for a hound a *lyome*. *Gentl. Recreat.* 8vo. ed. p. 15.

No, an I had, all the *lime-hounds* o' the city should have drawn after you by the scent rather. *H. Jons. Barth. Fair.* i. 3.

But Talus, that could like a *lime-hound* winde her,
And all things secrete wisely could bewray.

Spens. F. Q. V. ii. 25.

— I have seen him smell out
Her footing like a *lime-hound*, and know it
From all the rest of her train.

Mummings, Bashf. Lover. i. 1.

Shakespeare seems to use *lym* for *lime-hound*:

Mastiff, greyhound, mungrel grin,
Hound, or spaniel, brach, or *lym*. *Lear.* iii. 6.

Harrington, in his *Ariosto*, mentions the *lyme* from which the hound was so denominated:

His cousin had a *lyme-hound* argent bright,
His *lyme* laid on his back, he couching down.

Book xli. St. 30.

In one author I find *lime-hound*, probably from an idea that such was the proper form:

He can do miracles with his *lime-hound*, who by his good education has more sophistry than his master.

Clitius's Whimzies. p. 43.

Limmer, and *limer*, mean the same as *lime-hound*.

LIME-TWIGS. Twigs covered with bird-lime to catch the birds. Mr. Joddrell has erroneously explained it, "a branch of the lime;" that is, of the lime-tree; and quotes this passage:

— To birds the *lime-twigs*, so

Is love to man an everlasting foe.

Fanshaws's Past. Fido. i. 4.

Donne has thus used it:

— He throws,

Like nets, or *lime-twigs*, wheresoe'er he goes,
His title of barrister.

See *Todd's Johnson*, for many more examples.

LIMIT. Sometimes used for limb, the limbs being the extremities or limits of the body.

— Lastly hurried

Here to this place, i' the open air, before
I have got strength of *limd*.

Winter's T. iii. 2.

Thought it very strange that nature should endow so fair a face with so hard a heart, such comely *limits* with such perverse conditions.

Titans & Thecues. bl. lett. cited by Mr. Stevens.

LIMITER, or LIMITOUR, s. A friar licensed to beg within a certain district. A word more common in the time of Chaucer.

In some strange habit, after uncouth wize,
Or like a pilgrim or a *lymter*, &c.

Spens. Muth. Hubbard's Tale 84.

What I am young, a goodly batcheler,
And must live like the lustie *limiter*.

Drayton's Eclogues. edit. 1563. G 4. b.

This author afterwards considerably modernized his poems, by removing many of the obsolete words. In the latest edition, instead of the above lines, we read:

Tush, I am young, nor sadly can I sit,

But must do all that youth and love befit.

P. 1420.

For surely such fables are not only doomed to pass the time withal, but gainfull also to their practisers, such as pardoners and *limitours* be.

Chaloner's Morie Encom. II 3.

To LIN. To stop, cease, or intermit. Saxon. *Blin* is the same in Scotch. Both from one common origin.

I, but set a beggar on horseback, he'll never *lin* 'till he be a-gallop. *B. Jons. Staple of News.* 4th Intermeum.

And Siaphus an huge round stone did reele
Against an hill, ne might from labour *lin*.

Spens. F. Q. I. v. 35.

What, miller, are you up agin?

Nay then my flail shall never *lin*,

Untill, &c.

Grim. O. Pl. xi. 241.

Before which time the wars could never *lin*.

Mirror for Magistr. p. 77.

— So they shall never *lin*,

But where one ends another still begin.

Brown, Brit. Past. ii. 1. p. 8.

Swift, in one of his playful effusions, in the correspondence with Stella, writes thus:

Would you answer MD's letter,
On new-year's-day you will do it better.
For when the year with MD *lins*
It never without MD *lins*.

Which he explains by adding,

These proverbs have always hid words in them; *lins* is leaves off. *Journal, Lett.* xii.

LIN. A pool, or watry moor; in Welch *llyn*.

— The near'st to her of kin

Is Toothy, rushing down from Verwin's rushy *lin*.

Drayton, Polyolb. v. p. 755.

And therefore to recount her rivers from their *lins*,
Abridging all delays, Mervinia thus begins.

Id. ib. S. ix. p. 84.

The marginal note on which says, "Meres, or pools, from whence rivers spring." In Scotland it means a cataract; thus the falls of the river Clyde in that country, are called on the spot *lins*. But it also means a pool under a fall. See *Jamieson*.

LINCOLN GREEN. Lincoln was formerly celebrated

for the manufacture of green cloth and stuffs, or rather for the green dye employed upon them. The marginal note on the passage from Drayton's *Polyolbion*,

Song 25, says, "Lincoln anciently dyed the best green of England." COVENTRY BLUE was equally famous, and KENDALL GREEN. See those words.

All in a woodman's jacket he was clad
Of *Lincolne greene*, belayed with silver lace.

Spens. F. Q. VI. ii. 5.

Whose swains in shepherd's gray, and girls in *Lincolne green*.

Drayt. Polyolb. xxv. p. 1167.

She's in a frock of *Lincoln green*,

Which colour likes her sight. *Drayt. Eclogue* ix. p. 1432.

Robin Hood's men were clad in *Lincoln green*:

An hundred valiant men had this brave Robin Hood,
Still ready at his call, that bow-men were right good,
All clad in *Lincoln green*, with caps of red and blue.

Drayt. Polyolb. xxvi. p. 1174.

And himself also in general:

Robin Hood took his mantle from his back,
It was of *Lincoln green*,

And sent it by this lovely page

For a present unto the queen.

But when he went to court he made a distinction:

He clothed his men in *Lincoln green*,
And himself in scarlet red.

Popular Ballads, called Robin Hood's Garland. p. 45.

LINDABRIDES. A celebrated heroine in the romance

called the *Mirror of Knighthood*, which is mentioned

by Cervantes among the books found in the library

of Don Quixote. B. i. ch. 6. From the great

celebrity of this lady, occasioned by the popularity

of the romance, her name was commonly used for a

mistress. Jonson, having so introduced it, gives a sketch of her history:

A. Lindabrides! Aeo. Ay, sir, the emperor Alicandro's daughter, and the prince Meridian's sister, in the knight of the sun; [Donzel del Phebo] she should have been married to him, but that the princess Chiridiana, &c. *Cynthia's Rev.* iii. 2.

Thus she is mentioned also by Rowley, in the *Match at Midnight*:

Lindabrides her name; that ancient matron is her reverend granam. Tim. Niggers; I have read of her in the *Mirror of Knighthood*. Act ii. O. Pl. vii. 7. 381.

This Spanish romance was translated into English by one Margaret Tyler, and published, in nine successive parts, between 1598 and 1602. Hence it was so well known at that period. The author of the novel of *Kenilworth* has taken advantage of this circumstance, to make his dialogue characteristic, when M. Lambourne says, "I will visit his *Lindabrides*, by St. George, be he willing or no." Chap. ii. Of the word *Dabrides*, which occurs in one old play, I can make nothing, unless it be a corruption or abbreviation of *Lin-dabrides*. The sense suits exactly:

On my life, he has some swinging stuff for our fresh *Dabrides*, who have invested themselves with the Platonic order.

Lady Alimony, i. 1. (1650).

LINE OF LIFE. One of the lines in the hand, so termed in the cant of palmistry.

Go to, here's a simple line of life! here's a small trifle of wiles! Alas! fifteen wives is nothing! eleven widows and nine maids, is a simple coming-in for one man. *Merch. Venice*, ii. 2.

You live chaste and single, and have buried your wife,

And mean not to marry, by the line of your life.

B. Jon. Metam. Gipsies, vol. vi. p. 80.

LINENER. A linen-drafter.

Precede all the dames at court by a fortnight, have council with taylor, *lineners*, lace-women, embroiderers.

B. Jon. Epician, ii. 5.

If she love good clothes and dressing, have your learned council about you every morning, your French taylor, barber, *linener*, &c.

Id. ib. iv. 1.

A LINGEL. A sort of thong used by shoemakers and cobblers; from *lingula*.

Where sitting, I esp'd a lovely dame,

Whose master wrought with *lingell* and with sul,

And under ground be vamped nany a boot.

B. & Fl. Knight of the B. Pestle, Act v. p. 438.

His awl and *lingel* in a thong,

His tar-box on his broad belt hung.

Drayt. Ecl. iv. p. 1403.

If thou dost this, there shall be no more shoemending,

Every man shall have a special care of his own sole;

And in his pocket carry his two confessors,

His *lingel* and his nawl.

Id. Women Pleas'd, iv. 1.

Lingel is here a correction of the modern editors for *yugel*, in the old editions, which is certainly nonsense. The correction seems indubitable.

LINK. It seems odd enough that so awkward, inefficient, and dirty a method of restoring the blackness to a rusty hat, as that of smoking it by a link, should ever have grown into a common practice; but so it appears by the following passages:

Nathaniel's coat, sir, was not fully made,

And Gabriel's pumps were all unpink'd i' the heel;

There was no link to colour *Peter's hat*.

Taming of Shr. iv. 1.

This cozenage is used likewise in selling old hats found upon dunghills, instead of new, *blackt over with the smoke of an old link*. *Green's Mihil Munchance*, cited by Mr. Steevens.

LINSTOCK, or LINT-STOCK. "A carved stick, with a cock at one end, to hold a gunner's match, and a

sharp point at the other, to stick it upright in the ground." *Kersey's Dict.* A stock or handle to hold the lint. The match itself was called *lintel*, or *lint*. Coles has, "*Lintel*, funis igniarius, ad explodendas machinas bellicas." From *linum*, Latin.

— And the nimble gunner

With *linstock* now the devilish cannon touches,

And down goes all before him. *Henry V.* Chorus 3.

I smelt the powder, spy'd what *linstock* gave fire, to shoot against the poor captain of the gallifoot.

Roaring Girl, O. Pl. vi. 102.

Till you shall hear a culverin discharged

By him that bears the *linstock* kindled thus.

Jew of Malta, O. Pl. viii. 390.

Dr. Johnson produces an instance from Dryden.

LION OF COTSWOLD. A sheep. See *COTSALE*, i. e. *Cotswold*.

LIPPIT. To turn; a phrase which I have seen only in the following example. It seems to imply being wanton:

Well, to be brief, the nun will soon at night turn *lippit*: if I can but devise to quit her cleanly of the nursery, she is my own.

Merry Devil, O. Pl. v. 283.

It was suggested by a friend, that the Supplement to Lacombe's *Dict. du Vieux Langage*, gives *lippu*, as meaning "gourmand, friand;" but so obsolete a French word is not likely to have been commonly known in England.

LIPSBURY PINFOLD, that is, Lipsbury pound. The sentence in which it occurs has the form of a proverbial saying; but no trace of its origin or direct signification has yet been discovered. Mr. Capell was very confident that he knew the meaning of it: "It is not come to knowledge where that *Lipsbury* is, which we see in page 38; but this we may know, and that with certainty, that it was some village or other fam'd for boxing, that the boxers fought in a ring, or enclos'd circle, and that this ring was called — *Lipsbury pinfold*: this may satisfy as to the sense; and inquiry may help to further particulars, those that wish for them." *Notes on Lear*, p. 155. This would be well guessed, if any such place as *Lipsbury* had ever existed. The passage that occasioned these conjectures is the following, in the alteration of Kent with Gloster's steward:

If I had thee in *Lipsbury pinfold* I would make thee care for me. *Lear*, i. 2.

Lipsbury pinfold may, perhaps, like *Lob's pound*, be a coined name; but with what allusion, does not appear. It is just possible that it might mean the teeth, as being the pinfold within the *lips*. The phrase would then mean, "If I had you in my teeth." But it remains for some more fortunate inquirer to discover what is really meant. No various reading of the passage comes to the aid of the critic in this place.

LIQUOR. *The grand liquor* is used by Shakespeare for the great elixir, or aurum potable, of the alchemists.

— Where should they

Find this *grand liquor* that bath gildeth them?

Tempest, v. 1.

There certainly is no reason to change *liquor* into *'lirir*, as Warburton proposed, an elixir being a liquor. See *GILDED*.

LIRIPOOP, or LIRIPIFFE, s. Part of the old clerical dress; in early times, apparently a tippet; latterly, a scarf. See *Gent. Mag.* 1818. vol. ii. p. 217, where is a very elaborate article on the subject. It was supposed by Skinner to be corrupted from *clero-peplus*. Kersey explains it, "a lively hood." Coles has "a *liripoop*, epomis, *cleropeplus*." In Du Cange's Glossary, *Lirippium* is thus illustrated: "Epomis, unde Belgis *lure-piipe*, seu potius longa fascia, vel cauda caputii. *Henricus de Knyghton de Event. Angl.* l. iv. Dominarum cohors affuit, quasi comes interludii, in diverso et mirabili apparatu virili—in tunicis partitis—cum capuciis brevibus, et *lirippiis* [malè *lirippiis* edit.] ad modum cordarum circa caput advolutis." It was Sommer who corrected that passage.

With their Aristotle's breech on their heads, and his *lirippium* about their necks. *Bechire*, l. 7. cited by Capell.

That they do not passe for all their miters, staves, hats, crowns, cowles, copes, and *lirippes*. *Id. ibid.*

In the mock library of Rabelais we have "*Lirippii* [for *lirippii*] Sorbonice Moralizationes, per M. Lupoldum." Vol. ii. p. 74. *Ozell.*

It seems that this ornament was not confined always to the clergy, for Peck, speaking of the extravagance of dress used by the commons in the time of Edward III. says, "Their *lirippes* reach to their heels, all jagged."

Liripoop and *leripoop* are sometimes used without any definite meaning, chiefly, I presume, from their droll and burlesque sound; as where a girl is called "a young *lirry-poope*." *B. & Fl. Pilgrim*, Act ii. Sc. 1. Lyly twice uses it to express a degree of knowledge or acuteness:

There's a girl that knows her *lerripoop*. *Mother Bombie*, l. 3.

Thou must be skilled in thy logic, but not in thy *lerypoop*.

Sepho & Phao, l. 3.

In this mode, however, it was very current. Cotgrave translates "Qui scait bien son roulet," by "one that knows his *liripoop*." Probably it meant at first, having that knowledge which entitled the person to wear a *liripoop*, or scarf, as a doctor. Thus the treatise of Magister Lupold explained all the learning connected with the doctorial hood, or scarf, of the Sorbonne. Menage says it is made from the Flemish *liere-piipe*.

LIST, s. in the sense of boundary, which is now disused, appears to have been deduced from the lists which kept off the spectators at tournaments. It occurs in this sense several times in Shakespeare's plays.

I am bound to your niece, sir. I mean, she is the list of my voyage. *Twelfth N.* iii. 1.

The very list, the very utmost bound, Of all our fortunes. *1 Hen. IV.* l. 1.

The ocean, overpeering of his list. *Haml.* iv. 5.

Which passage puts the sense of the following out of all doubt:

Confine yourself but in a patient list. *Othello*, iv. 1.

Which Dr. Johnson erroneously explained *listening*.

2. *List*, for desire or inclination; from *to list*, or listen to, in the sense of to choose, or be disposed to do any thing; or perhaps rather for lust.

I find it still when I have list to sleep. *Othello*, ii. 1.

Dr. Johnson cites another instance from the *Elkon Basilike*, or some other work under the name of Charles I.

LISTEN, v. To attend to, as an active verb. This usage is common in the writings of Shakespeare, but is by no means peculiar to him. It was the language of the time, and not quite disused when Milton wrote, as Dr. Johnson shows.

He that no more must say is *listen'd* more
Than they whom youth and ease have taught to glose. *Rich. II.* ii. 1.

As they had seen me with these hangman's hands
Listening their fear. *Macbeth*, ii. 2.

Which she long *listning*, softly askt againe
What mистер wight it was that so did plaine. *Spens. F. Q. IV.* vii. 10.

Listen the plaints of thy poor votaries.
Rowley's World Tost'd, &c. cit. St.

It occurs in Milton's *Comus*.

LITCH-OWL. See **LICH-OWL.**

LITE, for little.

From this exploit he sav'd not great nor *lite*,
The aged men, and boys of tender age. *Fairf. Tawo*, xi. 26.

Sylvester has used by *lite* and *little*, for by little and little:

For as two bellows, blowing turn by turn,
By *lite* and *little* make cold coals to burn. *Dubartas*, l. i. 2.

Lite, for little, is quoted also from Chaucer. See *Todd*.

LITHER, adj. Soft, pliable, yielding; the comparative of *lithe*. From *lîðe*, Saxon.

Two Talbots, winged through the *lither* sky,
In thy despite shall scape mortality. *1 Hen. VI.* iv. 7.

I'll bring his *lither* legs in better frame.

Look about you, 1600. cit. St.

Well, and ye shift no better, ye losel *lyther* and lasey.

Or at lest hyre some younge Phoon for neede to dooe the thyngs,
still daube theyr *lither* cheekes with peintynge.

Chaloner's Moria Encom. sign. F. 2.

Also idle:

For Charles the French king in his feats not *lither*,
Found me had rendred Bayner, Maunts, and Maune,
Found meane to win all Normandie againe.

Mirr. for Mag. p. 344.

LITHERNESS. Softness, weakness, or, perhaps, idleness. See the second sense of *lither*, in *Todd*.

For as they that angle for the tortoys, having once caught him,
are driven into such a *lytherness*, that they loose all their spinites.

Euphuës & his Engl. p. 24.

Here it is clearly weakness:

Have my weak thoughts made brawn-fallen my strong arms? or
is it the nature of love,—to breed numbness or *lytherness*, or I
know not what languishing in my joints and sinews?

Lyly. Endymion, iv. 3.

LITTLE-EASE. A familiar term for a pillory, or stocks; or an engine uniting both purposes, the bilboes.

Nervus—a kind of stocks for the necke and the feete: the
pillorie, or *little-ease*. *Abr. Fleming's Nomencl.* 196. b.

Was not this a seditious fellow? was not this fellow's preaching
a cause of al the trouble in Israel? he was not worthy to be cast
in bocardo, or *little-case*.

Latimer, Sermon. fol. 105. b.

LITTLEST. The regular superlative of little, though supplanted by least. Shakespeare has put it into the mouth of the player-king:

Where love is great the *littlest* doubts are fear.

Haml. iii. 2.

LIVE, for lief. Willingly.

I had as *live* as any thing I could see his farewell.

Eastw. Hoe, O. Pl. iv. 293.

It was probably pronounced as *leave*.

LIVELIHOOD. Used for liveliness, active vigour, or lively appearance.

The remembrance of her father never approaches her, but the tyranny of her sorrow takes all *liveliness* from her cheeks.

All's Well, i. 1.

With this, she seizeth on his sweating palm
The precedent of pith and *liveliness*.

Shakesp. Venus & Adon. Suppl. i. 405.

Spenser writes it *livelyhead*, which is equivalent.
See *Todd*.

LIVELODE, for *livelihood*. Maintenance; from *life* and *lode*.

— Ne by the law of nature
But that she gave life blessing to each creature,
As well of worldly *livelode* as of life.

Spens. Moth. Hubb. Tale, v. 145.

LIVERY, s. Delivery, or grant of possession; a law term.

1. Hence *livery of seisin* is a law term, implying the delivery of land, &c. into possession. *Livery* and *seisin* is also used; *livery* being in each instance equivalent to delivery:

She gladly did of that same have accept,
As being her owne by *livery* and *seisin*.

Spens. F. Q. VI. iv. 37.

He sent a herald before to him to demand *livery* of the man that had offended him.

North's Plut. p. 150.

2. To *sue one's livery* was a phrase relative to the feudal tenures, according to which the court of wards seized the lands of any tenant of the crown upon his decease, 'till the heir *sued out his livery*, and by that process came into possession. The phrase occurs three times in Shakespeare's writings.

York says to Richard II.

If you do wrongfully seize Hereford's right,
Call in his letters patents that he hath
By his attorneys-general, to *sue*
His livery, and deny his offer'd homage,
You pluck a thousand dangers on your head.

Rich. II. ii. 1.

Bolingbroke afterwards says,

I am denied to *sue my livery* here,
And yet my letters-patents give me leave.

Id. ii. 3.

It should be made letters-patent in both places.

Of the same Bolingbroke it is afterwards said,

He came but to be duke of Lancaster,
To *sue his livery*, and beg his peace.

1 Hen. IV. iv. 3.

As this was not done till a minor came of age, it was occasionally used as an expression to denote maturity:

— If Cupid

Shoot arrows of that weight, I'll swear devoutly,
H*as sued his livery*, and 's no more a boy.

B. & F. Tamer Tamed, ii. 1.

LIZARD. It was a current opinion in the time of Shakespeare, and is not yet quite eradicated, that lizards, the most harmless of reptiles, are venomous. The English *lizard*, or eft, and the *water-lizard*, or newt, in many places lie under the same slander, and particularly the latter. An abhorrence of their singular form probably gave rise to this notion, as happened also in the case of the toad.

Their sweetest prospects murdering basilisks,
Their softest touch, as smart as *lizards'* stings.

2 Hen. VI. iii. 2.

Mark'd by the destinies to be avoided
As venom'd toad, or *lizards'* dreadful stings.

3 Hen. VI. ii. 2.

Hence the *lizard's leg* was thought a fit ingredient in the witches' cauldron in *Macbeth*.

The *lizard* shuts up his sharp-sighted eyes
Among these serpents, and there sadly lies.

Drayton, Noah's Flood, p. 1538.

LOACH. A small fish; called also a groundling. *Cobitis barbatula*. Linn. One of the Carriers in 1 Henry IV. says, "Your chamber-lie breeds fleas like a *loach*." ii. 1. This has puzzled the commentators; but it seems as reasonable to suppose the *loach* infested with fleas as the tench, which may be meant in a preceding speech. Both sayings were, probably, founded upon such fanciful notions as make up a great part of natural history among the common people; but Holland's *Pliny* warrants the notion that some fishes breed fleas and lice, ch. xlvii. Had the Carrier meant to say "as big as a *loach*," he would have said, "breeds fleas like *loaches*." Warburton and Capell are far from the mark. Mr. Malone's suggestion, that it may mean "breeds fleas as fast as a *loach* breeds," that is, breeds *loaches*, is not improbable, as it was reckoned a peculiarly prolific fish.

In the *Trip to the Jubilee*, Sir H. Wildair speaks of *loaches* being swallowed whole; "to swallow Cupids like *loaches*." This is curiously illustrated by Mr. Pennant, who says that this fish is frequent in a stream near Amesbury, "where the sportsmen, through frolic, swallow it down alive in a glass of wine." See *Donovan's Fishes*, Pl. xxii.

Browne mentions the fish thus:

The miller's thombe, the hiding *loach*,
The perch, the ever-nibbling roach.

Brit. Pest. B. i. S. 1. p. 29.

LOADSTAR, and **LOADSMAN**. See **LODE-STAR**, and **LODESMAN**.

LOATHFUL. Either hating or hateful; abhorred. Many compounds of *loath* were formerly current, which since have been disused. It is common to write the adjective *loath* without the *a*: but there is no reason to distinguish it, in this respect, from the verb to *loathe*, both being from the Saxon *lað*. See *Johnson* on these words.

1. Hating, abhorring:

That the complaints thereof could not be told:
Which when he did with *loathful* eyes behold,
He would no more endure, but came his way.

Spens. Moth. Hubb. Tale, v. 1513.

2. Hateful, offensive:

He would attain the one without pouting dumpishness, and exercise the other without *loathfull* lightness.

Holins. Hist. of Ireland, H 4. col. 2.

LOATHLY, *adj.* Hateful, detestable.

— But barren hate,

Sour-eyed disdain, and discord, shall bestrew
The union of your bed with weeds so *loathly*,
That you shall hate it both.

Temp. iv. 1.

Or made a gift of it, my father's eye
Should hold her *loathly*.

Othello, iii. 4.

An huge great dragon, horrible in sight,
Bred in the *loathly* lakes of Tartary.

Spens. F. Q. I. vii. 44.

LOATHLY, or **LOTHLY**, *adv.* Unwillingly.

Seeing how *loathly* opposite I stood
To his unnatural purpose.

Leor, ii. 1.

There is some license in the use of the word in the above passage; it means, "With what unwillingness

to enter into his views." It seems rather, by its position, to intimate that he opposed unwillingly.

This shows that you from nature *lothly* stray,
That suffer not an artificial day.

Donne to the Countess of Bedford.

LOATHNESS, or LOTHNESS. Unwillingness. This word is little used, if at all; though there seems to be no reason why it should not.

— And the fair soul herself
Weigh'd, between *loathness* and obedience, at
Which end the beam should bow.

Temp. ii. 1.

— Pray you, look not sad,
Nor make replies of *loathness*.

Ant. & Cleop. iii. 9.

Johnson gives an example from Bacon also.

LOAVE-EARS, for lave-ears. A corrupt form of the word. See LAVE-EAR'D.

— But take especial care
You button on your night cap.
M. After th' new fashion,
With his *loave ears* without it.

Lady Alimony, Act ii. sign. F.

See in LUGGED.

LOB. A lubber, or clown. Skinnér derives it from *lapp*, German; Minshew and others from *λαβη*. Both etymologies are unsatisfactory. Dr. Johnson says, in his note on the passage cited below, *lob*, *lubber*, *looby*, *lubcock*, all denote both inactivity of body and dullness of mind.

Farewel, thou *lob* of spirits, I'll be gone.

Mids. N. Dream. ii. 1.

Hold thy hands, *lob*.
It was such a foolish *lob* as thou.

Preston's Cambyzes, cited by Steevens.

Should find Esau such a *lob* or a *lob*. *Jacob & Esau*, ditto.
Mad Corridon do buzz on clownish otes,
As balde a verse as any *lob* can make.

An Old Facioned Love, by J. T. 1594.

TO LOB, v. a. To hang down in a sluggish and stupid manner. Made from the substantive.

— And their poor jades

Lob down their heads, dropping the hide and hips.

Henry V. iv. 2.

LOB-S-FOUND. Phrase, *To be laid in Lob's pound*, to be "laid by the heels, or clapped in jail." *Old Canting Dictionary*. Also any close or confined place, as, in the following lines, it means "behind the arras."

Who forced the gentleman, to save her credit,
To marry her, and say he was the party
Found in *Lob's pound*.

Muss. D. of Milan, iii. 2.

Who *Lob* was, is as little known as the site of
LIPSBURY PINFOLD. In *Hudibras* this term is employed as a name for the stocks, into which the knight put Crowdero:

Crowdero whom, in irons bound,
Thou basely thrustest into *Lob's pound*.

i. iii. 909.

Dr. Grey, in the notes, tells a ludicrous application of it, in the case of one Lobb, a dissenting minister.

TO LOBSTARIZE, v. To go backward. A word most strangely coined by Sylvester, and applying rather to the motion of a crab than a lobster.

Thou makest rivers the most deadly deep
To *lobstarize*, (back to their source to creep).

Dubart. IV. iii. 2.

The author did well to explain it himself in a parenthesis; but he would have done better had he left it out.

A LOCK, or LOVE-LOCK. A pendant lock of hair, often plaited and tied with riband, and hanging at the ear, which was a very prevalent fashion in the age of Shakespeare and afterwards. Charles the First, and many of his courtiers, wore them; nor did

he cut off his till the year 1646. See *Grainger*, vol. ii. p. 411. This lock was worn on the left side, and hung down by the shoulder, considerably longer than the rest of the hair, sometimes even to the girdle; as some of the following passages will show. Against this fashion, William Prynne wrote a treatise called *The Unloveliness of Love-locks*, in which he considered them as very ungodly.

And one deformed is one of them: I know him, he wears a lock.

Much Ado about Nothing, iii. 3.

Which report Dogberry further blunders into a lock and key:

And also the watch heard them talk of one deformed: they say he wears a key in his ear, and a lock hanging by it.

Ib. v. 1.

By the key we may suppose him to mean an earring, if any thing.

Warburton saw a great deal of refined satire on the fashion, in these passages; but it is difficult, in many cases, to see as much as he fancied he discovered.

Cen. He has an exceeding good eye, madam.

Mar. And a very good lock. *B. Jon. Epitaph*, iv. 6.

— And who knows but, in his lock

May lose his ribband by it, in the lock

Dear as his saint. *B. & Fl. Coronation*, Act i. p. 13.

His fashion too too fond, and loosely light,

A long *love-lock* on his left shoulder plight,

Like to a woman's hair, well shew'd, a woman's sprite.

Description of Asides, in Fletch. Purple I. vii. 23.

From their supposed effect in causing violent love, they seem to have been sometimes called *heart-breakers*. Butler therefore speaks of Samson's famous locks under that name:

Like Samson's *heart-breakers* it grew

In time to make a nation rue. *Hud.* I. i. 233.

Prynne speaks of them with detestation:

And more especially in long, unshorn, womanish, frizled, love-provoking hair, and *love-locks*, grown now too much in fashion with comely pages, youths, and lewd, effeminate, ruffianly persons. *Histriomastix*, p. 209.

Wigs were made to imitate this:

He lay in gloves all night, and this morning I
Brought him a new perwig, with a lock at it.

B. & Fl. Cupid's Revenge, Act ii. p. 431.

— Farewel, signior,

Your *amorous lock* has a hair out of order.

Mor. 'Uin! what an oversight was this of my barber!

I must return now and have it corrected, dear signior.

Bird in a Cage, O. Pl. viii. 203.

It was originally a French custom:

Will you be *Frenchified*, with a *love-lock* down to your shoulders, wherein you may hang your mistres' favour?

Green's Quip for an Unpart Courtier, D. 2. b.

We have here an account of a very long one:

Why should thy sweet *love-lock* hang dangling down,
Kissing thy girdle-steed with falling pride?

Barnfield's Affectionate Shepherd, Poems printed in 1594. cit. Capell.

LOCK, THAT OPENS WITH AMEN. This seems to mean a padlock formed of rings marked with letters, which, when placed to form a certain word, will open, but not otherwise. This, therefore, is an older invention than might be supposed.

A cap-case for your linen and your plate,
With a strange lock, that opens with *Amen*.

B. & Fl. Noble Gentl. Act v.

Noticed also in some verses by Carew, addressed to May, on his comedy of the *Heir*:

— As doth a lock that goes

With letters, for till every one be known,

The lock's as fast as if you had found none.

LOCKRAM. A sort of linen of a cheap kind, but made of various degrees of fineness; used for caps, shirts,

shifts, and handkerchiefs, by the lower orders. Phillips says expressly that it was *linen*, which refutes Johnson's etymology.

—The kitchen malkin pins
Her richest *lockram* 'bout her reechy neck
Clambering the walls to eye him. *Coriol. ii. 1.*

—To poor maidens' marriages—
—I give per annum two hundred ells of *lockram*,
That there be no strait dealings in their linnens,
But the sables cut according to their hurliens.

B. & Fl. Spanish Curate, iv. 5.
Thou thought'st, because I did wear *lockram* shirts,
I had no wit.

Glaphorne's Wit in a Constable, 1639. cit. Si.
Let all the good you intended me, be a *lockram* cuff, a blue gown, and a clean whip. *Brome's Northern Lass, ditto.*
That is, give me the dress and discipline of a woman in Bridewell.

I can wet one of my new *lockram* napkins with weeping.
Green's Necer too late, ditto.

Also in his *Vision*.

His ruffe was of fine *lockram*, stitched very fair with Coventry blue.

LODAM. An old game on the cards; mentioned with primero and others. Sir John Harrington speaks of it as succeeding to *maw* in court fashion.

Then follow'd *lodam*, hand to hand or quarter [qu. barter?]
At which some maids so ill did keep the quarter,
That unexpected, in a short abode,
They could not cleanly beare away their lead.

Epir. IV. 12.

She and I will take you at *lodam*.

Woman k. with Kind. O. Pl. vii. 296.

In a note upon the latter passage, Mr. Reed says that "it is not yet quite disused." It is not described, however, nor mentioned in the *Complete Gamester*. The same passage seems to imply that it was played by three persons: "She and I will take you."

LODESTAR. The pole-star, or cynosure; the leading star, by which mariners are guided; from *loban*, Saxon, to lead. Thus the magnet is *loadstone*; that is, leading or guiding stone.

—O happy fair!

Your eyes are *lode-stars*, and your tongue's sweet air
More tuneable than lark to shepherd's ear.

Mids. N. Dream, i. 1.

Whereat a waxen torch forthwith he lighteth,
Which must be *lode-star* to his lustful eye.

Shakep. Venus & Adonis, Suppl. i. 484.

But stay, what star shines yonder in the east?
The *loadstar* of my life, if Albiol.

Jew of Malta, O. Pl. viii. 528.

To that clear majesty which, in the north,
Doth, like another sun, in glory rise,
Which standeth fix'd, yet spreads her heavenly worth;
Loadstone to hearts, and *loadstar* to all eyes.

Sir J. Davies's Dedie, to Q. Elis.

LODESMAN. s. A guide; a word formed by the same analogy, and used by Hall, in his *Chronicle*, where Henry V. promises his friends to be their

Guide, *lodesman*, and conductor.

It is also used in that sense by T. Churchyard:

My *lodesmen* lack the skill,
To passe the straghtlines, and safely bring
My barke to quiet port.

Descr. of Warres of Flanders, in Censura Lit. ix. p. 247.

A ridiculous blunder occurs in the reprinted edition of Sir John Davies's *Poem on Dancing*, published in 1773, where, instead of

Reason the cynosure, and bright *load-star*

In this world's sea, 't avoid the rock of chance; Stan. 94.

It is given, "Reason the *counnoisseur*," &c.

The word is found in Chaucer, as a pilot, and in others. See *Todd*.

LOEGRIA. An old name for England, according to the fabulous division of it given by Geoffrey of Monmouth, as portioned out to the three sons of Brutus, Loegrinus, Camber, and Albanact; from whom Loegria, Cambria, and Albania, respectively took their names.

Our historians make the oldest division of Britain to have been that which distinguishes it into *Loegria*, Camlria, and Albania, or to express myself more clearly, England, Wales, and Scotland.

Gough's Camden, p. cxviii.

His three sons, Loegrine, Albanact, and Camber, divide the land by consent; Loegrine had the middle part, *Loegria*; Camber possessed Cambria, or Wales; Albanact, Albania, now Scotland.

Milton's Hist. of Engl. Book i.

I am that Pinnar who, when Brutus' blood
Extinguished was in bloody Porrex raigne,
Among the princes in contention stood,
Who in the British throne by right should raigne:
'Mongst whom by might a part I did obtaine,
That part of Albion call'd *Loegria* height
I did long time usurp against all right.

Mirr. for Mag. p. 81.

The verse shows that *Logria* is a misprint for *Loegria*.

LOFT, adj. Used, in the following passage, for lofty.

In neither fortune *loft*, nor yet reposit,
To swell in wealth or yield into mischance.

E. of Surrey's Poems, 1557. E. 1.

LOFT, s. Seems to be used for the flooring of a room, by Spenser.

All so dainty the bed where she should lie,
By a false trap was let adowne to fall
Into a lower roome, and by and by
The *loft* was rays'd againe that no man could it spie.

F. Q. V. vi. 27.

It was commonly used for a floor, in the sense of *story*, or division of a house; as, "the third *loft*." *Acts, xx. 9.*

LOGGAT, or LOGGET, s. A small log, or piece of wood; a diminutive from *log*.

Now are they tossing of his legs and arms,
Like *loggets* at a pear-tree. *B. Jon. Tale of Tub, iv. 6.*

Hence *loggats*, as the name of an old game among the common people, and one of those forbidden by a statute of the 33d of Hen. VIII. It is thus described by Mr. Steevens: "This is a game played in several parts of England even at this time. A stake is fixed into the ground; those who play throw *loggats* at it, and he that is nearest the stake wins." "I have seen it played," he adds, "in different counties, at their sheep-shearing feasts, where the winner was entitled to a black fleece, which he afterwards presented to the farmer's maid to spin, for the purpose of making a petticoat, and on condition that she knelt down on the fleece to be kissed by all the rustics present." Sir Thomas Hanmer, and Capell after him, and Dr. Johnson himself, make it the same as *ninpins*, or *skettles*, which the former calls *kittle-pins*. They were probably mistaken, as the two games are distinguished in the same passage.

"Did these bones cost no more the breeding, but to play" at *loggats* with them? *Hamlet, v. 1.*

To play at *loggats*, nine holes or ten pinnes.

An Old Collect. of Epigrams, &c. cit. St.

LOITER-SACK, s. A loiterer, a lazy fellow.

If the *loiter-sack* be gone springing into a tavern, I'll fetch him reeling out. *Lyly's Mother Bomby, ii. 2.*

This may serve to illustrate *HALTER-SACK*, being, a similar compound. The adjunct *sack*, seems to denote an inert or lumpish person.

LOMBARD, s. A banker. It is well known that the Italian bankers who settled in the city of London, gave rise to the name of Lombard Street; but it is not so generally understood, that the merchants held their meetings there, till the Exchange was built; or that those *Lombard bankers* were, in general, Jews; though, from the almost exclusive activity of that people in traffic in early times, it might easily be conjectured that they were. Stowe gives us the former intimation:

Then have ye *Lombard Street*, so called of the Longobards and other merchants, strangers of diverse nations, assembling there twice every day, which manner continued until the 22 of December in the year 1568, on which day the said merchants beganne their meeting in Cornhill at the Burse, since by her majestie named the Royall Exchange. *Survey of London*, p. 157.

The latter may be confirmed from this passage:

—So an usurer,
Or *Lombard Jew*, might, with some bags of trash,
Buy half the western world.

B. & Fl. Laws of Candy, iv. 2.

LOMEWHYLE. A mere press error in the quarto edition of the *Fairy Queen*, 1590, which would not be worth notice, had not Capell very innocently entered it as an old word in his *School of Shakespeare*, p. 213. Church, and other editors, silently altered it to *somehyle*, which is evidently right.

—Above all the rest,
Which with the prince of darkenes fell *somehyle*,
From heaven's blis, and everlasting rest. *F. Q.* III. viii. 8.

To LONG, v. To belong, of which it has generally been thought an abbreviation. Mr. Todd, however, shows that it was used from the earliest times without such mark.

—That by gift of heav'n,
By law of nature, and of nations, *long*
To him, and to his heirs. *Hen. V.* ii. 4.
The clothiers all, not able to maintain
The many to them *longing*, have put off
The spinsters, &c. *Hen. VIII.* i. 2.

But he me first through pride and puissance strong
Assayd, not knowing what to arms doth *long*.
Spens. F. Q. VI. ii. 8.

Also *B. III. C. iii. St. 58.*

The present heate doth strait dispatch the thing
With all those solemn rites that *long* thereto.
Daniel, Civil Wars, vii. 108.

Longing seems to be put, in the following passage, for longed for, or that which is the subject of longing:

To take a note of what I stand in need of
To furnish me upon my *longing* journey.
Two Gent. of Ver. ii. 7.

Or it may mean the journey which belongs to me, "my own journey."

To LOOF. To bring a vessel close to the wind. Now pronounced by seamen *luff*. Falconer's *Marine Dictionary* gives *luff* only, in this sense; but *loof* is said to occur in Hackluyt.

—She once being *loof*,
The noble ruin of her magic, Antony,
Claps on his sea-wing. *Ant. & Cleop.* iii. 8.

To LOOK BABIES IN THE EYES; that is, to look for babies there. To look closely and anxiously into the eyes, so as to see the figures reflected in them. See **BABIES**. This seems to have been a common sort of lovers, since it is abundantly alluded to by various writers.

—Can ye look babies, sister,
In the young gallants' eyes, and twirl their band-strings?
B. & Fl. Loyal Subject, iii. 2.

Viol. Will he play with me too?
Alin. Look babies in your eyes, my pretty sweet one;
There's a fine sport! *Ibid.* iii. 6.

See also the *Woman Hater*, iii. 1.
When a young lady winks you by the hand,—thus;
Or with an amorous touch presses your foot;
Looks babies in your eyes, plays with your locks, &c.
Messinger's Rengado, ii. 5.

In Poole's *English Parnassus*, among the phrases expressing the ways of lovers, is set down, *Looking of babies in each other's eyes*. p. 420. Drayton makes it looking for Cupids:

While in their chrystal eyes he doth for Cupids look.
Polydorian, Song xi.

To LOOM. To appear large, as objects at sea, refracted through a dense medium, and therefore seeming larger than they really are.

They stand far off in time: through perspective
Of clear wits, yet they *loom* both great and near.

Fanshawe's Lusind, vii. 2.
"She *looms* a great sail, magna videtur navis."
E. Coles' Dict.

LOON, or LOWN, s. A term of reproach; as a stupid rascal, or the like; from the Dutch *loen*. *Loon* is yet common in Scotland, and seems only the northern pronunciation of *lovn*. Neither word can strictly be called obsolete, though they are not much used, at least in the south of England.

The devil damn thee black, thou cream-fac'd *loos*!
Where got'st thou that goose look? *Much.* v. 3.

King Stephen was a worthy peer,
His breeches cost him but a crown,
He held them sixpence all too dear,
With that he call'd the taylor *lovn*. *Othello*, ii. 3.
You that are princely born should shake him off,
For shame, subscribe! and let the *lovn* depart.

Edward II. O. Pl. ii. 308.
The stordy beggar, and the lazy *lovn*,
Gets here hard hands, or lac'd correction.

Loos. Praise; from *laus*, Latin. A Chaucerian word. Besides the loose of so much *loos* and fame,
As through the world thereby should glorifie his name.
Spens. F. Q. VI. xi. 17.

See *Church's Spenser*. Several editions read *praise* instead.

Los is the same, in old French, and is probably the immediate origin of the English word:

A la sainte divinite
Soit las, honneur, et poteste. *Mybtere, Roy. Roquefort*.

To LOOSE, v. n. To discharge an arrow. Ascham spells it *louse*, or *lucose*:

Lousing must be much like. So quicke and hardie that it be
without all girles, so soft and gentle, that the shaft fly not as it
were sent out of a bowcase. *Toroph.* p. 205.

See him also *passim*.

2. To weigh anchor, or slip the cables:

And when the south wind blew softly, supposing that they had
obtained their purpose, *loosing* thence, they sailed close by Crete.
Acts, xxvii. 15.

Also ver. 21.

LOOSE, s. (from the preceding verb). The act of discharging an arrow from the string; a technical term in archery. Thus Drayton, speaking of archers:

Their arrows fluely pair'd, for timber and for feather,
With birch and brazil piec'd, to fly in any weather;
And, shot they with the round, the square, or forked pile,
The *loose* gave such a twang, as might be heard a mile.

Drayt. Polyolt. xxi. p. 1175.

A surely level'd shaft if Sent-clear had not seen,
And, in the very *loose*, not thrust himself between
His sovereign and the shaft, he our revenge had try'd:
Thus, to preserve the king, the noble subject dy'd.

Drayt. Polyolb. ix. p. 834.

The quotation from Lord Bacon, given by Johnson, alludes also to archery, for the string is mentioned.

It is not true, therefore, that it means generally "dismission from any restraining force." In the following speech it is used metaphorically:

Her brain's a very quiver of jests! and she durt dart them
aloud with that sweetest *loose*, and judicial aim, that you would—
here she comes, sir. *B. Jon. Every Man out of his H. iii. 9.*

So it is pointed in the folio, but Mr. Whalley, not understanding the term, converted *loose* into an adjective, by pointing it, in his edition, "that sweet, loose, and judicial aim;" as if a loose aim could be a commendation. Mr. Gifford has inadvertently followed him.

Here we find it in the plural:

From every wing they heare their *looses* jarre.

Heywood, Brit. Troy, iii. 57.

LOOSE-BODIED GOWN. This being a very customary dress of abandoned women, was sometimes used as a phrase for such ladies:

Yet if I go among the citizens' wives, they jeer at me; if I go among the *loose-bodied* gowns, they cry a pos on me, because I go civilly attired; and swear their trade was a good trade, 'till such as I am took it out of their hands.

Honest Whore, Part 2. O. Pl. iii. 479.

What wench is't! tush, *loose-bodied* Margery.

More Fools yet, cited by Reed.

LOPE, v. To leap. Provincial. Also as the preterite of leap.

With spotted wings like peacock's train
And laughing *lope* to a tree. *Spens. Shep. Kal. March, 81.*

LOPE-MAN, s. if from the verb *lope*, must mean a leaping man. It seems, in the following passage, to be put for *skipper*, as applied to a Dutch sailor; though skipper properly means *ship-man*.

— God what a style is this!

Methinks it goes like a Duchy *lope-man*,
A ladder of a hundred rounds will fail
To reach the top on't. *B. & Fl. Nob. Gent. iii. 4.*

The shrouds of the ship seem to suggest the idea of a ladder.

LOPE-STAFF. A leaping pole.

Such as in fens and marsh-lands us'd to trade,
The doubtful fords and passages to try,
With stilts and *lope-staves* that do aptest wade.

Drayt. Barons Wars, I. 43.

This strengthens the interpretation of **LOPE-MAN**.

LORD, phr. O Lord, Sir, was a foolish and affected phrase, used on all occasions, properly and improperly, and on that account abundantly ridiculed by Shakespeare in *All's Well that Ends Well*, Act ii. Sc. 2. The clown describes it as an answer that will fit all questions. He says, "It is like a barber's chair, that fits all buttocks; the pin-buttock, the quatch-buttock, the brawn-buttock, or any buttock;" but, being hard run by the countess in her questions upon it, he says, "I ne'er had worse luck in my life with my O Lord, Sir: I see things may serve long, but not serve for ever." ii. 2.

Cleveland, in one of his songs, makes his gentleman

Answer, O Lord, Sir! and talk play-book oaths.

Cited by Stevens.

O God, Sir, was equivalent; and Ben Jonson describes his character Orange, in *Every Man out of his Humour*, as going little further in his conversation:

'Tis as dry an Orange as ever grew; nothing but salutation; and, O God, Sir; and, it pleases you to say so, Sir, &c.

Act iii. Sc. 1.

Accordingly, throughout the ensuing scenes, we find him perpetually answering, O Lord, Sir, and, O God, Sir.

Onion also has the latter, in Ben Jonson's *The Case is Alter'd*, Act iii. vol. vii. p. 346. Whalley.

LORD HAVE MERCY UPON US. This was the inscription formerly placed upon the doors of houses that were infected with the plague, as a warning not to approach them.

Write, Lord have mercy on us on those three;

They are infected, in their hearts it lies;

They have the plague, and caught of your eyes.

Love's Labour L. v. 2.

It seems they were sometimes printed:

It is as dangerous to read his name on a play door, as a printed bill on a plague door. *Histrionatist, cit. St.*

It [a prison] is an infected pest-house all the years long: the plague sores of the law are the diseases here hotly reigning. The surgeons are attorneys and pettifoggers, who kill more than they cure. Lord have mercy upon us may well stand over these doores, for debt is a most dangerous and catching city pestilence.

Overbury's Characters, P. 2. b.

The titles of their satyrs fright some, more

Than Lord have mercy writ upon a door.

West's Verses prefixed to Randolph's Poems.

LORDING, s. A lord. Originally rather a diminutive of endearment, than of ridicule, being the common address of minstrels to request attention. Thus:

Listen, lively lordings all. *Percy's Rel. i. p. 388.*

This mode of address Spenser has imitated:

Then listen, lordings! if ye list to weet

The cause why Satyrane and Paridell

Mote not be evertayn'd. *F. Q. III. ix. 3.*

Here, too, it is a diminutive of endearment:

— I'll question you

Of my lord's tricks and yours, when you were boys;

You were pretty lordings then! *Wint. Tale, i. 2.*

We find it also in serious and heroic language:

He [Godfrey] call'd the worthies then, and spake them so:
Lordings, you know, I yielded to your will.

Fairf. Tasso, v. 3.

Let lordings beware how aloft they do rise,
By princes and commons their climbing is watcht.

Mirror for Magistr. p. 85.

As he at counsell sat upon a day,

With other lordings in the fatal tower. *Id. p. 756.*

In later times we find it used in ridicule.

LORE, s. Learning, knowledge, discipline. Saxon. Still current in poetic language.

The lore of Christ both he and all his train

Of people black have kept and long imur'd.

Fairf. Tasso, xii. 21.

Put for manner, or order:

About the which two serpents weren wound.

Entrayld mutually in lovely lore. *Spens. F. Q. IV. iii. 42.*

LORE, part. Left; from the same Saxon origin as **LORN**, *infra*. It is used in the following passage as the preterite of a verb:

Neither of them she found where she them lore.

Spens. F. Q. III. xii. 44.

Here it is a participle:

But lo she hath in vayne her time and labour lore.

Romulus & Jul. Suppl. to Shakesp. i. 319.

LOREL, s. A good for nothing fellow, an abandoned profligate. Lopean, Saxon.

Siker thou speakest like a lewd *lorel*
Of heav'n to demen so. *Spens. Sh. Kal. July*, 93.
Nor could affect such vain scurrility,
To please lewd *lorels* in their foolery.
Drayt. Shep. Garl. Ecl. 3. ed. 1593.

In the later editions of Drayton, the language is modernized, and *lorel* has disappeared.

That cruel Clifford lord, nay *lorel*, wilde.
Mirr. for Mag. 364.

Jonson has given the name of *Lorell* to a clownish character in the *Sad Shepherd*. He is described in the *dram. pers.* as "Lorell the rude, a swinard, the witch's son." *Lorel*, and *lorel*, though so similar, are surely distinct words, not one corrupted from the other. See *Todd*.

LORING. Instruction; from *lore*, knowledge.

That all they as a goddesse her adoring,
Her wisdom did admire, and listen to her *loring*.
Spens. F. Q. V. vii. 42.

LORN. Left, forsaken, lost; from lopean, Saxon.

Who after that he had faire Una *lorne*,
Thro' light misdeeming of her loialtie. *Ibid.* I. iv. 2.
For she doth love elsewhere, and then thy time is *lorne*.
Romeus & Jul. Suppl. to Sh. i. 282.
And thou, caitiffe, that like a monster swarved
From kind and kindnes, hast thy master *lorne*.
Mirror for Magist. p. 451.

Lorn was also used as an adjunct to other words: thus, *lass-lorne* meant forsaken by his lass; also *love-lorn*, forsaken by his love. Milton in *Comus*.

Whose shadow the dismissed bachelor loves,
Being *lass-lorn*. *Tempest*, i. 4.

LOSANGER. A flatterer, properly, from *los*, old French, and *losange*, of similar meaning; but used by Holinshed as if synonymous to *lorel*. See *Roquefort*. It is found in Chaucer.

Even to a faire paire of gallowes, there to end their lives with shame, as a number of such other *losangers* had done before him.
History of Scotland, D 8. col. 1.

LOSEL, s. A worthless fellow, one lost to all goodness; from the Saxon *lorian*, to perish, or be lost.

Now, wase thy throte, *lozel*, thouse pay for all.
Gammer Gurton, O. Pl. ii. 45.
Peace, prating *lozell*. *George & Greene*, O. Pl. iii. 36.
The whiles a *lozell*, wandering by the way,
One that to bountie never cast his mynd.
Spens. F. Q. II. iii. 4.

Provided common beggars, nor disordered *lozels*, who
Men know provided for, or can, but labour none will do.
Alt. England, chap. xxxix. p. 193.

Written also *lozel*:

And, *lozel*, thou art worthy to be hang'd,
That wilt not stay her tongue. *Wint. Tale*, ii. 5.

See other instances in the note on the above.

LOST AND WON, phr. This combination of words was commonly used, where we should employ but one of them, and formed a very customary phrase. There are other instances of such Pleonastic expressions; as, **BOUGHT AND SOLD.**

When the hurly-burly's done,
When the battle's *lost and won*. *Macbeth*, i. 1.

Thus in an ancient rhyme preserved by Holinshed:

At the creeke of Baiganburne
Ireland was *lost and wunne*.
Descr. of Ireland, A 9. col. 2.

LOTHBURY. This street was anciently inhabited by turners of brazen candlesticks, and such noisy trades as produced great annoyance to the neighbours and passengers, whereby it became almost proverbial.

From the candlesticks in *Lothbury*,
And the loud pure wives of Banbury, &c.

Bless the sov'reign and his bearing.

B. Jonson, Masque of Witches Metem. vol. vi. p. 113.

Stowe's account of *Lothbury* forms the completest comment on the above passage:

This streete is possessed for the most part by founders, that cast candlesticks, chafindishes, spice mortars, and such like copper or latten workes, and do afterwards turne them with the foot and not with the wheele, to make them smooth and bright with turning and scrating (as some do tearme it) making a *loathsome* noyse to the by passers, that have not bene used to the like, and therefore by them disdainfully called *Lothberie*. *Survey of Lond.* p. 220.

As if you were to lodge in *Lothbury*,
Where they turn brazen candlesticks.

New Trick to Cheat the Devil, 1636. cit. St.

Few or none compassionate his [the alchemist's] infelicitee, save only the metall-men of *Lothbury*, who expected for their grosser metalls ready vent by means of his philosophy.

Citius's Whimzies, p. 97.

Shakespeare has alluded to the noise of this place, without mentioning the name:

I had rather hear a brazen candlestick turn'd.
1 Hen. IV. i. 1.

Lothbury seems to be put occasionally in a proverbial sense to express unwillingness, being *loth*:

Though such for woe, by *Lothbury* go,
For being spide about Cheapside. *Tusser*, p. 146.

LOUGH, s. A lake; pronounced *lock*, or rather with the northern guttural *gh*, which we cannot exactly imitate. It is an Irish and Erse word, still very current in Scotland.

Whom Ireland sent from *loughs*, and forests hoar,
Divided far by sea from Europe's shore.

Fairfax, Tasso, i. 44.

To Cheshire highly bound for that his watry store,
As to the grosser *loughs* on the Lancastrian shore.

Drayton, Polyolb. Song xi. p. 861.

LOURD, LOURDEN, LURDANE, or LURDEIN. A heavy, lumpish, lazy fellow; from *fourd*, heavy, and *lourdin*, a heavy clown, French. Some of our old authors derive it from *lord Dane*, and suppose it to have been formed in hatred and derision of the Danes; and this notion, though perfectly erroneous, was formerly very much received. Lambarde, among others, has it in his perambulation of Kent:

The Danes were once againe (and for ever) repulsed this countie, in so much that soon after the name (*Lord Dane*) being before tyne a word of great awe and honour, grew to a terme and byword of foule despit and reproach, being tounred (as it yet continueth) into *lourdainne*.
Page 111.

The false derivation is here verified:

In every house *lord Dane* did then rule all,
Whence layzie *lozels lurdaunes* now we call.

Mirror for Magistr. p. 368.

And here also:

Each house maintained such a Dane, that so they might prevent Conspiracies, if any were, and grope how minds were bent: *Lord Dane* the name was called then, to them a pleasing name, Now odiously *lur-dane* say we, when idle mates we blame.

Warner's Albion's Engl. iv. 21. p. 102.

Spenser has *loord*:

A laasy *loord*, for nothing good to domne,
But stretched forth in yellensse always. *F. Q. III.* vii. 12.

Siker, thous but a laasy *loord*,
And rekes much of thy swink. *Id. Sheph. Kal. July*, v. 33.

There was greater store of lewd *lourdoines* then of wise and learned lords, or of noble princes and governors.

Puttenham, *Art of Engl. Poesie*, lib. i. ch. 13.
And those sweet strains of tuneless pastoral,
She scorneth as the *lourdayna* clownish layes.

Drayton's *Shepherd's Garland*, K 2. edit. 1593.

Also any great, lumpish body, as in the following passage a heavy lighter is so called:

The well-greased wherry now had got between,
And had her farewell sough unto the lurchen.

B. Jon. *Epigr.* 134. vol. vi. p. 287.

Milton has used it:

Lourdan, quoth the philosopher, thy folly is as great as thy fifth.
On *Reformation*, B. ii. p. 366. fol. ed.

To LOU, v. n. To bow, to pay obeisance to. Hlutan, to bend, Saxon.

Tho' to him *louing* lowly did begin
To plaine of wrongs which had committed him.

Spens. F. Q. II. iii. 13.

Under the sand-bag he was seen,
Louing low like a forster green.

B. Jonson.

To LOU, or LOW, v. a. Apparently, to make a *lout* or a fool of; which is Capell's interpretation.

Renowned Talbot doth expect my aid,
And I am *louted* by a traitor villain,
And cannot help the noble chevalier. 1 Hen. VI. iv. 3.

The speaker alludes to the Duke of Somerset, who had disappointed him in a supply of horse which he was to send.

Johnson says to overpower; but the following passage, which Mr. Todd first noticed, seems to agree with that from Shakespeare, as meaning "fooled, disgraced."

For few there were that were so much redoubted,
Whom double fortune lifted up and *louted*.

Mirr. for Mag. p. 303.

LOVES, *phr.* OF ALL LOVES, or FOR ALL LOVES. This was frequently used as a kind and tender adjuration, instead of the commoner form, *by all means*. Coles has it in his Latin Dictionary, and renders it by *amabo*. It means, for the sake of all love.

But Mrs. Page would desire you to send her your little page, of all loves; her husband has a marvellous infection to the little page.

Alack, where are you? speak, an if you hear;
Speak, of all loves; I swoon almost with fear.

Merry W. W. ii. 2.

For all the loves on earth, Hodge, let me see it.

Mid. Night's Dr. ii. 3.

Conjuring his wife, of all loves, to prepare cheer fitting for such honourable trencher-men.

Honest Wh. O. Pl. iii. 267.

Of all the loves betwixt thee and me, tell me what thou thinkest of this.

A Woman killed with Kindness, O. Pl. vii. 310.

Vecio, go, runne quickly to my father; desire him, of all love, to come over quickly to my house.

Menechmus, 6 pl. i. 141.

Mrs. Arden desired him, of all loves, to come back againe.

Holush. p. 1064.

LOVE-DAY, s. A day of amity or reconciliation. Mr. Todd has sufficiently shown that this was an expression current in earlier times, which satisfactorily explains these lines:

You are my guest, Lavinia, and your friends.
This day shall be a *love-day*, Tamora.

Titus Andr. i. 2.

See Todd's *Illustrations of Chaucer*; *Glossary*.

LOVE-LOCK. A lock of hair, curled and ornamented in a particular manner, so as to be pendent by the ear.

Your *love-locks* wreathed with a silken twist, or shaggee to fall on your shoulders.

Lyly's *Mydas*, iii. 2.

See LOCK.

LOVELESS. Void of love. A word formed by a very fair and common analogy, yet never much in use.

A monument that whosoever reads
May justly praise, and blame my *loveless* faire.

Daniel, *Sonnet* 2. to *Delia*.

Shenstone has used it. See Johnson.

LOVE-SOME, a. Lovely. Of this word the same may be said as of the preceding.

To love that *lovesome* I will not let,
My hate is holty on her set.

Skelton's *Magnificence*, cit. by Capell.

Dryden also used it. See Johnson's *Dict.* It is found in Chaucer's works.

LOVEL, was a name commonly given to dogs.

Then come on at once, take my quiver and bowe,
Fette *Lovell* my hound, and my horse to blowe.

Historie of Jacob & Esau, 1568. cit. St.

One Collingbourne, in the time of Richard the Third, was executed for making this foolish rhyme, which became very popular:

A cat, a rat, and *Lovel* our dog,
Rule all England under a hog.

By which symbols he meant to point out Catesby, Ratcliffe, Lord Lovel, and Richard himself. In the *Mirror for Magistrates* he is introduced complaining of his fate, which surely was a hard one, and thus explains his reason for calling Lord Lovel a dog:

To *Lovel's* name I added more, our dog,
Because most dogs have borne that name of yore.

Mirr. for Mag. p. 462.

LOVER, s. Though we say a couple of lovers, we do not now often apply the name of lover to a female. This, however, was formerly not uncommon.

— Fewness and truth 'tis thus:

Your brother and his *lover* have embrac'd.

Measure for Measure, i. 5.

How doth she tear her heart! her weede how doth she rent!
How fares the *lover*, hearing of her *lover's* banishment?

Romeus & Juliet, Suppl. to Shak. i. 303.

LOVER, LOOVER, or LOUVER. An opening in a building, to let in light and air, or to let out smoke. *L'ouvert*, French.

Not lighted was with window, nor with *lover*,
But with continuall candlelight. Spens. F. Q. VI. x. 42.
For all the issue, both of rent and light,
Came from a *lover* at the tower's toppe.

Death of R. E. of Hunt. sign. L. 3.

Exemplified also by Todd, from Fuller and Carew. Used likewise for the apertures in a dove-cote, at which the birds enter:

Like to a cast of falcons that pursue
A flight of pigeons through the welkin blew,
Steeping at this and that, to their *lover*,
To save their lives, they hardly can recover.

Sylo. Dubart. I. iii. 2.

Todd's example from Fuller is exactly in this sense.

LOVERY, s. Perhaps the same as LOUVER, or something like it. The sense is obscure in both the following examples:

Would it not vex thee, where thy sires did keep,
To see the dunged folds of dog-tail'd sheep?
And ruin'd house where holy things were said,
Whose free-stone walls the thatched roofs upbind,
Whose shrill saint's-bell hangs on his *lovely*,
While the rest are damned to the plumbery?

Hall, *Satires*, v. 1. p. 87.

Tuscan is trade-faine: yet great hopes he'll rise,
For now he makes no count of perjuries,
Hath drawn false lights from pitch-black *loveries*,
Glased his braided ware, cogs, swears and lies.

Marston, *Scourge of Vill.* ii. 5. p. 196.

LOVING-LAND. A part of Suffolk, almost insulated between the river Yar and the sea, at the north-
2 Q

eastern extremity of the county; now called by a very opposite name, *Lothing-land*, from the lake Lothing, or Luthing, which bounds it on the south, near Lowestoffe. The river Waveny bounds it on the west. Camden thus describes it:

Jam Wavenius, mare propius accedens, dum duplicem in oceanum vixta sibi frustra molitur, peninsula efficit non exiguum, quam *Loringland* dicunt. Editt. 2. p. 300.

When Waveny to the north —

In Neptune's name commands, that here their force should stay,
For that herself and Yar, in honour of the deep,
Were purposed a feast in *Loving-land* to keep.

Dryd. Polyolb. xix. sub fin.

For he that doth of sea the powerful trident wield,
His tritons made proclain a nymphall to be held
In honour of himself, in *Loving-land*, where he
The most selected nymphs appointed had to be.

Id. B. xx. l. 3.

In Gough's edition of *Camden* it is called *Luthing-land*, and the lake Luthing.

LOW-BELL, s. A hand bell, used in fowling, to make the birds lie close, till, by a more violent noise, and a light, they are alarmed, and fly into the net.

The day being shut in, the air mild, without moonshine, take a *low-bell*, which must have a deep and hollow sound, for if it be shrill it is stark naked.

Gentleman's Recreation, Fowling, p. 39. 8vo.

Here note, that the sound of the *low-bell* makes the birds lie close, so that they dare not stir whilst you are pitching the net, for the sound thereof is dreadful to them; but the sight of the fire much more terrible, which makes them instantly to fly up, and they become entangled in the net. *Id. ibid.*

Other directions are added. To this it is that allusion is made in Grubb's well known ballad of St. George.

As timorous larks amazed are

With light and with a *low-bell*. *Percy's Rel. iii. 321.*
The fowler's *lowbell* robs the lark of sleep.

King's Art of Love, l. 47.

It is not clear whether this kind of *low-bell*, or any other, is meant, where Petruccio says to Maria,

Peace, gentle *low-bell*. *B. & Fl. Wom. Prize, i. 3.*

Attempts have been made to derive it from Dutch, &c., but it was probably named from its *low*, or deep sound.

LOW-MEN. False dice, so constructed as always to turn up low numbers. See **HIGH-MEN**.

Ascham indignantly enumerates various sorts of false dice:

What false dyse use they! As dyse stopped with quicksilver and beares, dyse of vantage, flattes, gourdies to chop and change when they liste, to let the true dyse fall under the tible, and so take up the false. *Tatoph. p. 50. repr.*

Both high and low were fullams, being filled accordingly, so to come high or low numbers. See **FULLAM**.

This [cheating] they do by false dice, as high-fullams, 4, 5, 6; *low-fullams, 1, 2, 3.* *Compl. Gamester, p. 9.*

Bristle-dice are there also fully explained, which should have been given under that article:

Bristle-dice are fitted for their purpose, by sticking a hog's-bristle so in the corners, or otherwise in the dice, that they shall run high or low as they please; this bristle must be strong and short, by which means, the bristle bending, it will not lie on that side, but will be tript over. *Ibid.*

LOWER, s. A lowering look, a frown.

How blisse or bole lyes in their laugh or *lowre*,
Whilst they enjoy their happy blooming flowre.

Daniel, Compl. of Rosamond.

Philoclea was jealous for Zellmane, not without so mighty a *lowre* as that face could yield. *Sidney, cited by Todd.*

LOWIN, JOHN. An early actor in the plays of Shakespeare, particularly famous for personating Falstaff. He has been supposed to be the original; but if the

date of his birth, 1576, which appears on a picture of him in the Ashmolean Museum, be accurate, he must have been too young for that part, when the First Part of *Henry IV.* appeared. He figures in the induction to Marston's *Malcontent*, with other players. See O. Pl. iv. p. 11, &c. His name occurs in many plays of James the First's time. It appears that he played also Morose, in the *Silent Woman*; Volpone, in the *Fur*; Mammon, in the *Alchemist*; Melantius, in the *Maid's Tragedy*; Aubrey, in the *Bloody Brother*; and many other parts. See the edition of *Shakespeare* of 1813, vol. iii. p. 354; also p. 533. He and Taylor were managers after Henning and Condell. Lowin and Taylor published the *Wild-geese Chase* of Beaumont and Fletcher, when it was recovered in 1632; prefixing a dedication "to the Honour'd Few, Lovers of *Drammatic Poetrie*." It was printed in folio, to add to the edition of 1647, not having been to be found when that was published, which contains 33 plays, besides masques.

LOZELL. See **LOSEL**.

LUBBERLAND. There was an old proverbial saying about "*Lubberland*, where the pigs run about ready roasted, and cry, Come eat me." To this Ben Jonson alludes in the following passage:

Good mother, how shall we fain a pig if we do not look about for it? will it run off o' the spit into our mouths, think you, as in *Lubberland*, and cry we, we? *Barth. Fair, iii. 2.*

This was something like the *pays de Cocagne*, or our land of Cockney; and, in fact, Florio renders *Cocagne*, in his Dictionary, by *Lubberland*. It was properly called *Lubberland*, because lubbers only would believe in its wonders.

LUBRICAN, it seems, was a spirit; but of his properties we are not fully informed. More of him may perhaps be found in the old Demonologies. His groans are spoken of as deadly, or at least ominous.

By the mandrake's dreadful groans,

By the *Lubrican's* sad moans,

By the noise of dead men's bones

In charnel-houses rattling.

Drayton, Nymphidia, p. 461.

He is more particularly mentioned here, and is called Irish, merely because it is an Irishman who is alluded to:

As for your Irish *Lubrican*, that spirit,

Whom by prepostous charms thy lust hath raised

On a wrong circle, him I'll damn more black

Than any tyrant's soul.

Decker, Hon. WA. P. 2. O. Pl. iii. p. 419.

LUBBRICK, adj. Incontinent; from *lubricus*, Latin.

I'll be no powder to him; and if I find

Any *luce* *lubric* 'scapes in him, I'll watch him,

Aud, at my return, protest I'll shew you all.

Witch of Edmonton, 1658.

This has been quoted as referring to *Lubrican*, but erroneously. *Lubrick* is exemplified in this sense from Dryden, and in cognate senses, from Crashaw and others. See *Todd*.

LUCE. An old name for a pike or jack; from *lucius*, Latin, or *lus*, French. Dr. Johnson says, a full-grown pike; but the distinction, if there be any, is between jack and both these names, not between pike and *luce*. Jack is a young fish, pike or *luce* the same fish full grown. Isaac Walton, who, in such matters, is great authority, says,

The mighty *luce* or pike is taken to be the tyrant, as the salmon is the king of the fresh waters. Part I, chap. viii. p. 150

The *luc* is the fresh fish; the salt fish is an old cost.

Merry W. W. i. 1.

The meaning of the latter passage has been much disputed; perhaps Justice Shallow was intended to say that the *salt luc*, or *sea-pike*, is an older bearing than the *luc*, simply so called, which is the fresh pike. It has been generally thought, that in all that sportive dialogue about *luc*es or pikes, as the arms of Justice Shallow, Shakespeare meant to allude to those of his Warwickshire neighbour, Sir Thomas *Lucy*; and to convey a little good-humoured satire in comparing him to this foolish justice. The blunder or equivocation between *luc* and louse, which Sir Hugh Evans makes, occurs also in a lampoon on Sir Thomas *Lucy*, which Oldys produces as Shakespeare's, on the authority of a Mr. Jones:

If *lousie* is *Lucy*, as some folks miscall it,
Then *Lucy* is *lousie* whatever befall it.

This idle satire is said to have occasioned the removal of the great bard from Warwickshire to London, to which we owe his infinitely superior writings. See *Drake's Shakespeare and his Times*, vol. i. p. 409, &c. Three *luc*es hauriant, argent, in a field sprinkled with crosslets, were certainly the arms of the *Lucys* of *Charlecot*, as may be seen in Dugdale's *Warwickshire*. But Shakespeare has given Shallow a dozen of these fishes.

The Fishmongers' Company is described by Stowe as having horses painted like *sea-luc*es, in a procession in 1298:

Then four salmons of silver on foure horses, and after them sixe and forie armed knights riding on horses made like *luc*es of the sea.
Survey of Lond. p. 71.

The sea-pike, or *luc*, was the cod. See *Cotgrave*, in *Brochet de mer*, and *Pike*, in the English Dictionary subjoined. *Merlus*, one of the French names for cod, is *lus de mer*, or *lus marin*.

Puttenham gives us some rhyming Latin verses, in which Pope *Lucius* is satirized, by comparing him to the fish *lucius*:

*Lucius est piscis rex et tyrannus aquarum,
A quo discordat Lucius iste parum.*

Art of Poesie, B. i. ch. 7. p. 9.

False quantities were not much regarded by the poet or the critic, otherwise they might have put very easily,

— Rex atque tyrannus,

without destroying the other *beauties* of the line. There is, however, another such error in six lines only that are cited.

LUCERN, s. A sort of hunting dog; perhaps as coming from the canton of *Lucerne*, in Switzerland.

— Let me have

My *Lucern* too, or dogs inur'd to hunt
Beasts of most rapine.

Chapman's Bussy D'Ambois, Act iii. Anc. Dr. iii. 280.

Also an animal whose fur was much valued:

The polecat, masteer, and the rich-skind *Lucerne*
I know to chase. *B. & Fl. Beggar's Bush*, iii. 3.

In the life of Sir Thomas *Luc* is mentioned a "black satten gown, faced with *Lucerne* spots." On which Warton says, in a note, "The spotted fur of a Russian animal called a *Lucern*, anciently much in use and esteem;" p. 7. where he quotes other authorities. Minshew thus describes it:

Lucern, which is the skin of a beast so called, being neare the biggeness of a wolfe, of a colour betwene red and browne, something mayled like a cat, and mingled with blacke spots, bred in Muscovie and Russia, and is a very rich furre. *In the word Furre*.

LUCY, Sr. The day of this saint was the 13th of December, and is still marked in our kalendars. See *Brady's Clavis Calend.* ii. 322. Donne considers it as the shortest day, which it would be before the style was changed, which put the solstice eleven days later. By the year 1689, the shortest day was become the 11th of December. See the almanacks of that year. This saint was of Syracuse, and an early martyr to the profession of Christianity.

St. *Lucie* is thus celebrated by Verstegan, in his *Triumphant of Feminine Saintes*:

Because the dolles to adore

Lucia did refuse,

Shée threatned was shée should be thrust

Into the common stews.

No, no, quoth shée; the mynd being pure

The body is unstaynd,

Then with the sword shée martrid was,

And glorie so shée gaynd. *Poems*, 1601. p. 66.

'Tis the day's midnight, and it is the day's,

Lucie's, who scarce seven hours herself unmarks.

Donne's Nocturnal upon St. Lucie's Day, being the

Shortest Day, vol. ii. p. 43. ed. of 1779.

Think that they bury thee, and think that rite

Lays thee to sleep but a *St. Lucie's* night.

Id. Progress of the Soul, vol. iii. 76.

LUCY, BLACK. A lady of a very different character, spoken of by Ben Jonson:

Till he do that, he is but like the 'wrentice, who being loth to be spied by his master coming forth of *black Lucy's*, went in again; to whom his master cried, the more thou runnest that way to hide thyself, the more thou art in the place.

Discoveries, vol. ix. p. 204. ed. Giff.

It is not much to be regretted, that we have no further account of this disreputable lady.

A LUGGE, s. for a slug, or sluggish. Any thing heavy or lumpish. R. Ascham applies it to a bow, which was of a sluggish nature:

The same reason I find true in two bowes that I have, whereof the one is quicke of caste, &c.—the other is a *lugg*, slowe of caste, followinge the stringe, more sure for to last, than pleasant for use. *Toroph.* p. 6. repr.

Of these bows he tells us, the first was spoiled by being left bent, but

As for my *lugg*, it was not one whit the worse, but shotte by and by as well and as farre as ever it did. *Id.* p. 7.

2. A perch or rood to measure land, containing 16 feet and a half:

And eke that ample pit yet far renowned

For the large leape which Debon did compell

Coultn to make, being eight *lugs* of ground. *Spens. F. Q. II.* x. 11.

3. An ear, or rather the pendent part of the ear. Coles renders it in Latin, "Auris lobus, auricula infima." In this sense it is hardly obsolete, but unpolished. It occurs in the whimsical drama of *Midas*:

Can you think your clumsy *lugs* so proper to decide, as
The delicate ears of Justice *Midas*.

Sole him, seize him by the lug, are phrases used in Lincolnshire, when a mastiff is set upon a hog.

LUGGED, part. adj. Pulled or seized by the ears; from *lug*.

Shlood, I am as melancholy as a gib cat, or a *lugg'd* bear.

1 Hen. IV. i. 2.

The bear is safe, and out of peril,

Though *lugged* indeed, and wounded very ill.

Hudibr. I. iii. 281.

So in a poem by Captain John Smith:

Thy wauens, wherewith thou long hast tug'd,

And been as sad as bear that's *lug'd*. *Wit Restored*, p. 10.

His ears hang laving, like a new-*lugg'd* swine.

Hall, Satires, IV. 1.

You know how pitifully a *lugged* sow looks.

Gayt. Fest. N. p. 51.

Head-lugged, *Lear*, iv. 2. is a different thing. It means only pulled by the head.

LUMBER, or LOMBARD PYE. A high-seasoned meat pye, of veal or lamb, for which receipts are given in Salmon's Family Dictionary, and other books of the kind. A small book, called *The Young Cook's Monitor*, printed in 1690, terms it a *Lombard pye*, which is probably right; i. e. an Italian pye. It was made of minced meat and beef suet, with forced meat and other seasonings, and directed to be rolled up in the caul of veal in the form of sausages, and put into a pye.

LUNES, plur. s. Lunacy, frenzy. French. Thought to be peculiar to Shakespeare. He has used it, according to the modern editors, in the *Merry Wives of Windsor*: Why, woman, your husband is in his old *lunes* again. iv. 2. But here the quarto, 1630, and the folios, 1623 and 1632, read *lines*; the older quartos, *vaine*.

In the *Winter's Tale*:

These dangerous unsafe *lunes* o' the king I beshrew them—
He must be told on't and he shall. ii. 2.

There it is authorized by the old editions.

In *Troilus and Cressida* we have,

—Yea, wench
His pettish *lunes*, his ebbs, his flows, as if
The passage and whole carriage of this action
Rode on his tide. ii. 3.

In this place again it is Hammer's emendation from *lines*; but certainly very probable.

Lastly it is in *Hamlet*:

The terms of our estate may not endure,
Hazard so near us, as doth hourly grow
Out of his *lunes*. iii. 3.

This is also an emendation of a modern editor, namely, Theobald. The old quartos read *broves*, the folio *lunacies*; so that, in fact, out of four passages, only one presents us with this word on the authority of the old editions; and yet, in all the places, the reading is certainly probable, and better than those for which it is substituted. Could we find any other authority for the word, it would greatly increase the probability.

A LUNGIS, s. A long, awkward fellow. *Longis*, French. It is thus curiously defined by Minshew: "A slumme, slow-back, a dreaming gangrill, a tall and dull slangam, that hath no making to his height, nor wit to his making." As to his *gangrill* and *slangam*, I believe they are mere *slang*. Almost the same words are in Cotgrave. Coles has it, "A *lunGIS*, procerus, bardus."

Knaues, varlet! what, *lunGIS*! give me a dozen of stools there.
Decker's Satiromastix, Orig. of Drama, iii. 119.

How dost thou, Ralph? Art thou not shrewdly hurt? the foul great *lunGIS* laid unmercifully on thee.

B. & Fl. Knight of Burn. Pestle, Act ii.

If he were too long for the bed, they cut off his legs for catching cold, it was no place for a *lunGIS*. *Euph. & his Engl. P. 1.*

LUNGS, s. A fire-blower to a chemist.

—That is his fire-drake.

His *lung*, his zephyrus, he that puffs his coals.

B. *Jons. Alch.* ii. 1.

In scene the second he several times addresses Face by the name of *Lungs*.

The art of kindling the true coal, by *Lungs*;

With Nicholas Pasquill's, meddle with your match.

B. *Jons. Execr. on Vulcan*, vol. vi. 407.

Among the members of his philosophical college, Cowley mentions "two *lungs*, or chemical servants."

LURDAIN. See **LOURDEN.**

LURCH-LINE. The line of a fowling-net, by which it was pulled over, to enclose the birds.

But when he heard with whom I had to deale,

Well done (quoth he) let him go beste the bush,

I and my men to the *lurch-line* will steale,

And pluck the net even at the present push.

Mirr. for Mag. p. 248.

LUSH, *adj.* Of uncertain derivation, but evidently meaning rich, luxuriant, succulent, as applied to vegetation. Hammer had explained it otherwise, and Johnson followed him.

How lush and lusty the grass looks! how green!

Tempest, ii. 1.

It has been attempted to introduce the word also into *Mids. N. Dr.* instead of *luscious*, but without sufficient reason.

It is not in the old Dictionaries, but has been found in some other authors; as,
Then greene and void of strength, and lush and foggy is the blade,
And cheers the husbandman with hope. *Golding's Ovid*, xv.

Also,

Shrubs lush and almost lyke a gristle.

Idem. cited by Todd.

It is probable that *luscious* is derived from this, there being no more certain origin for it.

A LUSK, s. A lazy, lubberly fellow; derived, with some probability, from *lache*, French, or from *vin lousche*, the dregs of wine. Cotgrave renders *salourdin*, "A *luske*, lout, lurdan, a lubberly sloven, heavie sot, lumpish hoydon."

So, ho, so, ho, Appetitus! faith now I think Morpheus himself hath been here; up, with a pox to you; up, you *lusk*!

Lingua, O. Pl. v. 241.

The *luske* in health is worse far

Than he that keeps his bed.

Kendal's Poems, 1577. I. 7. cit. Cap.

To **LUSK**, v. from the former. To loll about idly, to be lazy, and indulge laziness; to lie or bask at ease.

Not that I meane to faim an idle god,

That *lusk* in heav'n and never looks abroad,

That crowns not virtue, and corrects not vice.

Sylt. Dubart. I. vii.

He is my foe, friend thou not him, nor forge him armes, but let him *luske* at home unhonoured, no good by him we get.

Warner, Alb. Engl. vi. 30. p. 147.

—Leaving the sensual

Base hangers on, *lusing* at home in slime.

Marston, Sc. of Vill. iii. 8.

LUSKISH, *adj.* Lazy; from **LUSK**.

Rouse thee, thou sluggish bird, this mirthful May,

For shame, come forth, and leave thy *luskish* nest.

Drayton's Owl, vol. iv. p. 1292.

In the edition of 1619 it is *luskie*.

Than any swine-head's brat, that lowlie came

To *luskish* Athens. *Marston, Sc. of Vill.* i. 3. p. 184.

Either for a diligent labourer to be planted in a barrayne or stony soyle, or for a *luskish* loyterer to be settled in a fertill ground. *Holinshed's History of Ireland*, C. 2. col. 1. cit. Cap.

LUSKISHNESS, s. Laziness.

But when he saw his foe before in vew

He shook off *luskishness*.

Spens. F. Q. VI. i. 35.

LUSTICK, *adj.* Lusty, healthy, cheerful. The Dutch word *lust* is the same as the English, and *lustick* is only the English pronunciation of the adjective *lustigh*, which is derived from it, and answers to our *lusty*. The folio edition of *Shakespeare* spells it *lustique*.

Here comes the king. *Lef. Lustick*, as the Dutchman says: I'll like a maid the better while I have a tooth in my head; why he's able to lead her a coranto. *Alf's well that ends w.* ii. 3.

To make his heart merry, as he has made ours;

As *lustick* and frolick as lords in their bowens.

Jovial Crew, O. Pl. i. 310.

— Can walk a mile or two

As *lusive* as a boor.

Hans Beer-pot's Invisible Comedy, 1618. cited by Steevens.

What all *lusive*, all frolicsome!

Witches of Lancashire, ditto.

A Flemish peasant is represented as saying to his mistress,

Come yfrow, dye man is away gane, but ource be frolic,
lusive, high speel, zing and daunce.

Weakest goes to the Wall, D 4. b.

LUSTYHED, *s.* Lustiness, or rather lustfulness. The old termination *-hed*, or *-hood*, instead of *-ness*.

Like a young squire, in loves and *lustyhed*
His wanton days that ever loosely led. *Spens. F. Q. I. ii. 3.*

It is common in Spenser's writings.

That whisper still of sorrow in their bed,
And do despise both love and *lustyhed*.

Drayt. Ecl. 7. vol. iv. 1419.

LUXUR, *s.* A luxurious or lustful person; from *luxury*, in the sense of incontinence.

And, 'stead of heat, kindle infernal fires,
Within the spendthrift veins of a dry duke,
A parch'd and juiceless *luxur*.

Revenge's Tragedy, O. Pl. iv. 307.

LUXURIUS, *adj.* Lustful.

She knows the heat of a *luxurious* bed,
Her blush is guiltiness, not modesty.

Much Ado a. N. iv. 1.

O most insatiate, *luxurious* woman. *Titus Andron. v. 1.*

What worse disgrace did ever king sustain,
Than I by this *luxurious* couple have!

Weber & Rowley's Thrac. Wonder, i. 1.

LUXURY, *s.* Lewdness, incontinence. This is the sense of the word *luxuria*, in the usage of the schools. Hence *luxuria*, in Italian, has the same meaning, and *luxure*, in French. Capell calls it the proper sense of *luxuria*; but there his classical knowledge failed him. It never was so used, in the Latin language, before its decline.

How the devil *luxury*, with his fat rump, and potatoe finger,
tickles these together! *Tro. & Cress. v. 2.*

Let not the royal bed of Denmark be
A couch for *luxury* and damned incest. *Ham. i. 5.*

— But soft, I hear

Some vicious fool draw near,
That cries, we dream, and swears there's no such thing
As this chaste love we sing.

Peace, *luxury*! *B. Jons. Forest Ep. xii.*

About his wrist his blazing shield did fry
With swelling hearts in flames of *luxury*.

Fletcher, Purple Island, vii. 20.

It is the description of Fornication, or *Porneius*.

When women had no other art than what nature taught 'em;—
when *luxury* was unborn, at least untaught the art, to steal from
a forbidden tree. *Chapman's Mons. D'Olive*, i. 1.

A **LYAM**, or **LYME**. A string to lead a hound in. See **LIME-HOUND**.

My dog-hook at my belt, to which my *lyam's* ty'd.

Drayton, Nymphal 6. p. 1492.

And again:

My hound then in my *lyam*, I, by the woodman's art
Forecast where I may lodge the goodly hie-pain'd hart.
Id. ibid.

LYBBET, *s.* A stick or staff.

A beesome of byrche, for babes very feete,
A long lasting *lybbet*, for loubbers most meete;
A wyth to wynde up that there will not keepe,
Bynde it all up in one and use it to sweepe.

Caveat for Common Curators, A 4. b.

These lines are there illustrated by a wood-cut,
representing the parts and composition of a birch-
broom.

LYDFORD LAW, *prov.* The law of Lydford, Devon; a proverbial saying, expressive of too hasty judgment, as where the judge condemns first, and hears the cause afterwards. Ray gives the proverb thus:

First hang and draw,
Then hear the cause by *Lydford law*. *Prov. p. 239.*

There is a facetious ballad preserved among the
Harl. MSS. 2307, in which this law is the particular
subject of enquiry. It begins,

I oft have heard of *Lydford law*,
How in the morn they hang and draw,
And sit in judgement after.
At first I wond'ed at it much,
But since I find the reason's such
As yt deserves no laughter.

It is then jocularly accounted for by the badness
of the castle, where imprisonment was worse than
death. There were, probably, stannary courts there.
Ray thinks it a strong satire on the inhabitants of
Lydford; but it was, possibly, no more than an
exaggerated reflection on the summary proceedings
of the stannary laws. The ballad is attributed to
William Browne, the author of the pastorals, in
Prince's *Worthies of Devon*, where it was first printed.
It was reprinted by Shaw, in the *Topographer*, vol. ii.
p. 380. with some additional remarks. See **SCARBOROUGH WARNING**.

LYFEN, *v.* Of uncertain meaning, observed only in
these lines:

— And with such sighs,

Laments, and exclamations *lyfen* it.

Marston, Antonio's Revenge, sign. E 2.

Can it mean enliven, or revive?

LYM. See **LIME-HOUND**.

LYMBO. See **LIMBO**.

LYMMER. Apparently a plunderer.

To satiate in parte the wrong which had bene offred him, by
those *lymmers* and robbers. *Holinsk. Hist. of Irel. B b 4. col. 2.*

LYMPHAULT, from *limp*, and *halt*. Lame.

Or Vulcanus the *lymphault* smith.

Chaloner's Morie Encom. C b.

He [Vulcan] plaieth the jester, now wyth hys *lymphaultyne*,
now with skoffing, &c. *Ditto*, cit. by Capell.

Lymphaultyne, is probably a press error for
lymphaultyng.

LYRIBLING. A sort of cant or factitious word for
warbling or singing.

So may her ears be led,
Her ears where musike lives,
To heare and not despise
Thy *lyribling* cries. *Pemr. Arcadia*, iii. p. 395.

M.

MACAROON, s. An affected busy body; from *macaroni*, Italian. I have not seen any instances of it, except the following, which are given by Mr. Todd:

Like a big wife, at sight of loathed meat,
Ready to travail; so I sigh and sweat
To hear this macaron talk in vain. *Donne's Poems*, p. 182.

— A macaroon,
And no way fit to speak to clouted shoon,
Elegy on Donne, ed. 1630. *ibid.*

This is nearly the same sense as persons of a certain age remember to have been given to the adopted word *macaroni* itself; namely, a first-rate coxcomb, or puppy; which has now another temporary appellation, *dandy*, corrupted or abbreviated, I presume, from *Jack-a-dandy*.

MACE, s. was anciently a term for a sceptre; it means, however, in the following passages, a more destructive weapon, a club of metal. *Musaeus*, French, as Dr. Johnson has it in his Dictionary.

O murderous slumber!
Lay'st thou thy leaden race upon my boy,
That plays thee music? *Julius Cæsar*, iv. 3.

Thus also:

Arm'd with their greaves, and maces, and broad swords.
Four Prentices, O. Pl. vi. 542.

In the sense of a sceptre, we find it in several places:

Who mightily upheld that royal mace.
Spenser, cited by Steevens.

— Proud Tarquinus
Rooted from Rome the sway of kingly mace.
Marius & Sylla, 1594, cit. St.

MACHACHINA, s. A dancer of mattachine dances; from *Mattaccino*, Italian, a buffoon who danced in a mask. It is used by Harrington, in his translation of *Ariosto*, but is not warranted, in that place, by the original:

A foule, deformed, a brutish cursed crew,
In body like to antike worke devised,
Of monstrous shape, and of an ugly hew,
Like masking *Machachinas* all disguised,
Some look like dogs, and some like apes in vew.
B. vi. St. 61.

Harrington elsewhere writes the name of the dance in the same manner:

I compared the homely title of it unto an ill-favoured vizard, such as I have seen in stage-plays, when they dance *Machachinas*, which covers as sweet a face sometimes, as any is in the compaignie. *Anatomic of Ajax*, sign. L. ii. 6.

But see **MATTACHIN**.

MACON, for Mahomet. An old English form; as also **MAHOUND, q. v.**

Praised, quoth he, be *Macon*, whom we serve,
This land I see he keeps, and will preserve.
Fairfax, Tasso, xii. 10.

But he that kil'd him shall abuy therefore,
By *Macon* and Lanius he doth sweare.
Harringt. Ariosto, xvi. 54.

MACULATION, s. Spot, stain, or corruption; an uncommon word, not so properly obsolete, as never thoroughly in use; from *macula*, Latin.

For I will throw my glove to death himself
That there's no maculation in thy heart.

Tro. & Cress. iv. 4.

MADRILL, for Madrid; whether by corruption, or on any authority, I have not discovered.

Your enterprizes, accidents, untill
You should arrive at court, and reach *Madrill*.
Bp. Corbet to the D. of Buck. Poems, p. 70.

It is not peculiar to that author, but was perhaps common. It occurs twice in one scene of Beaumont and Fletcher:

Were you ever in Spaine? — I would have you go to *Madrill*,
and against some great spectacle, when the court lies there, provide a great and spacious English ox and roste him whole.

Fair Maid of the Inn, iv. 2.

Again:

For a rare and monstrous spectacle to be seen at *Madrill*. *ibid.*
I cannot account for this termination of the name, which does not appear to be exemplified in any other language.

MAGE, s. Magician. Magus, Latin; *mago*, Italian.

First entering, the dreadful *mage* there fownd,
Deep busied 'bout worke of wondrous end.
Spens. F. Q. III. iii. 14.

Spenser's Archimago means chief magician.

MAGNIFICAL, adj. Magnificent, splendid, pompous.

Bestowed upon him certaine gifts after the Turkish manner,
and in *magnificall* tearmes gave him answer.

Knolles' Hist. of the Turks, p. 993.

Pandosto, whose mind was fraught with princely liberality,
entertained the kings, princes, and noblemen with such submisive
courtesie and *magnificall* bounty.

Dorastus & Fawnia, A. 3. cit. Cap.

Used also in our translation of the Bible, 1 *Chron.* xxii. 5.

MAGNIFICO, s. A title given to the grandees of Venice, who were also called *clarissimos*. See *Coryat*, vol. ii. pp. 7, 15, 32. repr.

— Twenty merchants,
The duke himself, and the *magnificoes*
Of greatest port, have all persuaded with him.
Mer. of Ven. iii. 2.

— For, be sure of this,
That the *magnifico* is much beloved. *Othello*, i. 2.

In the *dramatis personæ* of Ben Jonson's *For*,
Volpone is called a *magnifico*, and he says to Mosca,

— Mosca, go
Straight take my habit of *clarissimo*,
And walk the streets. Act v. Sc. 3.

Which shows that they were synonymous.

How, father! is it not possible that wisdom should be found
out by ignorance? I pray then, how do many *magnificoes* find it?
Hog has lost, &c. O. Pl. vi. 403.

Florio's Italian Dictionary, under *Magnifico*, has,
"nobly-minded, magnificent. Also a *magnifico* of
Venice;" and Minshew, in *Magnificent*, says, "the
chief men of Venice are, by a peculiar name, called
magnifici, i. e. *magnificoes*."

MAGORES. The country of the great mogul, formerly called Maghoore. See *Howe's Continuation of Stowe's Chronicle*, p. 1003, where he considers it as a corruption to call that prince *Mogul*.

My almanack, made for the meridian
And height of Japan, give'th East India company;
There they may smell the price of cloves and pepper,
Monkeys, and china dishes, five years ensuing,
And know the success of the voyage of *Magores*.
Albansar, O. Pl. vii. 146.

MAGOT-PIE. The bird now called, by abbreviation, a *mag-pie*. Most probably from the French, *magot*, a monkey, because the bird chatters and plays droll tricks like a monkey.

Augurs, and understood relations, have
By *maggot*-pies and choughs, and rooks, brought forth
The secret'st blood of man. *Macbeth*, iii. 4.

Augurs seems to be put there for auguries.

He calls her *magot o' pie*.
More Dissemblers besides Women, cit. Farm.

Minshew and Cotgrave both have *maggalapie* in several places; it is possible, therefore, that it was called *maggoty pie*, from its whimsical drollery in chattering, &c. quasi, comical pie, or fantastic pie.

MAHOUND, or MAHOUN. Another corrupted name of Mahomet. See **MACON**. Supposed to be formed from *Mahomed*; but Skinner says, "Credo Gallos ipsos olim Mahometem *Mahon* appellasse, licet vox jam in desuetudinem abiit;" in confirmation of which the two parts of Lacombe's Dictionnaire have *Mahom* and *Mahon* for Mahomet. Roquefort also has *Mahom*, *Mahon*, *Mahons*, and *Mahum*, all as ancient terms for Mahomet, or Mahometans.

And oftentimes by Termagunt, and *Mahound* swore.
Spens. F. Q. VI. vii. 47.
And fowly said; by *Mahound*, cursed thief
That direful stroke thou dearly shalt aly. *Id.* II. viii. 33.
Mars, or Minerva, *Mahound*, Termagunt,
Or whose ere you are that fight against me.
Selinus, *Emp.* of the Turks, C. 4. cit. Cap.
Of sundry faith together in that town,
The lesser part in Christ believed well,
The greater far were vot'ries to *Mahoun*.

Fairf. Tasso, i. 84.

MAID-MARIAN. See **MARIAN**.

MAIDEN, *adj.* as applied to a fortress, or fortified town, meant properly one that had never been taken, or was deemed impregnable. This is the true interpretation, and I believe still holds, in military language. Of Beauvais, on the Oise, the French writers say, "Elle se glorifie de n'avoir jamais été prise; ce qui l'a fait nommer *la Pucelle*." This explanation has been overlooked. See *Todd*.

To MAIL a hawk. To pinion her, or fasten down her wings with a girdle.

Prince, by your leave, I'll have a circling,
And mail you, like a hawk.
B. & Fl. Philaster, Act v. p. 171.

To MAKE, v. To do, to be occupied in any thing; a familiar use of the word. *What make you here?* that is, what brings you here? what is the occasion of your coming or being here? what are you about? It is very frequently used by Shakespeare.

Now, sir! *what make you here?* *As you like it*, i. 1.
But, in the beaten way of friendship, *what make you at Elsinore?* *Ros.* To visit you, my lord; no other occasion.

Hamlet, ii. 2.

So, in *Love's Labour Lost*, the King asks, "what makes treason here?" that is, "what business has treason in this place?" See also *Timon of Athens*, iii. 5. and *Hamlet*, i. 2.

What *mak'st thou here*, Time? thou, that to this minute
Never stood still by me?

B. & Fl. Four Plays in One, vol. x. 563.
Night's bird, quoth he, what *mak'st thou in this place*,
To view my wretched miserable case?

Drayton's Owl, vol. iv. p. 1510.
You that are more than our discretar fear
Dares praise, with such full art, what *make you here?*

Duvenant to the Q. at Lady Arden's.

Johnson, in *Make*, No. 16, gives instances of this usage from Dryden. It is, however, no longer current.

2. To fasten, or secure a door, &c. This is still used in Staffordshire, and other counties.

Make the doors upon a woman's wit, and it will out at the casement. *As you like it*, i. 1.

Why, at this hour, the *doors* are made against you.
Com. of Errors, iii. 1.

3. To make, for to compose verses.

Poesy is his skill or craft of *making*; the very fiction itself, the reason or form of the work.

B. Jon. Discov. vol. vii. p. 146. Whalley.
Addicted from their births so much to poesy,
That, in the mountains, those who scarce have seen a book,
Most skilfully will make, as though from art they took.

Drayton, *Polyolb.* Song iv. p. 751.

This word, and *maker*, are used in this sense by Chaucer; who has also *makings*, for poetical compositions.

4. To make all split, a phrase to express great violence.

I could play Ecceles rarely, or a part to tear a cent in, to make all split.
Mids. Night's Dr. i. 2.

Two roaring boys of Rome, that made all split.
B. & Fl. Scornful Lady, ii. p. 311.

Her wit I must employ upon this business, to prepare my next encounter, but in such a fashion as shall make all split.

Widow's Tears, O. Pl. vi. 153.

This expression is similar:

I love a sea-voice, and a blustering tempest,
And let all split. *B. & Fl. Wildgoose Chase*, v. 6.

5. To make danger, to try, a Latinism, *facere periculum*; which would be better rendered "to make experiment."

If there be e'er a private corner as you go, sir,
A foolish lobby out o' the way, make danger,
Try what they are, try.— *B. & Fl. Loyal Subject*, iii. 4.

— Thou talk'st as if
Thou wert lousing thyself; but yet I will make danger,
If I prove one o' th' worthies, so.

B. & Fl. Prophetes, i. 5.

After seeing the above passages, there can be little doubt that the following, from the same authors, must be pointed so as to have the same meaning:

Mir. You must now put on boldness, there's no avoiding it;
And stand all hazards, fly at all games bravely,
They'll say you went out like an ox, and return'd like an ass, else,

Bel. I shall make danger, sure. *Wildgoose Chase*, i. 2.

That is, I shall surely try; otherwise pointed, it seems inconsistent.

6. To make nice, to scruple, or make objections to any thing.

And he that stands upon a slippery place
Makes nice of no vile hold to stay him up. *K. John*, iv. 4.

7. To *make fair weather*, to coax a person, and bring them into good humour by flatteries.

And by an holy semblance blear men's eyes
When he intends some damned villanies.
Ision makes faire weather unto Jove,
That he night snuke soule worke with his faire love,
And is right sober in his outward semblance,
Demure and modest in his countenance.

Marston's Satires, Sat. 1.

MAKE, s. A mate, companion, lover, husband, or wife; from *maca*, Saxon. It was used in the following proverb:

There's no goose so gray in the lake,
That cannot find a gander for his *make*.

Lgely's Mother Bombie, iii. 4.

— All your parishioners,

As well your laicks, as your quinziers,
Had need to keep to their warm feather-beds
If they be sped of loves: this is no season
To seek new *makes* in. *B. Jons. Tale of a Tub*, i. 1.

And of faire Britonart example take,
That was as true in love, as turtle to her *make*.

Spens. F. Q. III. xi. 2.

Yet never durst he for his lady's sake
Break sword or lance, advance'd in lofty sell,
As fair he was as Citharens *make*. *Fairf. Tasso*, iv. 46.

Among whose spoils, great Solyma's fair make,
With her deare children we did captive take.

Mirror for Magistr. p. 649.

To persons unacquainted with this word, the following quaint witticism would not be intelligible. In Ben Jonson's *New Inn*, the Host contrives to form a hieroglyphic to express this sentence, "a heavy purse makes a light heart;" which he thus interprets:

There 'tis exprest! first, by a purse of gold,
A heavy purse, and then two turtles, *makes*,
A heart with a light stuck in't, a light heart. Act i. Sc. 1.

For want of knowing this word, R. Dodsley thought it necessary to change it to *mates*, in the expression of "New Custome and his *makes*." O. Pl. i. 269.

MAKE-BATE, s. A disturber of peace, a causer of quarrels; from *to make*, and *bate*, a quarrel. The same as **BREED-BATE**.

So that love in her passions, like a right *make-bate*, whispered to both sides arguments of quarrel. *Pemr. Arcadia*, B. ii. p. 150.

Disdaining this fellow should play the preacher, who had been one of the chiefest *make-bates*. *Ib.* p. 200.

For when men at length begin to be weary, and to repent of their needless quarrels,—they will certainly find out, detest, and invert the edge of their displeasure upon these wretched *make-bates*. *Barrow, Sermon on Rom. xii. 18.*

Stanyhurst, in his translation of *Virgil*, calls *Erinnys* a *make-bate*. Hall has a similar compound, *make-fray*:

If brabbling *make-fray*, at each fair and size,
Picks quarrels for to shew his voluntrie. *B. iv. Sat. 4.*

In *Fleeknoe's Enigmatical Characters*, that of a *make-bite* is drawn at length. p. 86.

Swift is one of the latest authors who have used it, and he is cited for it by Johnson. The passage at large forms no bad definition of the word:

This sort of outrageous party-writers—are like a couple of *make-bates*, who inflame small quarrels by a thousand stories, and by keeping friends at a distance, hinder them from coming to a good understanding; as they certainly would, if they were suffered to meet and debate between themselves. *Examiner*, No. 15.

It is used also by Richardson, in his *Familiar Letters*, (Lett. 35), who uses *make-debate* in the same sense, (Lett. 55).

Analogously to this, Shakespeare has the word *make-peace*:

To be a *make-peace* shall become my age. *Rich. II. i. 1.*

MAKE-LESS. One deprived of his or her mate; from *make* in that sense.

Ah, if thou issueless shalt hap to die,
The world will wail thee, like a *makeless* wife,
The world will be thy widow still and weep.

Shakep. Sonnet ix. Suppl. i. p. 588.

This word is used by Chaucer. It is also in *Coles' Dictionary*, but is there rendered *incomparabilis*, i. e. one who cannot have a *make*, or match.

MAKER. A poet. See to **MAKE**, No. 3.

But now let us see how the Greeks have named it, and how they deemed it of it. The Greeks named him *ποιητης*, which name hath, as the most excellent, gone through other languages: it cometh of this word *ποιω*, to *make*; wherein I know not whether by lucke or wisdom, we Englishmen have met with the Greeks in calling him a *maker*. *Sidney's Defence of Poesie*, p. 506.

First, we require in our poet or *maker* (for that title our language affords him elegantly with the Greek) a goodness of natural wit. *B. Jons. Discoveries*, vol. vii. p. 143.

Thus have you seen the *maker's* double scope

To profit and delight. *Id. Epit. to Staple of News.*

A poet is as much to say as a *maker*. And our English name well conforms with the Greeke word: for of *ποιω*, to *make*, they call a *maker* poet. *Puteush. Art of Engl. Poesie*, p. 1.

So is there yet requisite to the perfection of this arte, another manner of exornation, which resteth in the fashioning of our *maker's* language and stile. *Id. B. III. ch. i. p. 114.*

Where he her sovereign Ouse most happily doth meet,
And him the thrice-three maids, Aspyllo's offspring, greet
With all their sacred gifts: thus expell'd from ground
In musick, and besides, a curious *maker* known.

Drayt. Polygl. xv. p. 948.

So also he says of Ben Jonson:

And for a chair may 'mongst the muses call,
As the most curious *maker* of them all.

Ellegies, vol. iv. p. 1257.

Notwithstanding all these instances, and some in *Todd's Johnson*, even as late as Dr. Warton, the word cannot be said to have been ever established in our language in that sense. As introduced by Warton, it is merely a technical explanation of the word poet.

MALE, or MAIL, s. A bag or trunk to carry goods in travelling. *Male*, French. Still used for the post-bag, and thence for the carriage which conveys letters. See *Minshew* in "a *male*, bouget, or budget."

No Envoy, no salue in the *male*, sir. *Lov'e's L. L. iii. 1.*
Who invented these monsters first did it to a costly end,
To have a *male* ready to put in other lukes stuff.

Damon & Pithius, O. Pl. i. 220.

Open the *males*, yet guard the treasure sure.

Tamburlane, 1590. cit. St.

Foul *male* some cast on fair board, be carpet nere so clean.

Tusser's Huab. p. 131.

Mr. Todd has found *mailet* in this sense, for which he cites *Shelton's Don Quixote*, iii. 9.

MALE-COTTON, or MELICOTTON. A sort of late peach. *Malum cotoniatum*, a cotton apple, from the rough coat. Bacon mentions it as coming in September.

— Peaches, apricots,

And *male-cottons*, with other choicer plumbs,
Will serve for large-sid'd bullets. *Ordinary*, O. Pl. x. 250.

A wife here, with a strawberry breast, cherry lips, apricot cheeks, and a soft velvet head, like a *melicotton*.

B. Jons. Barth. Fair, i. 2.

MALEFICES. Bad actions. *Malefica*, Latin.

He crammed them with crumbs of benefices,
And filled their mouths with meeds of *malefices*.

Spens. Mother Hub. Tale, 1163.

MALENGINE, s. Wicked ingenuity or art; from *mal*, and *engine*, or *ingene*, ingenuity.

But the chaste damzell that had never prife
Of such *malengine*, and fine forgery,
Did easely beleeve her strong extremity.

Spens. F. Q. III. i. 53.

Also as a name:

For he so crafty was to forge and face,
So light of hand, and nymble of his pace,
So smooth of tongue, and subtle in his tale,
That could deceive one looking in his face;
Therefore by name *Malengin* him call.

Spens. F. Q. V. ix. 5.

It is old French also. See *Lacombe*.

MALGRADO, adv. In despite of, notwithstanding. The Italian word answering to *maugre*, which has been more commonly adopted.

Breathing in hope, *malgrado* all your beads
That instut rebel thus against your king,
To see his royal sovereign once again.

Edward II. O. Pl. ii. 360.

TO MALICE, v. a. To bear malice.

Who, on the other side, did seem so farre
From *malicing*, or grudging his good houre,
That, all he could, he graced him with her.

Spens. F. Q. VI. ix. 59.

Offending none, and doing good to all,
Yet being *malic'd* both of great and small.

Id. Hymn of Heavently Love, v. 237.

His enemies, that his worth *maliced*,
Who both the laud, and laud, did much abuse.

Daniel, Civil Wars, v. 48.

Thou blinded god (quod I) forgive me this offence,
Unwittingly I went about to *malice* thy pretence.

E. of Surrey's Songs and Sonnettes, p. 7.

I am so far from *malicing* their states,
That I begin to pity them.

B. Jons. Every M. out of his H. v. 11.

MALICHO, s. It seems agreed, that this word is corrupted from the Spanish *malhecor*, which signifies a poisoner; and this certainly is very suitable to the dumb-show preceding, in which the poisoner of the King is represented; therefore, when Ophelia asks,

What means this, my lord?

Hamlet answers,

Marry this is *malicho*; it means mischief. *Hamlet. iii. 2.*

By "*malicho*" he means "a skulking poisoner." See to *MICH*. Or it may mean mischief, from *malheco*, evil action; which seems to me more probable: consequently, if *malicho* be the right reading, its signification may be delicate mischief. See *MINCING*.

TO MALIGN, v. a. To regard with malignity, or to act accordingly.

Though wayward fortune did *malign* my state.

Pericles, v. 1.

But now it is come to that extreme folly, or rather madness, with some, that he that flatters them modestly or sparingly is thought to *malign* them.

B. Jon. Discov. p. 104.

See *Johnson*.

South is the latest author quoted by Johnson as authority for this word, which if it be not quite obsolete, is very little in use. Nor is the adjective *malign* much more current, except in poetical use.

MALISON, s. Curse; as *benison*, for blessing. It is old French. See *Roquefort*.

God's *malison* chafe, cocke and I, byd twenty times light on it.

Gammer Gurton, O. Pl. ii. 13.

It belongs properly to the time of Chaucer.

MALKIN. A diminutive of Mary; of *mal*, and *kin*. Used generally in contempt. Hence, as Hamlet

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says, a stuffed figure of rags was, and in some places still is, called a *malkin*. It signified likewise a kind of mop made of rags, used for coarse purposes, which was probably so called from performing the tasks otherwise belonging to Molly. *Malkin*, and *malkin* are the same. See *Minshew*. Other derivations have been attempted, but with much less probability.

—The kitchen *malkin* pins

Her richest lockram 'bout her reechy neck. *Coriol. ii. 1.*

—None would look on her,

But cast their gazes on Marina's face;

While ours was blurted at, and held a *malkin*

Not worth the time of day. *Id. pierc'd me through.*

Pericles, iv. 4. Suppl. to Sh. ii. 115.

Marian, the lady of the morris-dance, sometimes had this name:

Put on the shape of order and humanity,

Or you must marry *Malkin*, the May-lady.

B. & Ft. Mons. Thomas, ii. 2.

In Middleton's *Witch* is also a spirit called *Malkin*:

Malkin, my sweet spirit, and I.

Act iii. Sc. 3.

Hence *grimalkin*, or *grey malkin*, the name of a fiend, shaped like a cat; or, in burlesque language, a cat in general. See *GRIMALKIN*.

MALL, s. A hammer, or mallet; from *malleus*, Latin.

Esquines one of those villains did him rap

Upon his headpiece, with his yron *mall*.

Spens. F. Q. IV. v. 42.

i. e. a smith's hammer.

Also a giant's club:

At last by subtle sleights she him betrayd

Unto his foe, a gyant huge and tall,

Who him disarm'd, dissolute, dunnid,

Unwares surpris'd, and with mighty *mall*

The monster merciless him made to fall. *Id. i. vii. 51.*

Dr. Johnson explains this a *blow*, or *stroke*; but, as a hammer-like club is always the attribute of a giant, I am inclined to prefer the interpretation here given. There is, however, no doubt, that a *mall* did also mean a violent blow. "A *malt*, mallei ictus." *Coles' Dict.*

TO MALL, v. To beat down, as with a hammer. Hence the more modern word, to *maul*. *Coles* has "to *mall*, *batuo*, *tundo*." *Batuo* is a Plautine word.

But the sad steel seiz'd not, where it was hight,

Upon the childe, but somewhat short did fall,

And lighting on his horse's head, him quite did *mall*.

Spens. F. Q. V. xi. 6.

MALLENDERS, s. A disease incident to horses, consisting of cracks in the knees, producing ulcers; a term still in use among those who have the care of horses.

Body o' me, she has the *mallenders*, the scratches, the crown scab.

B. Jons. Bart. Fair, Act ii.

MALLIGO, s. A corruption of Malaga, or the wine there produced.

Your strong accents are of the islands of the Canaries, and of *Malligo*.

G. Markham, Engl. Houses, p. 107.

And *Malligo* glasses fox thee.

Spanish Gipsy, iii. 1.

MALT-HORSE, s. Twice used by Shakespeare as a term of reproach. The *malt-horses* were probably strong, heavy horses, like dray-horses.

Mumme, *malt-horse*, capon, coxcomb, ideot, patch!

Com. of Errors, iii. 1.

You peasant swain I you whoreson *malt-horse* drudge!

Taming of Shrew, iv. 1.

MALT-WORM, s. A familiar word for a lover of ale, one who lives on the juice of malt.

None of these mad, mustachio, purple-bued *malt-worms*.

1 Hen. IV. ii. 1.

See also 2 Hen. IV. ii. 4.

Then doth she trowle to me the bowle,

Even as a *malt-worm* shold.

Old Ballad, in *Gammer Gurton*, O. Pl. ii. 21.

You shall purchase the prayers of all the alewives in town, for saving a *malt-worm* and a customer.

Life and Death of Jack Straw, 1593. cit. St.

So *Drunken Barnaby*:

Qui per orbem duces Iter

Titulo ebrii insignitur.

Which he himself translates,

Who thro' all the world has traced,

And with stile of *Malt-worm* graded. *Journ. P. iv.*

MALTALENT, s. Spleen, bad disposition or inclination.

— So forth he went,

With heavy looke, and lumpsish pace, that plaine

In him bewra'id great grudge and *maltalement*.

Spens. F. Q. III. iv. 61.

One of Chaucer's words.

To **MAMMER, v.** To hesitate, to stand muttering, and in doubt. I ever saw a more unhappy conjecture than that of Hamner, that this word is formed from the French *m'amour*; "which," says he, "men were apt often to repeat when they were not prepared to give a direct answer." Capell's is probable: he explains it, to speak with hesitation, like infants just beginning to prattle, whose first word is *mam, mam*.

— I wonder in my soul

What you could ask me, that I should deny,

Or stand so *mammering* on. *Othello*, iii. 3.

Ye, when she daygives to send for him, then *mammering* he doth dote.

Drant's 3 Sat. 2 B. of Horace, 1567. cited by Stevens.

MAMMERING, s. from the above. Hesitation, confusion.

— It would not hold,

But burst in twaine, with his continual *mammering*,

And left the pegasus in so little *mammering*.

Harringt. Ariosto, xlii. 106.

Euphues perused this letter oftentimes, being in a *mammering* what to answer.

Euphues & his Engl. Y. S. b.

MAMMET, s. A puppet, or doll; a diminutive of *mam*.

"Quasi dicat parvam matrem, seu matronulam."

Minshew. "Mammets, puppets, incunclæ." Coles.

"Incunclæ — *mammets*, or puppets that goe by de-

vises of wyer or strings, as though they had life and

moving." *Abr. Fleming's Nomencl.* p. 308. It has

been supposed to be a corruption of *movement*.

— This is no world,

To play with *mammets*, and to tilt with lips.

1 Hen. IV. ii. 3.

I have seen the city of new Nineveh, and Julius Cesar acted by *mammets*.

Every Woman in her Humour, 1609. cit. St.

Nash the ape of Greave, Greave the ape of Euphues, Euphues

the ape of Envy, the three famous *mammets* of these press.

Harvey's Pierce's Supercerog. book iii. beg.

Often used as a jocular term of reproach to young

women:

And then to have a wretched puling fool,

A whining *mummet*, in her fortunes render,

To answer I'll not wed — I cannot love.

Romeo & Jul. iii. 5.

'Slight! you are a *mummet*! O I love you now.

B. Jon. Alchemist, v. 5.

It was sometimes written *maunnet*:

And where I meet your *maunnet* gods, I'll swing'e 'em

Thus o'er my head, and kick 'em into puddles.

E. & Fl. Island Princess, Act iv. p. 346.

This is the true reading, not "*Mahumet* gods," as

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some copies have it. The following passage illustrates it:

He made in that compage, all the goddes that we call *maumets* and ydolles.

Romance of Virgilias, cit. by Stevens.

Holinshed also speaks of "*maumets* and idols."

Hist. of Engl. p. 108. Riddiman, in the Glossary

to Douglas's *Virgil*, favours the derivation from

Mahomet, in *Maumetis*.

MAM-PUDDING, MOTHER. A personage so called, who kept a tipping and victualling house, in Tower-street ward. The buildings, says Stowe, which had once been a lodging for the princes of Wales, had in his time

Fallen to ruine, and beene letten out for stabling of horses, to tiplers of beere, and such like: amongst others, one *Mother Mam-pudding* (as they termed her) for many yeares kept this house (or a great part thereof) for victualling. *Stowe's Survey*, p. 101.

MAMUQUE, s. One of the names of the birds of Paradise; taken from the French.

But note we now, towards the rich Molagues,

Those passing strange and wondrous birds *mamuques*.

(Wondrous indeed, if sea, or earth, or sky

Saw ever wonder swim, or goe, or fly.)

None knows their nest, none knows the dam that breeds them;

Foodless they live, for th'aire only feeds them;

Wingless they fly, and yet their flight extends,

Till with their flight their unknown lives-date ends.

Sylv. Durbart, I. 5.

This is most literally from the original; and all these fables were currently believed till of late years. They are again alluded to in a description of Wisdom:

Last Wisdom comes, with sober countenance,

To th' ever-bows her oft aloft t'advance,

The light *mamuques* wingless she has. *Id.* II. ii. 4.

The "wingless wings" are explained by the former passage.

MAN, was sometimes used with latitude, to denote other beings, particularly in low and jocular language. The devil was often so called.

Heaven prosper our sport! No *man* means evil but the *devil*, and we shall know him by his horns. *Merry W. W.* v. 2.

You're the last *man* I thought of, save the *devil*.

Scironimo, Part 1st, O. Pl. iii. 85.

Exp. But was the *devil* a proper *man*, gossip! *Mirth.* As true a gentleman of his inches as ever I saw trusted to the stage, or any where else.

B. Jon. Staple of News, 1st Intermitt.

The speakers there mean, however, the *man* who acted the devil; yet the expression was clearly suggested by the customary use of that form.

So Death, in an old epitaph, quoted in the *Memoirs of P. P.*:

Do all we can,

Death is a *man*,

That never spareth none.

Even God himself also:

Well said, 't' faith, neighbour Verges: well, God's a good *man*.

Much Ado ab. Noth. iii. 5.

This was proverbial:

Tush, what he will say I know right well,

He will say, that *God* is a good *man*,

He can make him no better, and say the best he can.

Old Interl. of Lusty Juventus, Origin of Drama, i. 141.

For God is hold a right wise *man*.

A Merry Gentle of Robin Hood, bl. let. cit. St.

MANCHET, s. The finest white rolls. *Michelle*, French. *Skinnet*. Or from *main*, because small enough to be held within the hand. *Minshew*. It has surely

no reference to *cheat*, which was coarser bread.

No *manchet* can so well the courtly palate please,
As that made of the meal fetch'd from my fertile lease;
The finest of that kind, compared with my wheat,
For fineness of the bread, doth look like common cheat.

The *manchet* fine, on high estates bestow'd,
The courser cheat, the baser sort must prove.

Whitney's Emblems, Part I. p. 79.

See CHEAT-BREAD.

Howbeit in England our finest *manchet* is made without leaven.

Haven of Health, cap. iv. p. 25.

Right, sir; here's three shillings and sixpence, for a pottle and a *manchet*.

Honest Wh. O. Pl. iii. 283.

See Johnson.

MANCIPATE, part. adj. for mancipated. Enslaved. Latin, *mancipium*.

Though they were partly free, yet in some point remayned styll as thrall and *mancipate* to the subjection of the English men.

Holmesd, vol. i. m. 8. col. 1.

MANCIPLE, s. A purveyor of victuals, a clerk of the kitchen, or caterer. The office still subsists in the universities, where the name is therefore preserved; but I believe no where else. One of Chaucer's pilgrims is a *manciple* of the Temple, of whom he gives a good character, for his skill in purveying. *Cant. Tales*, v. 569. Milton irreverently speaks of the church dignitaries, as coveting the highest offices of the state; "though," says he, "they come furnished with no more experience than they learnt between the cook and the *manciple*, or more profoundly at the colleged audit, or the regent house." *Of Reformation*, B. ii. p. 273, folio prose works.

MANDRAGORA, properly **MANDRAGORAS, s.** The Latin name of the herb called also *mandrake*, *mandrage*, or *mandragon*. Hill says, very truly, "The ancients used it when they wanted a narcotic of the most powerful kind." *Mat. Med.* Hence it is often mentioned as a soporific. Lyte says, in his translation of *Dodoens*,

It is most dangerous to receive into the body the juyce of the roote of this herbe, for if one take never so little more in quantitie, than the just proportion which he ought to take, it killeth the body. The leaves and fruit be also dangerous, for they cause deadly sleepe, and peevish drowsines, like opium.

Lyte's *Dodoens*, p. 458. ed. 1578.

And Gerard:

Dioscorides doth particularly set downe many faculties hereof, of which notwithstanding there be none proper unto it, save those that depend upon the drowsie and sleeping power thereof.

Herbal, in *Mandradoras*.

— Give me to drink *mandragora*.

Char. Why, madam?

Cleop. That I might sleep out this great gap of time

My Antony is away. Ant. & Cleop. i. 5.

— Not poppy, nor *mandragora*,

Nor all the drowsy syrups of the world,

Shall ever medicine thee to that sweet sleep

Which thou ow'dst yesterday. Othello, iii. 3.

I am deaf, I do not hear you: I have stop't mine ears with shoemaker's wax; and drunk lethe and *mandragora* to forget you.

Eastward Ho, O. Pl. iv. 291.

— Come, violent death,

Serve for *mandragora*, and make me sleep.

Webster's *Dutchess of Malfy*, cit. St.

This quality is also mentioned under its other name of **MANDRAKE**.

MANDRAKE, s. The English name of the above-mentioned plant, **MANDRAGORAS**, concerning which some very superstitious notions prevailed. An inferior degree of animal life was attributed to it; and it was

commonly supposed that, when torn from the ground, it uttered groans of so pernicious a nature, that the person who committed the violence went mad or died. To escape that danger, it was recommended to tie one end of a string to the plant and the other to a dog, upon whom the fatal groan would then discharge its whole malignity. See *Bulleine's Bulwarke of Defence against Sicknesse*, p. 41. These strange notions arose, probably, from the little less fanciful comparison of the root to the human figure; strengthened, doubtless, in England by the accidental circumstance of *man* being the first syllable of the word. The ancients, however, made the same comparison of its form:

Quantvis semihominis, vespno granine fecta,
Mandratorum pariat flores. Columella, de l. Hort. v. 19.

The white *mandrake*, which they called the male, was that whose root bore this resemblance. Lyte says of it, "The roote is great and white, not muche unlyke a radishe roote, divided into two or three partes, and sometimes growing one upon another, almost lyke the thighes and legges of a man. *Transl. of Dodoens*, p. 437.

Here it is supposed to cause death:

Would curses kill, as doth the *mandrake's* groan,
I would invent, &c. 2 Hen. VI. iii. 2.

— Would when I first saw her

Mine eyes had met with lightning, and in place

Of hearing her enchanting tongue, the shrieks

Of *mandrakes* had made music to my slumbers.

Massinger's *Rescued*, ii. 3.

Here only madness:

And shrieks, like *mandrakes* torn out of the earth,
That living mortals hearing them run mad.

Romeo & Jul. ii. 5.

I have this night dig'd up a *mandrake*,

And am grown mad with it.

Webster's *Dutchess of Malfy*, cit. St.

In the following, horror only follows:

— Murder—that with cries

Deaf's the loud thunder, and solicits heaven

With more than *mandrakes* shrieks for your offence.

Sir John Oldcastle, P. I. v. 9. Suppl. to Shakesp. ii. 363.

The cries of *mandrakes* never touch'd the ear

With more sail horror than that voice does mine.

Atheist's Tragedy, cit. St.

The plant was consequently supposed to be of great efficacy in magical use:

— The venon'd plants

Wherewith she kills, where the sad *mandragora* grows

Whose groans are deathful. B. Jons. Sad Sheph. ii. 8.

— And groans of dying *mandrakes*

Gather'd for charms.

Microcosmus, O. Pl. ii. 147.

A very diminutive or grotesque figure was often compared to a *mandrake*; that is, to the root, as above described:

Thou whorson *mandrake*, thou art fitter to be worn in my cap than to wait at my heels.

2 Hen. IV. i. 1.

He stands as if his legs had taken root,

A very *mandrake*.

Wits, O. Pl. viii. 469.

It was sometimes considered as an emblem of incontinence; probably, because it resembled only the lower parts of a man:

Yet lecherous as a monkey, and the whores called him *mandrake*.

2 Hen. IV. iii. 1.

Upon the place and ground where *Caltha* grew,

A mightie *mandrag* there did *Venus* plant;

An object for faire *Primula* to view,

Resembling man from thighs unto the shank.

Caltha Pictorum, cit. S.

Its soporific qualities are noticed under this name as well as the other:

I drank of poppy, and cold *mandrake* juice,
And being asleep, belike they thought me dead,
And threw me o'er the wall.

Thou (sleep) that amongst a *hundred* thousand dreams,
Crown'd with a wreath of *mandrakes*, sit'st as queen.

Muleses the Turk, cit. St.

MANGONEL, s. An engine for throwing large stones and missiles, before the invention of cannon. It occurs in Chaucer; and, in French, in the *Roman de la Rose*; but when the thing was disused, the word became rare. See *Todd*.

To MANGONIZE, v. To sell slaves, or pamper them for sale; from *mango*, a low trader, or huckster, Latin; and *mangonizo*, to furbish goods up for sale.

No, you mangonizing slave, I will not part from them; you'll sell them for engles, you.

B. Jon. Poetaster, iii. 4.

MANKIND, adj. Masculine, man-like, mannish, impudent, ferocious.

— Out!

A *mankind* witch! Hence with her, out o' doors.

Winter's Tale, ii. 3.

— I would I had the power

To say so to my husband. *Sic*in. Are you *mankind*?
*I*ol. Ay, fool; — is that a shame? — Note but this fool. —
Was not a man my father?

Coriolan, iv. 2.

Pallas, nor thee I call on, *mankind* maid,
That at thy birth mad'st the poor smith afraid.

B. Jon. Forest, x. vol. vi. 319.

— You brach,

Are you turn'd *mankind*? *Missing*. *City Madam*, iii. 1.

— 'Twas a sound knock she gave me,

A plaguy *mankind* girl, how my brains totter!

B. & Fl. Mon. Thom, iv. 6.

A woeful Arcadia, to whom the name of this *mankind* curtsian shall ever be remembered as a procurer of thy greatest loss!

Pembr. Arcad. continued, B. V. p. 467.

Hall, in his epigram against Marston, seems to use it for vicious, or unruly:

I ask'd phisitions what their counsell was

For a mad dogge or for a *mankind* ass? *Marston*, iii. 10.

MANNER, phr. To be taken with or in the manner. To be caught in a criminal fact; originally in a theft, with the thing stolen in hand. Cowel thus explains it: "*Mainour*, alias *manour*, alias *meinour*, from the French *manier*, i. e. mania tractare; in a legal sense, denotes the thing that a thief taketh away or stealth. As to be taken with the *mainour* (Pl. Cor. fol. 179) is to be taken with the thing stolen about him: and again (fol. 194) it was presented that a thief was delivered to the sheriff or viscount, together with the *mainour*." *Law Dictionary*, in *Mainour*.

O villain, thou stol'st a cup of sack eighteen years ago, and wert taken with the manner, and ever since thou hast blusht extempore.

1 Hen. IV., ii. 4.

The manner of it is, I was taken with the manner.

Love's L. L., i. 1.

With the manner, the reading of the old editions, is therefore more proper than in the manner; and accordingly Latimer writes correctly:

Even as a thief that is taken, with the *manner* that he stealtheth.

Sermons, p. 110.

The *manner* was the thing *with*, or in possession of which, they were taken. The other form, however, was often incorrectly used; as in these passages:

How like a sheep-biting rogue, taken 't' th' manner,
And ready for the halter, dost thou look now.

B. & Fl. Rule a Wife, &c. Act v. p. 463.

How would a man blush and be confounded to be taken and seen in the manner, as we speak.

Jos. Mede, B. i. Disc. 37. p. 20.

In the margin he adds, *ἐναυτοῦ*.

MANNINGTON, GEORGE. A man who was executed at Cambridge, of whom it was said that he once cut off a horse's head at a single blow. He was celebrated in a ballad entered in the Stationers' books, Nov. 7, 1576, entitled, "A woeful Ballad made by Mr. George Mannyn-ton, an houre before he suffered at Cambridge Castell."

Some verses introduced in an old play, are said to be in imitation of that ballad:

It is in imitation of *Mannington's*; he that was hanged at Cambridge, that cut off the horse's head at a blow.

Eastward Ho, O. Pl. iv. 294.

The mention of *Mannington*, and his feat, is repeated again in these verses:

O *Mannington*, as stories show,
Thou cutt'st a horse-head off at a blow;
But I confess I have not force
For to cut off th' head of a horse;
Yet I desire this grace to win,
To cut off the horse-head of sin.

Eastward Ho, O. Pl. iv. 296.

MANNINGTREE OX. *Manningtree*, in Essex, formerly enjoyed the privilege of fairs, by the tenure of exhibiting a certain number of stage plays yearly. It appears also, from other intimations, that there were great festivities there, and much good eating, at Whitsun ales, and other times; we may, therefore, conclude safely, that roasting an ox whole, a very old and established piece of British magnificence, was not uncommon on those occasions. To this, therefore, Shakespeare alludes in the following passage. The pudding was, perhaps, a fanciful addition of the poet, or such instances might, in fact, be known:

That roasted *Manningtree* ox, with the pudding in his belly.

1 Hen. IV., ii. 4.

We may further remark, that *Manningtree oxen* were, doubtless, at all times famous for their size. Such are the cattle throughout the county, and the pastures of *Manningtree* are said by Mr. Steevens, an Essex man, to be remarkable.

You shall have a slave eat more at a meal than ten of the guard; and drink more ale in two days, than all *Manningtree* does at a Whitsun-ale.

Decker's News from Hell, cit. St.

— Or see a play of strange moralitie

Shewen by bachelers of *Manning-tree*,

Whereto the countrie franklins flock-meale swarme.

T. Nashe's Choosing of Valentines, cit. Mal.

We find, too, that the pudding accompanied the ox at other fairs:

Just so the people stare

At an ox or in the fair

Roasted whole with a pudding in's belly.

Ballad on a New Opera, 1658. *Nich. Poems*, iii. 202.

MAN-QUELLER, s. A murderer, a killer of men; from man and *qpellan*, to kill, Saxon. More anciently it meant an executioner. Dame Quickly adds *woman-queller*, which shows that she understood the first word. To *quell*, now means to conquer.

Wilt thou kill God's officers and the king's? O thou honey-seed [homicide] rogue! thou art a honey-seed; a *man-queller* and a *woman-queller*.

2 Hen. IV., ii. 1.

To MANTLE, v. A technical term in hawking, describing an action of the bird. It is thus explained in the *Gentleman's Recreation*: "*Mantleth* is when the

hawk stretcheth one of her wings after her legs, and so the other." Page 7. *Falc. Terms.*

Ne is there hauke which *mantleth* her on perch
Whether high tow'ring, or accosting low.

Spens. F. Q. VI. ii. 52.

MANTO, s. A gown. Evidently an English spelling of the French word *mantean*. Mr. Todd says, "from the Italian," and quotes Sir P. Ricaut for it. I have observed, in a much more recent author, the word *mant* in the same sense:

To reestablish a disordered lock, to recall a straggling hair, to settle the lucker, or compose the *mant*.

Murphy, Gray's Inn Journ. Works, v. p. 16.

MANY, s. A multitude. *Mæniæ*, Saxon. See *Johnson* and *Lye*. It is now but little used as a substantive. It seems very clear to me, that *many*, and *meiny*, though from their similarity they have been thought the same, are quite distinct words. *Many*, originally, and still in common use, an adjective, comes from the Saxon. *Meiny*, (pronounced meeny) is clearly from the old French *mesme*, which signified a country house, or the family inhabiting it. But it is true that the two words were early confounded in spelling. I shall add here only the instances in which the adjective *many* is made a substantive, as it still is occasionally; and place the rest, however spelt, under *MEINY*.

O thou fond *many*! with what loud applause
Did'st thou beat heaven with blessing Bolingbroke.

2 Hen. IV. i. 3.

And after all the raskall *many* ran,
Heaped together in rude rabblement. *Spens. F. Q. I. xii. 9.*

So Dryden.

"The *many*," in the above examples, is exactly equivalent to the *οἱ πολλοί* of the Greeks; that is, "the mob," "the multitude." But "the *many*" of, or belonging to, a certain person, must signify his attendants or followers, of whatever name; and should be written *meiny*, to distinguish it. "Many a man," and "many a one," mean only "many men," or "many ones;" that is, "a *man*, or a *one*, many times repeated." See the *Glossary* to *Gavin Douglas*, in the word *Menze*. In those instances, and others like them, *many* is still an adjective.

MARABLANE, s. An evident corruption of *myrobalane*, an Oriental aromatic, long retained in the Pharmacopœias of Europe under the name of *myrobalans*. The name was originally Greek, and meant aromatic acorn or nut; but what was latterly imported from the East was rather a dried fruit, something like a date, or a plumb. It was used in confections, as well as in medicine.

In conserves, caudies, narmalades, sinkados, ponnados, *marablane*, &c.

Ford's Son's Darling, ii. 1.

The English physicians confounded it with *behen*, or *ben*. See *Holland's Pliny*, xii. 21. and *Mosan's Gen. Pract. of Phys.* Index 2. under *Behen*; and *Minshew*, in *Mirablane*.

MARBLES, s. plur. A colloquial name for what is also called the French disease, &c. &c.

Look into the spitale and hospitals, there you shall see men diseased of the French *marbles*, giving instruction to others.

R. Greene's Theocles falling out, &c. Harl. Misc. viii. 392.

It is repeated in the same page; but he elsewhere calls it *marbles*, without the epithet French:

Neither do I frequent whore-houses to catch the *marbles*, and so grow your patient.

Id. Quip for an Upstart Courtier, Harl. Misc. vi. p. 406.

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It is, however, little worth while to explain all the low jargon of R. Greene's pamphlets, except when it illustrates other writers; nor have I attempted it.

TO MARCH, v. To be contiguous to; from *MARCHES*, *infra*.

Of all the inhabitants of this isle the Kentishmen are the civilst, the which countrie *marceth* altogether upon the sea.

Euphuës, Eng. D. 41.

So Davies says, that the king of an island should have no *marches* but the four seas. Cited by Johnson.

MARCHEN, s. A president of the marches or borders. Explained in *MARCHES*.

Many of our English lords made war upon the Welshmen at their own charge; the lands which they gained they held to their own use; they were called *lords marchers*, and had royal liberties.

Davies on Ireland, cited by Johnson.

To stop the source whence all these mischiefs sprang,

He with the *marchers* thinks best to begin,

Which first must lose, ere he could hope to win.

Drayt. Boron's Wars, I. 49.

MARCHES, s. plur. The borders of a country, or rather a space on each side the borders of two contiguous countries. *Marche*, French. The word is also Gothic, Saxon, German, and in low Latin, *marcha*, which see in *Du Cange*. Hence the noblemen who were appointed to preserve the boundaries and guard the frontiers, were called *lords marchers*. See Stat. 2 Hen. IV. cap. 18. 26 Hen. VIII. cap. 6. and, for their extinction, 27 Hen. VIII. cap. 26.

They of those *marches*, gracious sovereign,

Shall be a wall sufficient to defend

Our inland from the pilfering borderers. *Hen. V. i. 2.*

The English colonies were enforced to keep continual guards upon the borders and *marches* round them. *Davies*, cit. Johnson.

MARCH-LAND, s. An old name for the division of England called Mercia, of which it seems a corruption. See *Lancham's Letter on Kenilworth*, frequently.

MARCH-PANE, s. A sweet biscuit composed of sugar and almonds, like those now called macaroons; called also *masserpains* in some books, as *Rose's Instructions for Officers of the Mouth*, p. 282; though he also has *marcpaine*. The word exists, with little variation, in almost all the European languages; yet the derivation of it is uncertain. Skinner says it is "quasi dicas *massa panis*;" i. e. a mass of bread. *Lye* will have it from the Dutch, in which besides *marcepeyn*, which he considers as a corruption, there is *massereyn*, which means pure bread; but this is not very satisfactory. In the Latin of the middle ages, they were called *Martii panes*, which gave occasion to *Hermolaus Barbarus* to make some inquiry into their origin, in a letter to Cardinal Piccolomini, who had sent some to him as a present. *Politian's Epistles*, Book xii. *Balthasar Bonifacius* says they were named from *Marcus Apicius*, the famous epicure: "Ab hoc Marco, panes saccharo conditi vulgo etiamnum dicuntur *Marci panes*, ut notat Balthasar Bonifacius IX. 5 *iudicare*: vel potius ab alio quodam juniore, M. Gavio Apicio, qui sub Augusto et Tiberio fuit, ad omne luxûs ingenium, mirus," &c. *Fabric. Bibl. Lat. ed. Ernest. vol. ii. p. 468*. *Minshew* will have them originally sacred to *Mars*, and stamped with a castle, which is nearly the opinion of *Hermolaus*.

Whatever was the origin of their name, the English receipt-books all show that they were composed of almonds and sugar, pounded and baked together. Here is one for a specimen:

To make a marchpane.—Take two poundes of almonds being blanched, and dried in a sieve over the fire, beate them in a stone mortar, and when they bee small mixe them with two pounde of sugar being finely beaten, adding two or three spoonefulls of rose-water, and that will keep your almonds from oiling; when your paste is beaten fine, druse it thin with a rowling pin, and so lay it on a bottom of wafers, then raise up a little edge on the side, and so hake it, then yee it with rosewater and sugar, then put it in the oven againe, and when you see your yce is risen up and drie, then take it out of the oven and garnish it with pretie concepts, as birdes and beasts being cast out of standing moldes. Sticke long comfits upright in it, cast bisket and carrowaies in it, and so serve it; guild it before you serve it: you may also print of this *marchpane* paste in your moulds for banqueting dishes. And of this paste our comfit makers at this day make their letters, knots, armes, escutcheons, beavies, birds, and other fancies.

Delights for Ladies, 1608. 12mo. sign. a. 12.

Of course there were many varieties of so fanciful a composition; and receipts occur in all old books of cookery.

Marchpane was a constant article in the desserts of our ancestors, and appeared sometimes on more solemn occasions. When Elizabeth visited Cambridge, the university presented their chancellor, Sir William Cecil, with two pair of gloves, a *marchpane*, and two sugar loaves. *Peck's Desid. Curiosa*. ii. 29. See also *Ménage in Massepain*.

Good thou, save me a piece of *marchpane*. *Rom. & Jul.* i. 5.

None of your dull country madams, that spend

Their time in studying receipts to make

Marchpane, and preserve plumbs. *Wits*, O. Pl. viii. 511.

Next, some good curious *marchpanes* made into

The form of trumpets. *Ordinary*, O. Pl. x. 229.

Metaphorically, any thing very sweet and delicate:

I was then esteem'd. *Phi.* The very *marchpane* of the court, I warrant you! *Pha.* And all the gallants came about you like flies, did they not? *B. Jous. Cynthia's Rev.* iv. i.

A kind of *march-pane* men, that will not last, madam.

B. & Fl. Rule a Wife, &c. Act iii. p. 425.

Castles, and other figures, were often made of *marchpane* to decorate splendid desserts, and were demolished by shooting or throwing sugar-plumbs at them:

— They barred their gates,

Which we as easily tore unto the earth

As I this tower of *marchpane*.

B. & Fl. Faithful Friends, iii. 2.

Taylor the water-poet has more particularly described such an encounter:

Lip-licking comfit makers, by whose trade

Dainties (come thou to me) are quickly made,

Baboons, &c.

Castles for ladies, and for carpet knights,

Unmercifully spoil'd at feasting fights,

Where battering bullets are fine sugred plumbs.

Praise of Henspeed, p. 66.

MARE, s. A sort of imp, or demon; supposed to be from *mara*, a northern spirit. Hence *night-mare*.

— From foul Alecto,

With visage blacke and blie,

And from Medusa that mare

That lyke a fœnde doth stare. *Skelton, Phil. Sparrow*.

Mushrooms cause the incubus, or the mare in the stomach.

Bacon, cited by Johnson.

See NIGHT-MARE.

MARGARELON, properly MARGARITON. A Trojan hero, of the legendary history; called by Shakespeare "bastard," and described by him as performing deeds of prowess which seem to imply gigantic stature.

— Bastard *Margarelon*

Hath Doreus prisoner,

And stands, Colossus like, waving his beam

Upon the pashed corpses of the kings. *Trilous & Cress.* v. 5.

The name should be *Margariton*, which we find in *Lydgate's Boke of Troy*, where a person of that name is mentioned as a son of Priam, but not said to be a natural son. *Lydgate* makes him attack Achilles, and fall by his hand:

The whych thyng when *Margaryton*

Beleld, &c.

He cast anone avenged for to be

Upon Achilles for all his great might,

And ran to him full lyke a mudy knight,

On horse backe for the townes sake. *Book iii.* sign. S. 1 b.

As the first edition of *Trilous and Cressida*, which was the quarto, was printed surreptitiously, even before it had been acted, the mistake in the name might easily be made. Mr. Stevens quotes two lines on *Margariton*, as from *Lydgate*; but they are, in fact, from the much modernized and much amplified edition, formed into stanzas, and published in 1614, by Thomas Purfoot, London, with the new title of *The Life and Death of Hector*, &c. &c. It is where this hero is rushing on against Achilles, by whom he is soon slain.

Which when the valiant knight *Margariton*,

One of King Priam's bastard children,

Perceiv'd and saw such havocke of them made,

Such grief and sorrow in his heart he had.

B. III. ch. vi. p. 194.

The poem is here augmented to above 30,000 lines, yet the author is unknown. This is Shakespeare's authority for calling him bastard; the poem, therefore, must have been published in an earlier edition, or he could not have seen it. Warton says that he suspects the edition of 1614 to be a second. *Hist. Poetry*, ii. p. 81. The name, which is not classical, was probably coined to express "the pearl of knighthood;" from *Margarita*.

MARGARITE, s. A pearl; from *margarita*, Latin.

— I long to view

This unknown land, and all their fabulous rites,

And gather *margarites* in my brazen cap.

Fuimus Troes, O. Pl. vii. 469.

Hence Drummond, in an epitaph of one named *Margaret*:

In shells and gold, pearles are not kept alone,

A *Margaret* here lies beneath a stone:

A *Margaret* that did excell in worth:

All those rich gems the Indies both send forth.

Poems, 1656. p. 186.

Margarita, in *Rule a Wife and have a Wife*, is thus spoken of:

— But I perceive now

Why you desire to stay, the orient heiress,

The *Margarita*, sir.

Act i. Sc. 2.

Alluding to orient pearl. So again:

That such an oyster-shell should hold a pearl,

And of so rare a price, in prison.

Act iv. Sc. 2.

A pamphlet published by Thomas Lodge, in 1596, was entitled, "A *Margarite* of America."

MARGE, and MARGENT. Both these are rather antiquated forms of the word *margin*. They have been longest preserved in poetry. Dr. Johnson has given sufficient instances of their use.

MARIAN. *Maid Marian*, a personage in the morris dances, was often a man dressed like a woman, and sometimes a strumpet; and therefore forms an allusion to describe women of an impudent or masculine character. Though the morris dances were,

as their name denotes, of Moorish origin, yet they were commonly adapted here to the popular English story of Robin Hood, whose fair Matilda, or Marian, was the very person here originally represented. See MORRIS-DANCE. Heywood's play of *Robert Earl of Huntingdon*, part the first, is thus entitled: "Robert Earl of Huntingdon's Downfall, afterwards called Robin Hood of merry Sherwood, with his love to chaste Matilda, the Lord Fitzwater's Daughter, afterwards his fair maid *Marian*." Her change of name is thus stated in the play:

Next tis agreed (if hertoe she agree)
That fair *Matilda* henceforth change her name;
And while it is the chance of Robin Hood
To live in Sherwood a poore outlaws life,
She by maid *Marian's* name be only call'd.

To which she replies:

I am contented, read on Little John,
Henceforth let me be nam'd *Maid Marian*.

Downf. of R. E. of H. sigs. F 1 b.

She is also mentioned by Drayton:

He from the husband's bed no married woman wan,
But to his mistress dear, his loved *Marian*,
Was ever constant known. *Polyolb. xvi. p. 1175.*

In some of the popular ballads called *Robin Hood's Garland*, she is named Clorinda; but they are of no great antiquity, nor of any authority.

The degraded maid *Marian* of the later morris dance, more male than female, is alluded to in the following passage:

And for woman-hood, maid *Marian* may be the deputy's wife
Of the ward to thee. *1 Hen. IV. iii. 3.*

And in this:

Not like a queene, but like a vile maide *Marian*,
A wife, nay slave, unto a vile barbarian.

Harrington. Ariosto, xlii. 37.

Robin Hood's maid *Marian* was a huntress, like Diana, chaste as the goddess herself, and very amiable. See *Jonson's Sad Shepherd*, &c. where she is drawn with some beautiful touches of character.

MARISH, *s. and adj.* A marsh, marshy; from *marais*, French; whereas *marsh* is from *mearh*, Saxon. Dr. Johnson has amply illustrated the use of these words; but he has omitted to say, that they are both fallen into disuse, and that Milton is the latest writer of eminence that has used them. I shall content myself with a very few instances.

As when a captain doth besiege some hold
Set in a *marsh*. *Fairfax. Tasso, vii. 90.*
Bring from the *marsh* rushes, to o'erspread
The ground whereon to church the lovers tread.

Brown, Brit. Post. I. ii. p. 50.

It was used also as an adjective:

, Then fen, and the quagmire, so *marshy* by kind,
And are to be dryed, now win to thy mind.

Tusser's Husb.

MARITIME, for maritime. Whether this be an antiquated form, or a license of the poet here cited, I have not discovered. Great liberties, as to rhyme, were thought allowable at that period of the language.

This Cumberland cuts out, and strongly doth confound,
This meeting there with that, both meely *maritime*.

Drayt. Polyolb. xxx. p. 1224.

MARKET-STEAD. Market-place; from *market*, and *stede*, a place, Saxon.

— And their best archers plac'd

The *market-sted* about. *Drayton, Polyolb. xxii. p. 1081.*

So home-sted, still in use, and GIRDLE-STEAD, *supra*.

MAROCO. See MOROCCO.

MARQUE, LETTERS OF. See LETTERS OF MARQUE.

MARQUESSE, *s.* Shakespeare has taken the liberty to use *lady marquesse* for marchioness. *Marquesse*, in the early editions, is only equivalent to *marquis*, which was always the official orthography of the title, and is now again employed.

— You shall have

Two noble partners with you: the old dutchesse of Norfolk,
And lady *marquis* Dorset; will these please you?

Hen. VIII. v. 2.

Yet marchioness was then in use, and occurs three or four times in the same play.

MARROW, *s.* An equal, mate, or companion; a lover, husband, or wife. A word still completely in use in the Scottish, and northern English dialects. The following account of it is given in the Glossary to Gavin Douglas's *Virgil*: "The word is often used for things of the same kind, and of which there are two; as of shoes, gloves, stockings: also eyes, hands, feet, &c. Either from the French *camerade*, Angl. *camrad* (i. e. comrade), socius, sodalis, by an aphæresis; or from the French *mari*, Latin *maritus*, in which sense the word is also taken. Thus Scot, a husband or wife is called *half' marrow*, and such birds as keep chaste to one another are called *marrows*," &c. Skinner unaccountably derives it from *maraud*, French. The first derivation forming *merade* from *camerade*, and thence *marrow*, is perfectly ridiculous: the second is probable, and was adopted by Dr. Johnson. Minshew gives us one from the Hebrew, which is as near as possible in its radical letters, and may be pronounced with the very same sound; מרר, *mero*, or *maro*, a companion, (from the root מר) nor do I see why it should be quite rejected.

— Birds of a feather, best flye together;

Then like partners about your market goe;

Marrows adew: I God send you fayre weather.

First Part Promos & Cassand. ii. 4. Six pl. i. 24.

Though buying and selling doth wonderful wel,

To such as have skill how to buie and to sel:

Yet chopping and changing I cannot commend,

With thief of his *marrow*, for fear of ill end.

Tusser's Husb. August, § 40.

In the edition of 1744 this is thus explained: "Because it is the common practice of all thieves; and two horse-stealers who live a hundred miles from each other, shall chop and change their stolen goods unpunished for a long time."

Cleon, your doves are very dainty,

Tame pigeons else are very plenty.

These may win some of your *marrows*,

I am not caught with doves and sparrows.

Drayt. Muses' Elys. Nym. ii. p. 149.

Coles has, "the gloves are not *marrows*;" which he renders in Latin, "chirothecæ non sunt pares." It shows, however, that the phrase was current; otherwise he would not have thought it necessary to translate it.

Marrow is also used for strength, or internal vigour:

— Now the time is flush

When crouching *marrow*, in the bearer strong,

Cries of itself, no more.

Timon of A. v. 5.

MARRY, *interj.* In many instances a corruption of *Mari*, as an asseveration confirmed by the name of the Virgin Mary. Thus Coles says, "*Marry* [oath] per Mariam." Such is the origin of *marry come up*, originally *marry guep*, *gip*, or *gup*. But of *guep*, *gip*, or *gup*, what is the origin? I suspect it to be a corruption

of *go up*, which it seems was contemptuous. Thus the children said to Elisha, "*go up*, thou bald-head, *go up*." 2 *Kings*, ii. 23.

Marry guap was undoubtedly an interjection of contempt:

Is any man offended? *marry guap*

With a horse-night cap, doth your jadeship skip?

J. Taylor's *Motto*, p. 44.

I thought th' hadst scorn'd to budge a step

For fear.—Quoth Echo, *marry guap*. *Hudib.* i. iii. 202.

Ben Jonson has *marry gip*:

Marry-gip, goody She-justice, mistress French hood.

Barth Fair, Act i.

Marry come up, is now used instead of *Mary go up*. See *MARY*.

MARRY TRAP. Apparently a kind of proverbial exclamation, as much as to say, "By *Mary*," you are caught. It might be particularly used when a man was caught by a bailiff, or nuthook; but the phrase wants further illustration:

Be waz'd, sir, and pass good humours; I will say *marry trap*, with you, if you run the nuthook's humour on me.

Merry W. W. i. 1.

MART, s. War. Originally for Mars, the god of war; and so used by Spenser:

Come both, and with you bring triumphant *Mart*,

In loves and gentle jollities arrayd,

After his marious spoils. F. Q. I. 3. Induct.

It was always a poetical word, and does not appear ever to have been common otherwise:

And cryd, these fools thus under foot I tread

That dare contend with me in equal *mart*.

Fairf. Tasso, vi. 36.

My father (on whose face he durst not look

In equal *mart*) by his fraud circumvented,

Became his captive. Mass. Bushf. *Low*, ii. 7.

But if thou long for warre, or young Julius seeke

By mainly *mart* to purchase praise, and give his foes the gleeke.

Turber. *Ovid's Ep.* F. 5 b.

It was probably this usage of *mart* that led so many authors to use *letters of mart*, instead of *marque*; supposing it to mean *letters of war*, whereas it really comes from *marcha*. Under this persuasion, Drayton put "scripts of *mart*" as equivalent:

All men of war, with *scripts of mart* that went,

And had command the coast of France to keep,

The coming of a navy to prevent.

Battle of Agincourt, P. 12.

But see **LETTERS OF MART**.

TO MART, v. To sell or traffic; from the substantive *mart*, a market.

— I would have ransack'd

The pedler's silken treasury, and have pour'd it

To her acceptance; you have let him go

And nothing *marted* with him. Wint. Tale, iv. 3.

To sell and *mart* your offices for gold. Jul. Cæs. iv. 3.

So Marston:

Once Albon lived in such a cruel age,

That men did hold by servile villenage,

Poore brats were slaves, of bone-men that were borne,

And *marted*, sold. Scourge of Villanie, i. 2.

Mr. Todd quotes also Bishop Hall for it.

TO MARTEL, v. To hammer; from *marteau*, French. Used as a neuter verb.

Her dreadful weapon she to him addrest,

Which on his helmet *martel'd* so hard,

That made him low incline his lofty crest.

Speas. F. Q. III. vii. 42.

MARTERN, s. The animal more commonly called a *martin*. *Marte*, French. A kind of weasel. *Mustela foinea*. Linn.

The pole-cat *martern*, and the rich-skin'd lucern,

I know to chase.

B. & Ft. Beggar's Bush, iii. 3.

MARTIALIST, s. A martial person, a soldier. This word was once very common, and is amply exemplified by Mr. Todd.

He was a swain whom all the graces kist,

A brave, heroic, worthy *martialist*.

Browne, Brit. Past. i. 5.

And straine the magicke muses to rehearse

The high exploits of Jove-borne *martialists*.

Fitz Geoffrey on Sir Fr. Drake.

MARTLEMAS, s. A corruption of *Martin-mas*; that is, the feast of St. Martin, which falls on the 11th of November. Falstaff is jocularly so called, as being in the decline, as the year is at that season:

And how doth the *Martlemas* your master? 2 Hen. IV. ii. 2.

Martlemas was the customary time for hanging up provisions to dry, which had been salted for winter provision; as our ancestors lived chiefly upon salted meat in the spring, the winter-fed cattle not being fit for use.

And warn him not to cast his wanton eyne

On grasser bacon, or salt haberdine:

Or dried fitches of some smoked beeve,

Hang'd on a withen wythe since *Martin's* eve.

Hall, Sat. B. iv. S. 4.

So Tusser:

For Easter, at *Martimas*, hang up a beefe;

With that and the like yer [ere] grasse beef come in,

Thy folke shall look cheereily, when others look thin.

Novemb. § 11.

You shall have wafer-cakes your fill,

A piece of beef hung up since *Martimas*,

Mutton, and veal.

George a Greene, O. Pl. iii. 48.

At this feast it was common to sell rings of copper gilt, which were given as furrings or love-tokens. These are often alluded to:

Like St. *Martin's* rings, that are faire to the eye, and have a rich outside, but if a man break them asunder and looke into them, they are nothing but brasse and copper.

Compter's Commonw. 1617. p. 28.

I doubt whether all be gold that glistereith, with *Saint Martin's* rings be but copper within, though they be gilt without, sayes the goldsmith.

Plain Percivall, cited in Brand's Pop. Antig. ii. 26. 4to. ed.

See in **ALCHEMY**.

MARVEDI, or MARAVEDI. A small Spanish coin. *Maravedi*, Spanish. Their value was about half a farthing. Stevens's Dict.

Refuse not a *marcedie*, a blank.

Middlet. Span. Gipsy, ii. 1.

If you distrust his word, take mine, which will pass in Spain for more *maravedies*, than the best squire's in England for furring tokens.

T. Heywood's Chell. for Beauty, ii. 1.

MARY, interj. An abbreviated oath, meaning by the Virgin Mary; corrupted afterwards to *marry*, as above. See **MARRY**.

— *Marie*, he on him, he!

Body of our Lord, is he come into the countrey?

New Custome, O. Pl. i. 275.

But what shall be learn? *Mary*, to shoot noughtie.

Ascham, Toxoph. p. 115.

MARY AMBREE. See **AMBREE**.

MARY-BUDS, s. The flowers of the *Mary-gold*, which were remarked to open in the morning, and shut up in the evening.

And winking *Mary-buds* begin

To ope their golden eyes.

Cymb. ii. 3.

MARY-MAS. The feast of the Annunciation of the Virgin Mary, the 25th of March. The *Marymas* fast was the preceding day, the 24th, that feast, like others, being preceded by a fast.

At fast or loose, with my Giptian, I meane to have a cast,

Tenne to one I read his fortune by the *Marymas* fast.

First Part of Promos & Cassandra, ii. 5. 6 Plays, i. 24.

Mas. A colloquial abbreviation of master.

— And you, *mas broker*,
Shall have a living. *B. Jous. Staple of News*, ii. 4.
— *Mas Bartolomew Hurst*,
One that hath been a citizen, since a courtier,
And now a gauster. *Id. New Inn*, iii. 1.
I carouse to Pristus, and brinch you *mas Sperantus*.
Lyly's M. Bombie, ii. 1.

Hence also *mashyp* was used for mastership:

You may perceyve by the wordes he gave
Hle takeith your *mashyp* but for a knave.
Four Ps, O. Pl. i. 79.

Sir, I beseech your *mashyp* to be
As good as ye can be unto me. *Id.* p. 92.

I find it also in the plural, written *masse*, for masters:

And now to you, gentle-craft, you *masse* shoemakers.
Greene's Quip, &c. *Harl. Misc.* v. 411.

MASKERY, s. Masking, masquerading.

And, Celso, pry'th let it be thy care to-night
To have some pretty show to solemnize
Our high installment; some musick, *maskery*.
Molcontent, O. Pl. iv. 97.

— All these presentments
Were only *maskeries*, and wore false faces.
Revenge of Bussy D'Ambois, C 2. cit. Cap.

MASKIN. A diminutive of mass; as Malkin of Mall, and Peterkin of Peter, &c.

By the *maskin*, methought they were so indeed.
Chapm. May-day, *Anc. Dr.* iv. p. 94.

MASKS. Black masks were frequently worn by ladies in public in the time of Shakespeare, particularly, and perhaps universally, at the theatres. They are expressly mentioned here:

— We stand here for an epilogue;
Ladies, your bounties first; the rest will follow:
For women's favours are a leading alms.
If you be pleas'd look cheerly, throw your eyes
Out at your masks. *B. & Fl. Beggar's Bush*, Act v.

Shakespeare is thought twice to have made the speakers in his drama allude to the masks of the audience; but, in the first instance, "these black masks" might possibly mean "such as these," supposing Isabella to have one on at the time:

— As these black masks
Proclaim an ensheild beauty ten times louder
Than beauty could display'd. *Mens. for Meas.* ii. 4.
These happy masks that kiss fair ladies' brows,
Being black, put us in mind they hide the fair.
Rom. & Jul. i. 1.

Hence, if a theatrical company had not a boy or young man, who could perform a woman's part, the character might be performed in a mask, which, being a fashion so much in use, gave no uncommon appearance in the scene. Quince proposes this expedient to Flute, in *Mids. Night's Dr.*:

Fl. Nay, faith, let me not play a woman, I have a beard coming. *Quin.* That's all one; you shall play it in a mask, and you may speak as small as you will. *Id.* 2.

The mistakes of persons, in the comic drama, were often made more probable than they now seem, by this custom. The mask was partly worn to preserve the complexion:

But since she did neglect her looking-glass,
And threw her sun-expelling mask away,
The air hath starved the roses in her cheeks,
And pinch'd the lily-tincture of her face,
That now she is become as black as I.

Two Gentl. of Ver. iii. 3.
Rosaline has a mask on, in *Love's Labour Lost*:

Broa. Now fair befall your mask!
Roa. Fair fall the face it covers! *Id.* 1.

MASTLIN, or MASLIN. Any thing composed of mixed materials, instead of being formed of one kind only; as, metal of different ores united, or bread made of different kinds of grain. Dr. Johnson supposes it to be a corruption of *miscellane*; but it is rather from the Dutch *masteluy*n: or, if *meselin* was the original form, it might be from the old French *mésler*.

Nor brass, nor copper, nor *mustlin*, nor mineral.
Lingua, O. Pl. v. 192.

The tone is commended for grain,
Yet breed made of beans they do eat:
The tother for one loof hath twain,
Of *mastline* of rie and of wheat.

Tusser, chap. liii. p. 110.
The mixed grain itself was called *mastlin*, before it was made into bread; particularly rye and wheat. See *Minsheu*, &c. Perhaps, therefore, *Tusser* means "a loaf made of *mastline*, and particularly such *mastlin* as is composed of rye and wheat."

MATCHLESS, a. Not matched, unlike; perhaps peculiar to this passage:

As as she double spake, so heard she double,
With *matchlesse* cares deformed and distort.
Spens. F. Q. IV. i. 28.

To MATE, v. To confound, stupify, and overpower; it was made into bread; particularly rye and wheat. See *Minsheu*, &c. Perhaps, therefore, *Tusser* means "a loaf made of *mastline*, and particularly such *mastlin* as is composed of rye and wheat."
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Luc. What, are you mad, that you do reason so?
S. Ant. Not mad, but *mated*; hew, I do not know.
Com. of Errors, iii. 2.

Again:

I think you are all *mated*, or stark mad. *Id.* v. 1.
My mind she has *mated*, and amaz'd my sight. *Mach.* v. 8.
— For that is good deceit,
Which *mates* him first, that first intends deceit.
2 Hen. VI. iii. 1.

To deject:

Ensamble make of him your haplesse joy,
And of myself now *mated*, as ye see.
Spens. F. Q. I. ix. 12.

To terrify:

His eyes saw no terror, nor eare heard any martial sound, but that they multiplied the hideousness of it to his *mated* mind.
Pembr. Arcad. iii. p. 249.

To baffle or defeat:

Because of their great forces, wisdom, and good government, they might easily have *mated* his enterprise in Italy.
Comines, by *Danet*, D d 2. cit. Cap.

To puzzle:

Your wine *mates* them, they understand it not;
But they have very good capacity in ale.
The Wits, O. Pl. viii. 495.

Here it is used with evident allusion to check-mate:

Upon the pagan's brow gave such a blow,
As would, no doubt, have made him *check* and *mated*,
Save that (as I to you before rehearsed)
His armour was not easie to be perat.
Harrington, *Aristotle*, xxiv.

MATRIMONY, s. Wife. See **WEDLOCK**, which was more commonly used in that sense.

Restore my *matrimony* undissolved.

B. & Fl. Little Fr. Lawy. Act iv.

Matrimonium is used sometimes in Latin for uxor; as, "severiusque *matrimonium* sua viri coercerent, cum nullis dotis frenis teneretur." *Justin. IV. 3.* But it is not so used by the purest authors. *Suetonius* in *Calig. 25.* is quoted for it.

MATTACHIN, or MATACHIN. "A dance with swords, in which they fenced and struck at one another as in real action, receiving the blows on their bucklers, and keeping time. So called from *matar*, to kill, because they seem to kill one another." *Steevens's Spanish Dictionary.* They who suppose it Italian, have derived it from *matto*; but it is surely Spanish. See *Matassin*, in *Ménage's* French *Origines*, and *Matto*, in his Italian. These dancers were commonly masked; and some Italian dictionaries define it merely as a dance in masks; as, for instance, *Antonini.* See **MACHACHINA.** Mr. Douce thus speaks of it: "It was well known in France and Italy, by the name of the dance of fools or *matachins*, who were habited in short jackets, with gilt-paper helmets, long streamers tied to their shoulders, and bells to their legs. They carried in their hands a sword and buckler, with which they made a clashing noise, and performed various quick and sprightly evolutions." *Douce, Illustr. of Sh. ii. 435.*

Do kill your uncle, do, but that I'm patient,
And not a choleric, old, teasty fool,
Like to your father, I'll dance a *matatchin* with you,
Should make you sweat your best blood forth, I would,
And, it may be, I will. *B. & Fl. Elder Brother, v. 1.*

It is evident that by "dancing a *matatchin*," he there means to imply fighting a duel, which sufficiently marks the military nature of the dance. So also other authorities:

So as whoever saw a *matatchin* dance to imitate fighting, this was a fight that did imitate the *matatchin*: for they being but three that fought, every one had two adversaries striking him, who struck the third, and revenging perhaps that of him which he had received of the other. *Pembr. Arcad. I. p. 62.*

It should seem, by the above passage, that three was the number of dancers for the *matatchin*.

One time he daunced the *matachine* dance in armour, (O with what a graceful dexterity!) I think to make me see that he had been brought up in such exercises. *Ib. II. p. 116.*

Lod. We have brought you a mask.

Flam. A *matachine* it seems, by your drawn swords.

White Devil, O. Pl. vi. 367.

It is there, indeed, erroneously printed *machine*, but the old quarto 1612 has *matachine*, rightly. See *Capell's School*, p. 115. *Drayton* speaks of "wanton *matachines*;" but he evidently mistook their nature. *Muses' Elys. vi. p. 1493.*

MAUGRE, adv. In spite of. *Malgré*, French. This word has not been very long disused. *Spenser* wrote it *maugre*.

I love thee so, that *maugre* all thy pride,
Not wit, nor reason, can my passion hide.

Twelfth Night, iii. 1.

Not have his sister! *Cricca*, I will have *Flavia*.
Maugre his head. *Albumazar, O. Pl. vii. 144.*

Dr. Jortin thought that *Spenser* sometimes used it as an imprecation; as here:

Ne deeme thy force by fortune's doome unjust,
That bath (*maugre* her spight) thus low me laid in dust.

F. Q. II. v. 12.

Certainly we cannot in that place interpret it "notwithstanding her spite;" for it is, in consequence of her spite. If we may explain it "curse on her spite," the sense is consistent. So here also, where it is interposed singly, according to *Spenser's* own pointing:

But froward fortune, and too froward night,
Such happiness did, *maugre*, to me spight.

F. Q. III. v. 7.

As a confirmation we may remark, that *maugrier*, in old French, meant to curse. See *Roquefort* and *Lacombe*. Elsewhere *Spenser* employs *maugre* in the common way, as in *F. Q. III. iv. 15. VI. iv. 40.*

MAUMET, s. A puppet; a corruption of *mammet*, which seems to have led to the notion that it referred to *Mahomet*.

O God that ever any man should look

Upon this *maumet*, and not laugh at him.

Dumb Knight, O. Pl. iv. 465.

And where I meet your *maumet* gods, I'll swing 'em

Thus o'er my head, and kick 'em into puddles.

B. & Fl. Island Princess, iv. 5.

Mr. Tyrrhitt thought that *Chaucer* used *maumetrie* for *Mahometanism*; it may, however, mean in that place idolatry in general. *Cant. T. 4656.*

See **MAUMET**.

MAUND, s. A basket. *Maub*, Saxon. The word is also Dutch, and old French. See *Mand*, and *Manne*, in *Cotgrave*.

A thousand favours from a *maund* she drew.

Shakep. Lover's Compl. Suppl. i. 742.

With a *maund* charg'd with household merchandise.

Hall, Sat. iv. 2. p. 60.

And in a little *maund*, being made of ozers small,

Which serveth him to do full many a thing withall,

He very choicely sorts his simple goods abroad.

Drayt. Polyolb. xiii. p. 919.

Behold for us the naked graces stay

With *maunds* of roses for to strew the way.

Herrick's Poems, p. 308.

Hence, *Maundy Thursday*, the day preceding Good Friday, on which the King distributes alms to a certain number of poor persons at Whitehall, so named from the *maunds* in which the gifts were contained. See *Spelman*, and others. *Maundie* is used by the last cited author for alms.

All's gone, and death hath taken

Away from us

Our *maundie*, thus

The widows stand forlorn.

Herrick, Sacred Poems, p. 45.

TO MAUND, v. To beg; perhaps originally from begging with a basket to receive victuals or other gifts.

— A rogue,

A very canter I, sir, one that *maunds*

Upon the pad.

B. Jonson, Staple of N. Act ii.

To *maund upon the pad* meant, in the cant language, to beg on the highway; nevertheless, it might have originated as above conjectured. See *B. & Fl. Beggar's Bush, ii. 1.*

TO MAUNDER, v. To mutter, or grumble; supposed by *Dr. Johnson* to be from *maudire*, French.

The house perfum'd, I now shall take my pleasure,

And not my neighbour justice *maunder* at me.

B. & Fl. Rite a Wife, &c. iii. 1.

Also, in cant language, to beg; from *maund*.
Beg, beg, and keep constables waking, wear out stocks and whipcord, *maunder* for butter-milk.

B. & Fl. Thierry & Theodoret, Act v. p. 199.

Thus we have also a *maunder*, for a beggar; and a *maunderer upon the pad*, a beggar who robbed also:

My noble Springlove, the great commander of the *maunders*, and king of causers. *Jovial Crew*, O. Pl. x. 355.

I am no such nipping Christian, but a *maunderer upon the pad*, I confess. *Roaring Girl*, O. Pl. vi. 108.

See the Glossary at the end of the play.

MAUTHER, *s.* A girl. The word is still used in Norfolk and Suffolk. Spelman derives it from *moer*, Danish. See *Ray's South and East Country Words*. Sometimes corrupted to *mother*. Its connexion with Norfolk is here marked:

P. I am a *mother* that do want a service.

Qu. O thou'rt a Norfolk woman (cry thee mercy)

Where maids are *mothers*, and *mothers* are maids.

R. Brome's Engl. Moor. iii. 1.

Written also *modder*:

What! will Phillis then consume her youth as an ankessee
Scorning daintie Venus? will Phillis still be a *modder*,
And not care to be call'd by the deare-sweete name of a *mother*?
A. Fraunce's Iyechurch. A 4 b.

— Away, you talk like a foolish *mautther*!

B. Jon. Alch. iv. 7.

Kastril says it to his sister.

And Richard says to Kate, in Bloomfield's Suffolk ballad,

When once a giggling *mautther* you,
And I a red-fac'd chubbey boy. *Rural Tales*, 1802, p. 5.

MAVIS, *s.* The thrush; properly the song-thrush, as distinguished from the screech-thrush or large missel-thrush. See *Montagu's Ornithological Dictionary*. Hence this distinction.

The thrush replies, the *mavis* descant plays.

Spens. Epithal. l. 81.

So doth the cuckow, when the *mavis* sings,
Begin his wileless note apace to chatter.

Spenser, Sonnet 84.

When to the mirthful merle the warbling *mavis* sings.

Drayt. xiv. p. 931.

It is still a current name for that bird in Scotland:

In vain to me, in glen or shaw,

The *mavis* and the lint-white sing.

R. Burns, Poems, p. 328.

Mr. Todd's conjecture that it meant the male thrush, is therefore erroneous.

See these birds distinguished also in *Holmes's Acad. of Armory*, B. II. ch. xii. § 73.

MAW. A game at cards.

Discourse of nations plaid at *maw* and chesse.

Weakest goes to Wall, D 1.

Expected a set of *maw* or prima-vista from them.

Rival Friends, cited by Steev. *Hen. VIII.* v. 1.

Sir John Harrington calls it "heaving of the *maw*;" why so, does not appear:

Then thirdly follow it heaving of the *maw*,

A game without civility or law,

An odious play, and yet in court oft seene,

A sawcy knave to trump both king and queene.

Epigr. iv. 12.

See *Strutt*, p. 293.

This *heaving* was clearly some grotesque bodily action performed in the game, and deemed characteristic of it. Turbervile says:

To cheeke at chesse, to heave at *maw*, at mack to passe the time,
At coses or at saunt to sit, or set their rest at prime.

Book of Faulconrie.

Hence it was, probably, that it was deemed an indecorous game for grave personages:

Yet in my opinion it were not fit for them [scholars] to play at stoolball among wenches, nor at *mum*-chance or *maw*, with idle loose companions. *Rainoldes's Overthrow of Stage Plays*, 1599.

Many particulars of *maw* are introduced by Chapman in his *May-day*, Act v. but none that throw any light upon the preceding expression. It is said as a kind of sarcasm by a nephew to his uncle, who is of an amorous turn,

Methought Lucretia and I were at *maw*; a game, uncle, that you can well skill of.

The uncle replies, rather pettishly,

Well, sir, I can so.

Act v. p. 108.

Braithwaite says, that "in games at cards, the *maw* requires a quick conceit or present pregnancy." *Engl. Gent.* p. 226. Why, he does not say.

MAY, *s.* A maid. A word borrowed from Chaucer and his time.

The fairest may she was that ever went,

Her like she has not left behind, I weene.

Spenser, Sh. Kal. Nov. v. 39.

Fayro Britton *maye*,

Wary and wise in all thy wayes,

Never seekinge nor fidinge peere.

Puttenh. Parthen. par. 6.

Syr. Cautline loveth her best of all,

But nothing durst he saye,

Ne deserve his counsaile to no man,

But derlye he lovde this *may*. *Percy's Rel.* i. p. 43.

In the Glossary Percy says, "*may*, for maid, *rhythmi gratiâ*;" but it is no such thing. It is an old, authorized word, no less so than maid. In a very old song, printed by Ritson, we read of "The feyrest *may* in towne;" (*Anc. Songs*, p. 25) where no rhyme required it.

MAY-DAY. The custom of going out into the fields early on May-day, to celebrate the return of spring, was observed by all ranks of people. "Edward Hall hath noted," says Stowe, "that K. Henry the Eighth, in the 7th of his reign, on May-day in the morning, with Queene Katheren his wife, rode a Maying from Greewitch to the high ground of Shooter's Hill." *Surrey of Lond.* p. 72. Where some curious sports then devised for him are described. Stowe says also, "In the moneth of May the citizens of London of all estates, lightly in every parish, or sometimes two or three parishes together, had their several *Mayings*, and did fetch in May-poles," &c. Page 73. The citizens were much attached to this recreation, which was, indeed, a very natural and salutary one.

Pray, sir, be patient; 'tis as much impossible
(Unless we sweep them from the door with cannons)

To scatter them, as 'tis to make them sleep

On *May-day* mornig, which will never be.

Henry VIII. v. 3.

He will not let me see a mustering,

Nor in a *May-day* worning fetch in *May*.

Four Prentices of L. O. Pl. vi. 461.

See *Brand's Popular Antiq.* chap. xxv. There is a masque for May-day in Ben Jonson's Works, v. 213. Wh. See **ILL MAY-DAY**.

MAZE IN TUTTLE. See **TUTTLE**.

MAZER, *s.* A bowl, or goblet. It has usually been derived from *maeser*, which in Dutch means maple, or a knot of the maple wood; whence it has been concluded to have meant originally a wooden goblet, and to have been applied afterwards, less properly, to those of other and more valuable matter. But Du Cange gives a more curious account of it. According to him, it was in its origin the appellation for cups of value. The amount of what he says is, that *murrhinum*, or *murreum*, the ancient name for the

most valuable kind of cups, made of a substance now unknown, continued in the darker ages to be applied to those of fine glass, which had been at first formed in imitation of the *murrhine*. This word, by various corruptions, became *nardrium*, *masdrium*, *mazerium*, from which latter *mazer* was formed. The French word *madre* is supposed to have the same origin; and it is applied still to substances curiously variegated; but at first more particularly to the materials of fine goblets: (see *Diet. de Vieux Lang.* T. 2.) as *Hunop de mudre*, &c. Thus we find "scyphus pretiosus *mazeris*," and "cupa magna de *mazero*, ornata pede alto, duobus circulis, et pornellis argenteis." This much better accounts for the application of the term to cups of value, which seems to always have been the prevalent use. We find, however, wooden *mazer*. *Harl. Misc.* vi. 166.

So golden *mazor* wont suspicion breed,
Of deadly henlocks poison'd potion.

Hall's Defence to Ery, prefixed to his *Satires*.
A mighty *mazer* bowl of wine was sett,
As if it had to him been sacrifice. *Spens. F. Q.* II. xii. 49.

Yet Spenser seems to have adopted the derivation from *maple*, for he speaks of

A *mazer* ywrought of the maple ware.

Shep. Kal. August. v. 26.

Great magnitude seems always one property attributed to them; as Spenser above, "a mighty *mazer*," and the following passages: so that a *major* bowl might be no improbable conjecture, had we no other derivation established.

— All that Hybla's hives do yield
Were into one broad *mazer* fill'd. *B. Jons.* v. 217.
The muses from their Heliconian spring,
Their brimful *mazers* to the feasting bring;
When with deep draughts, out of those *plenteous bowls*,
The jocund youth have swallow'd their thirsty souls, &c.

Dreyt. Nymph. iii. p. 1464.

Johnson has given an instance of the word from Dryden.

MAZZARD, s. A head; usually derived, but with very little probability, from *machoire*, French, which means only a jaw. The very quotation from Shakespeare contradicts it, where the skull is said to be *chapless*, (that is, without a jaw,) and yet to be knocked over the *mazzard* with a spade. Mr. Lemon, who always supposes our ancestors to have been great Grecians, derives it from *ματτωα*, meaning the same as *machiores*; and as it occurs only in *Heyschius*, was, to be sure, wonderfully ready for plain Englishmen to adopt! The fact is, that it has always been a burlesque word, and was as likely to be made from *mazer*, as any thing else; comparing the head to a large goblet. The two words were often confounded. Sylvester uses *mazor*, for head, in serious language. *Dubart.* I. 4. See *Todd*. It is not yet quite disused in burlesque or low conversation.

Chapless, and knock'd about the *mazzard* with a sexton's spade. *Haml.* v. 1.

Let me go, sir — or I'll knock you o'er the *mazzard*. *Othello*, ii. 3.

— Your brave acquaintance

That gives you ale, so fortified your *mazard*,
That there's no talking to you.

B. & Fl. Wit without Money, ii. p. 294. vol. ii.

Here it is corrupted to *mazer*:

Break but his pate, or so; only his *mazer*, because I'll have his head in a cloth as well as mine. *Honest Wh.* O. Pl. iii. 329.

But in thy amorous conquests, at the last,

Some wound will slice your *mazer*. *All Fools*, O. Pl. iv. 163.

To MAZZARD, v. To strike on the head.

If I had not been a spirit, I had been *mazarded*.

B. Jonson, Masques at Court.

ME, pron. There was formerly, in colloquial use, a redundant insertion of the pronoun *me*, which now seems very strange. Instances of it occur very frequently in the writings of Shakespeare.

Edmund, seek him out; wind *me* into him, I pray you.

Learn, j. 2.

When then, build *me* thy fortunes upon the basis of valour.
Challenge me the duke's youth to fight with him.

Twelfth N. iii. 2.

It seems originally to have meant, do such a thing for *me*; but it was afterwards by no means confined to that signification.

They had planted *me* three demi-culveries just in the mouth of the breach. *B. Jon. Every Man in His H.* iii. 1.

Now it was the enemy had planted them.

But as he was by diverse princially young gentlemen, to his no small glorie, lifted up on horsebacke, comes *me* a page of Amphialus, who with humble smiling reverence delivered a letter unto him from Clinias. *Pembr. Arcad.* B. iii. p. 277.

Johnson notices this usage, but does not remark that it is now obsolete. His instances are all from Shakespeare.

To MEACH, v. To skulk; merely a mis-spelling of *mech*.

Say we should all *meach* here, and stay the feast now,

What can the worst be? we have paid the knaves,

That's without question. *B. & Fl. Hon. Man's F.* v. 1.

See to *MICH*.

MEACOCK, s. A tame dastardly fellow, particularly an over mild husband; for which reason Coles renders it, among other things, "uxorius, uxori nimium deditus et obnoxius." Skinner, and after him, Johnson, derives it from *mes cog.* French; but *mes* is a particle used only in compounds, and such a compound as *mescoq* does not appear in the French of any age. The plain English compound *mew'd-cock*, is a much more probable account of it; being frequently, and perhaps originally, applied to a *hen-pecked* husband, a cock that yielded to the hen. It generally implies effeminacy. Skinner's second conjecture of *mew-cock*, is not much better than his first; for who ever heard of a *mew'd-cock*?

— 'Tis a world to see

How tame, when men and women are alone,
A *meacock* wretch can make the curtest shrew.

Taming of Shrew, ii. 1.

A woman's well help'd up with such a *meacock*. I had rather have a husband that would swaddle me three days, than such a one that will be gull'd twice in half an hour.

Decker's Honest WA. O. Pl. iii. 277.

A *meacocke* is he who dreads to see blood shed.

Mirror for Magistr. p. 418.

If I refuse their courtesie, I shall be accounted a *meacocke*, a milksop, taunted and retainted, with checks and checkmate, flouted and rebuffed with intolerable glee. *Euphues*, M 1 b.

MEACOCKE, adj. Dastardly, effeminate.

Let us therefore give this charge, and oncet upon yonder effeminate and *meacocke* people.

Churchyard's Worthies of Wales, p. 39. ed. 1776.

To MEAL, v. To mingle, or mix with; merely a corrupt form of *to mell*, to meddle, or mix with.

He doth with holy abstinence subdue

That in himself, which he spurs on his power

To qualify in others. *Then were he mead'd*

With that which he corrects, then were he tyrannous.

Meas. for Meas. iv. 2.

See to *MELL*.

A MEAL'S MEAT, i. e. a meal of meat. Meat enough for a meal. This phrase, which even now is sometimes heard, in low conversation, does not often occur in books. It was, perhaps, of more dignity formerly than now.

— You ne'er yet had

A meal's meat from my table, as I remember,
Nor from my wardrobe any cast suit.

B. & F. *Honest Man's Fortune*, Act ii. p. 403.

Meal is still used in the country for the quantity of milk given by a cow at one milking. We find it in Brown's *Pastorals*:

Each shepherd's daughter with her cleanly peale,
Was come a field to milk the morning's meal.

B. I. Song iv. p. 99.

From meal, a part, or portion, Saxon.

Whence also the common meaning of meal, either alone or in compound, as *piece-meal*, &c. and DROP-MEAL.

MEAL-MOUTHED, *adj.* Delicate mouthed, unable to bring out harsh or strong expressions. This term, which survives in the form of *mealy-mouthed*, appears to have been the original word. Applied to one whose words are fine and soft as meal, as Minshew well explains it. Most frequently applied to affected and hypocritical delicacy of speech. See Mr. Todd's excellent illustration of the word; from which I borrow these examples.

Who would imagine yonder sober man,
That same devout meal-mouthed precisian,
That cries good brother, kind sister, &c.

Is a vile, sober, damn'd politician? *Marston*, Act. ii. 1598.

Ye hypocrits, ye whitened walls, and painted sepulchres, ye meal-mouthed counterfeiters. *Harnar's Beza*, p. 315.

To MEANE, *v.* To moan, or lament. In the following passage of Shakespeare, all the early editions read *means*, which the critics changed to moans. We now know, from Dr. Jamieson's Dictionary, that the word is Scotch in that sense, and therefore, probably, northern English also. It signifies also, in Scotch, to intend, or mention, and has therefore been explained as a law-term in that dialect; and the addition of *ridelicet* seems to imply that a burlesque application of a regular form was intended. See *Heron's* (i. e. *Pinkerton's*) *Letters of Literature*.

Lys. She hath spied him already, with those sweet eyes.

Jen. And thus she means; *ridelicet*:

Thib. Asleep, my love, &c.

Midsummer N. Dr. v. 1.

To MEAN BY, for to mean of. This phrase occurs in the *Merchant of Venice*, where Arragon is choosing the casket. The modern editions till lately substituted of, but the reading of the folios is this:

What many men desire, — that many may be meant

By the fool multitude, that chase by shew. Act ii. Sc. 9.

Thus King James, in his speech about the gunpowder plot:

I did upon the instant interpret and apprehend some dark phrases therein — to be meant by this bumble form of blowing us all up by powder.

The expression appears to have been very common. See the notes on the first example, ed. 1813. But the following passage of Puttenham is the completest illustration of it. He cites these lines on Queen Elizabeth:

Whom princes serve and realms obey
And greatst of Bryton kings begot:
She came abroad even yesterday,
When such as saw her, knew her not.

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Here he says, though the name is not mentioned, yet

Any simple judgement might easily perceive by whom it was meant, that is, by Lady Elizabeth, Queen of England, and daughter to King Henry the Eighth; and therein nesteth the dissimulation. *Arte of Engl. Poesie*, B. ii. ch. 18.

MEARE. See MEERE.

MEARE-STONES. Boundaries. *Skinner and Minshew*. See MEERE.

He [a baylye] knows how to bounder land, and counts it a hainous offence to remove a *mearestone*. *Salsdonally*, Chas. 20.

MEASLES, *s.* originally signified leprosy, though now used for a very different disorder. The origin is the old French word *messeau*, or *mesel*, a leper. Cotgrave has "messeau, a meselled, scurvy, leaporous, lazarus person." *Mesetrie*, means leprosy, which word Chaucer uses. Distemperd, or scurvi'd hogs, are still said to be *measled*.

— So shall my lungs

Coin words 'till their decay, against those measles

Which we disdain should fatter us, yet sought

The very way to catch them. *Coriol.* iii. 2.

A MEASURE, *s.* A grave solemn dance, with slow and measured steps, like the minuet.

For hear me, Hero; wooing, wedding, and repenting, is as a Scotch jig, a measure, and a cinque pace: the first suit is hot and hasty, like a Scotch jig, and full as fantastical; the wedding, mannerly, modest, as a measure, full of state and ancientry,

Much Ado, ii. 1.

But after these, as men more civil grew,

He did more grave and solemn measures frame, &c.

Yet all the feet whirled these measures gale,
Are only spoues, solemn, grave, and slow.

Sir J. Davies on Dancing, Pt. 65 & 66.

Hence the phrase was to tread a measure, as we used also to say, to walk a minuet:

Say to her, we have mesur'd many a mile

To tread a measure with her on this grass.

Lore's L. L. v. 2.

I have trod a measure, I have flatter'd a lady, &c.

As you like it, v. 4.

As these dances were of so solemn a nature, they were performed at public entertainments in the inn of court; and it was not unusual, nor thought inconsistent, for the first characters in the law to bear a part in treading the measures. See *Dugdale's Origines Juridicales*. Sir Christopher Hatton was famous for it.

None o' your dull measures; there's no sport but in your country figarics. *Bird in a Cage*, O. Pl. viii. 255.

MEASURE FOR MEASURE, which forms the title of one of Shakespeare's comedies, seems to have been a current expression, equivalent to *like for like*, denoting the law of retaliation, or equal justice. Thus in a play which probably is not his:

From off the gates of York fetch down the head,

Your father's head which Clifford placed there:

Instead whereof let Auz [Clifford's] supply the room.

Measure for measure must be answered. *3 Hen. VI.* ii. 6.

Thus the title of Shakespeare's comedy implies that the same law should be enforced against Angelo, which he enforced against others.

A MEASURING CAST, *met.* from the game at bowles. A cast of one bowl so like to that of another, that it

cannot be determined which is nearest to the jack, or mistress, but by measuring.

Hast thou done what is disputable, whether it be well done? It is a measuring cast whether it be lawful or no.

Fuller, *Good Thoughts in Worse Times*, p. 28.

To MEDDLE, *v.* To mix; from *mesler*, French. Whence also to MELL.

— More to know
Did never meddle with my thoughts. *Tempest*, i. 2.

— He cut a lock of all their beere,
Which, medling with their blood and earth, he threw
Into the grave. *Spens. F. Q. II. i. 61.*

The red rose medled, and the white yfere,
In eyther cheek depeincten lively cheere.

Id. Shep. Kal. April, v. 68.

Chaucer used the word in this sense. See the *Persones Tale*, vol. iii. p. 146. ed. Tyrw. For other instances, see Johnson.

MEDICINABLE, *a.* This word was formerly used to signify medicinal, or useful as medicine; though, by the analogy of its formation, it should mean capable of being relieved by medicine. Shakespeare has it several times.

Any bar, any cross, any impediment will be *medicinal* to me: I am sick in displeasure with him, and whatsoever comes athwart his affection, ranges evenly with mine. *Much Ado*, ii. 2.

Some griefs are *medicinal*; that is one of them,
For it duth physic love. *Cymbel*. iii. 2.

Drop tears as fast as the Arabian trees
Their *medicinal* gum. *Othello*, v. 2.

Old law is more clear and hot in *medicinal* use. *Bacon*.

Accept a bottle made of a serpentine stone, which gives any wine infused therein for four and twenty hours, the taste and operation of the spaw water, and is very *medicinal* for the cure of the spleen. *Wotton*.

And it is observed by Gesner, that the jaw-bones, and hearts, and gulls of pikes are very *medicinal* for several diseases, or to stop blood, to abate fevers, to cure agues, to oppose or expel the infection of the plague, and to be many ways *medicinal* and useful for the good of mankind.

Isaac Walton, *Complete Angler*, p. 147. ed. 1661.

Sir J. Hawkins has changed it to *medicinal* in both places. See his edit. p. 159. Minshew has the word in this sense. See also Johnson.

To MEECH, *v.* The same as *meach*, and *mich*. A mere variation of spelling. See to MICH.

MEED, *s.* Reward. Saxon. A word long obsolete in conversation and in prose, but always more or less used in poetry. Few instances are necessary, of a word so well known and defined.

Vouchsafe me for my *meed*, but one fair look.
Two Gent. of Verona, v. 4.

Where death the victor had for *meed* assign'd.

2. It is much less known, that it sometimes meant also *merit*: as *laus*, in Latin, signified sometimes desert. *Virg. Æn. i. 461.*

Each one already blazing by our *meeds*. *3 Hen. VI. ii. 1.*
The above is erroneously explained by Johnson; though he adds, *meed* is likewise merit: and yet, as if diffident of both expedients, he proposes *deeds* as a plausible substitution.

— My *meed* hath got me fame. *Ibid.*

But in the imputation laid on him by them, in his *meed* he's unfellow'd. *Hamlet*, v. 2.

This Johnson explained, "in his excellence;" yet in his Dictionary he totally omitted this sense, nor is it
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supplied by his excellent editor: but the following passage is still given, as meaning *present*, or *gift*:

— Plutus, the god of gold,

Is but his steward: no *meed* but he repays
Sevenfold above itself. *Timon*, i. 1.

Thou shalt be rich in honour, full of speed,
Thou shalt win foes by fear, and friends by *meed*.

Look about you, 1600. cit. by Steevens.

Minshew refers to *merit*, as a synonyme to *meed*.

To MEED, *v.* To deserve; from the second sense of the substantive.

And yet thy body *meeds* a better grave.

Heywood's Silver Age, 1613, cit. St.

Sir John Hawkins found the following curious lines, designed to read alike backwards and forwards, as an instance of this verb; but the first exemplifies this sense of the verb:

Deem if I *meed*,

Dear midian read.

MEERE, written also *meare*. A boundary. *Mæpe*, Saxon.

And Hygate made the *meare* thereof by west.

Spens. F. Q. III. ix. 46.

To MEERE, *v.* To divide; from the preceding.

At such a point

When half to half the world oppos'd, he being

The *meered* question. *Antony & Cleop.* iii. 11.

That is, he being the defined or limited question. Spenser also uses it:

— The Latin name,

Which *meard* her rule with Africa and with Byze.

Runs of R. St. 22.

For bounding and *mearing*, to him that will keep it justely, it is a bond that brideleth power and desire. *North's Pl. L. 55. D.*

After all, this is not quite satisfactory as to the word in Shakespeare. Can it be an old law verb?

Meer, for right, is given in all the law dictionaries. "*Meered* question," therefore, might mean "question of right." I give this entirely as conjecture. See *Jacob's Law Dict. &c.*

MEES, or MEES, for meads, or fields. See Skinner and Kersey.

And richly clad in thy fair golden fleece

Doo'st hold the first house of heav'n's spacious *meese*.

Sylv. Dubart. I. iv.

To MEET WITH, signified sometimes to counteract.

We must prepare to *meet* with Caliban. *Tempest*, i. 1.

The parson knows the temper of every one in his house, and accordingly, either *meets* with their vices, or advances their virtues.

Herbert's Country Parson, cit. by Johnson.

— You may meet

With her abusive malice, and exempt
Yourself from the suspicion of revenge.

Stevens's Cynthia's Revenge, 1615, ditto Steevens.

I know the old man's gone to meet with an old wench that will meet with him, or Jarvis has no juice in his brains.

Match at Midn. O. Pl. vii. 401.

This is explained, in the notes, "be even with him."

To be *meet* with, similarly meant to be even with, to have fair retaliation.

Faith, niece, you tax Signior Benedick too much; but he'll be *meet* with you, I doubt it not. *Much Ado*, i. 1.

Well, I shall be *meet* with your tumbling mouth one day.

B. Jous. Barthol. Fair, ii. 3.

We'll lie prenent her, and goe *meet* her, or else she will be *meet* with us.

Holiday's Technogamia, i. 1.

MEINT, or MEYNT, *part.* Mingled. A word of Chaucer's time, but adopted by a few later poets. It is the participle of the verb to *mence*, of Saxon origin.

Till with his elder brother Theimis

His blackish waves be *meynt*.

Spens. July, ver. 83.

And in one vessel both together meint.

Fletcher's Purple Is. iv. St. 21.
Till both within one bank, they on my north are meint,
And where I end they fall at Newark into Trent.

Drayt. Polyb. xxvi. p. 1166.

MEINY, or MENIE, s. A company belonging to, or attending upon, a superior person; from *mesnie*, old French, which Roquefort defines, "famille, maison, tous ceux qui la composent." Often confounded with the English word many. See **MANY**.

— On whose contents,
They summon'd up their meiny, strait took horse.

Lear, ii. 4.

Small Fidan, with Cledaugh increase her goodly meinie,
Short Kably, and the brook that christeth Abengenny.

Drayt. Polyb. iv. p. 729.

So should I quickly, without more ado,
Famish myself and all my meiny too. *Hon. Ghost*, p. 110.

They were set and served plentifully with venison and wine, by Robin Hood and his meiny, to their great contentment.

Stowe, Survey, p. 73.

Here erroneously spelt many :

That this faire many were compell'd at last
To fly for succour to a little shed. *Spens. F. Q. III.* ix. 11.

— And, with my meinie's blood,
Imbrud their fierce devouring chaps.

Warner, Alb. Eng. I. v. p. 16.

Cotgrave exemplifies the French word by old French proverbs : "De telle seigneur, telle meinie," which he translates, "Like master, like meynie."

MELANCHOLY. A solemn, and even melancholy air was affected by the beaus of Queen Elizabeth's time, as a refined mark of gentility. This, like other false refinements, came from France.

Methinks, no body should be sad, but I :
Yet I remember, when I was in France,
Young gentlemen would be as sad as night,
Only for wantonness.

King John, iv. 1.

How do I feel myself? why, as a nobleman should do. O how I feel honour come creeping on ! My nobility is wonderful melancholy : Is it not most gentlemanlike to be melancholy ?

Life and Death of Lord Cromwell, ii. 2. Suppl. to Shakesp. ii. 405.

Why, I do think of it; and I will be more proud, and melancholy and gentlemanlike, than I have been, I'll insure you.

B. Jon. Every Man in his Humour, i. 3.

Again :

I, truly, sir, I am mightily given to melancholy. *Mat.* Oh, it's your only fine humour, sir, your true melancholy breeds your perfect time wit, sir : I am melancholy myself, diverse times, sir, and then do I no more but take pen and paper presently, and overflow you half a score, or a dozen of sonnets at a sitting.

Ibid. iii. 3.

Melancholy ! many gup. Is melancholy a word for a barber's mouth? thou shouldst say heave, dull, and doltish : Melancholy is the crest of courtiers' arms, and now every base companion, being in his mumble-fables, says he is melancholy. *Petul.* Motto, thou shouldst say thou art lumpsch. If thou encroach upon our courtly terms we'll trounce thee.

Lyly's Midas, v. 2.

An excellent picture of one of these fashionable melancholics is drawn by Sir John Davis, in the 47th of his epigrams, entitled *Meditations of a Gull* :

See yonder melancholic gentleman,
Which hood-winked with his hat alone doth sit;
Think what he thinks, and tell me if you can,
What great affairs trouble his little wit.
He thinks not of the war 'twixt France and Spaine,
Whether it be for Europ's good or ill; &c. &c.
But he doth seriously bethinke him, whether
Of the gul'd people he bee more esteemed
For his long cloake, or for his great blacke feather, &c. &c.

See the whole, which is full of humour, in *Cens. Lit.* viii. p. 126.

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Pills to purge melancholy, which D'Urfey afterwards took as a title to his collection of ballads, had long been a kind of proverbial phrase :

— But I have a pill,

A golden pill to purge away this melancholy.

B. Jon. Staple of News, ii. 4.

Madam, I think a lusty handsome fellow,
If he be kind and loving, and a right one,
Is ev'n as good a pill to purge this melancholy,
As ever Galen gave.

B. & Pl. Pilgrim, i. 1.

Melancholy of Moor-ditch. Though we have at present no direct proof of it, I am strongly inclined to think that some melancholy madman, well known at that time to frequent the neighbourhood of Moor-ditch, was the subject of the allusion. The certainty of this cannot, perhaps, now be recovered. See *1 Hen. IV.* i. 2.

My body being tyred with travell, and my mind attyred with moody, muddy, Moor-ditch melancholy.

Taylor's Penitence Pilgrimage, p. 129.

See **MOOR-DITCH**.

MELICOTTON. See **MALE-COTOON**.

MELL, s. Honey. *Mel*, Latin.

Ev'n such as neither wanton seeme, nor waiward, mell, nor gall.
Warner, Alb. Eng. 1612, p. 97.

Used also by Sylvester, *Dubart*, p. 457. ed. 1621.

To MELL. To meddle, or be concerned with. *Meler*, French.

Men are to mell with, boys are but to kiss.

All's Well, iv. 3.

Not fit 'mongst men that doe with reason mell,
But 'mongst wild beasts and salvage woods to dwell.

Spens. F. Q. V. i. 1.

That every matter was worse for her melling. *Id. V.* iii. 35.
Wherewith proud courts in greatness scorne to mell.

Drayton, Ecl. ix. p. 1450.

See also *Idea* 39.

MELL-SUPPER. A north country expression for the harvest-home feast. After much dispute on its derivation, it seems most natural to deduce it from the Scottish *mell*, a company, according to Dr. Jamieson, especially as it is confessedly northern English. See *Grose*, &c. See also the quarto edition of *Bourne's Popular Antiquities*, where all the discussions of its origin, are collected in the notes. Vol. i. p. 447, et seq.

To MEMORIZE. To render memorable, to record.

— I persuade me, from her

Will fall some blessing to this land, which shall
In it be memoriz'd. *Henry VIII.* iii. 2.

Which to succeeding times shall memorize your stories,
To either country's praise, as both your endless glories.

Drayton, Polyb. v. p. 755.

In vain I think, right honourable lord,
By this rude rhyme to memorize thy name.

Spenser, Sonnet to Lord Buckhurst, prefixed to *F. Q.*

MEMORY, s. for memorial.

Oh my sweet master, O you memory
Of old Sir Rowland.

As you like it, ii. 3.

Those weeds are memories of those worse hours,

I prythee, put them off.

Lear, iv. 7.

— Th' abundance of an ydle braine

Will judged be, and painted forgery,

Rather then matter of just memory. *Spens. F. Q.* ii. Intr. 1.

MEPHOSTOPHILUS. A fanciful name of a supposed familiar spirit, mentioned in the old legend of Sir John Faustus, and consequently a principal agent in Marlowe's play of *Dr. Faustus*; but there he is *Mephostophilis* :

— Come out Lucifer,

I'll burn my books : O Mephostophilus ! *Act 1.*

And thence current in Shakespeare's time as a term of jocular invective:

Pistol. How now, *Mephistophilus!* Merry W. W. i. 1.
 'Shood, why what! thou art not lunatic, art thou? art thou
 be'st, avoid, *Mephistophilus!* B. Jon. *Case is Altered*, ii. 7.
 Then he may pleasure the king, at a dead punch too,
 Without a *Mephistophilus*, such as thou art.

B. & Fl. *Wife for M.* v. 1.

He is introduced also by Massinger, and most of the early dramatists.

To MERCE. To amerce, or punish by fine.

— Then hath he the power

To merce your purse, and in a sum so great
 That shall for ever keep your fortunes weak.

Mis. of Inf. Mar. O. Pl. v. 23.

Justice shall merce thee. *Law Tricks*, G 3 b.

MERCHANT, *s.* Familiarly used, as we now say a chap, (with much the same meaning, being only a contraction of *chapman*) a saucy chap, or the like.

I pray you, sir, what saucy merchant was this that was so full of his ropery? *Rom. & Jul.* ii. 4.

But, if I had had the boy in a convenient place,
 With a good rodde or twaine, not past one howre's space,
 I would have so scourged my merchant, that his breech should
 ake. *New Cust. O. Pl.* i. 256.

I knew you were a crafty merchant, you helped my master to such bargains upon the exchange last night.

Match at M. O. Pl. vii. 458.

The crafty merchant (what-ever he be) that will set brother against brother, meanneth to destroy them both.

Latimer's Sermon, p. 115. b.

Those subtle merchants will no wine,
 Because they cannot reach the vine.

Turberville, in Chalm. Poets, ii. 603.

MERCIBLE, *adj.* For merciful. One of Spenser's Chaucerian words. See *Todd*.

MERCIFY, *v.* To pity. A word not found, except in the following line of Spenser:

Whilst she did weep of no nian mercifide.

F. Q. VI. vii. 32.

MERCURIUS-GALLOBELGICUS. See GALLOBELGICUS.

MERCURY. A name originally given by the alchemists to quicksilver, and still in use. Several washes, and other preparations of it, were formerly employed as cosmetics; the making of which was a source of gain to the empirical chemist.

And Mercury,—has he to do with Venus too? *T. A Little*
 with her face, lady, or so. *B. Jon. Poet.* iv. 3.

MERD, *s.* Dung, or excrement. A word formed either from Latin or French, but never, I believe, in current use. Jonson introduces it, in ridicule of the farrago of an alchemist:

Burnt clouts, chalk, merds, and clay,
 Powder of bones, scalings of iron, glass,
 And worlds of other strange ingredients
 Would burst a man to name. *Alchem. Act* ii.

To dispute of gentry without wealth is to discuss the origin of a merd. *Burt. Auct.* p. 321.

These examples are in *Todd*.

MERE. A lake. Mepe, Saxon. Still used in Cheshire, and elsewhere, for the lakes of the country.

— Our weaver here doth will

The muse his source to sing, as how his course he steers;
 Who from his natural spring, as from his neighbour's mere
 Sufficiently supply'd, shoots forth his silver stream.

Drayt. Polyglot. xi. p. 861.

— Then Crock, from that black ominous mere,
 Accounted one of those that England's wonders make,
 Of neighbours Black-mere nam'd, of strangers Brereton's lake.

Id. ibid. and passing.

MERE. Simple, absolute, decided.

Upon his mere request.

Meas. for Meas. v. 1.

Engaged my friend to his mere enemy. *M. of Ven.* iii. 2.

Who though my mere revenues be the train

Of milk-white sheep. *Browne, Brit. Past.* i. 1.

MERE, *s.* A boundary. Johnson says, from *μειρο*; but it is rather from *μερος*, a derivative from the verb. Written also *meare*.

— To guide my course aright,

What mound or steady mere is offered to my sight.

Drayt. Polyglot. i. p. 659.

The furious Team, that, on the Cambrian side,
 Doth Shropshire as a mere from Hereford divide.

Id. ib. p. 807.

Meare-stones are often spoken of, meaning what we call land-marks. See *Johnson*.

MERELY. Simply, absolutely.

We are merely cheated of our lives.

Temp. i. 1.

Misunder, who besides he was merely unacquainted in the country, had his wits astonished with sorrow. *Pem. Arc.* p. 5.

MERLE. A blackbird. *Merle*, French. *Meple*, Saxon.

Where the sweet merle and warbling mavis be.

Drayt. Owl. p. 1392.

MERLIN, *s.* The *falco axalon* of Linnæus, a small species of hawk; sometimes corrupted into *murleon*. It was chiefly used to fly at small birds; and Latham says it was particularly appropriated to the service of ladies.

A cast of merlins there was besides, which flying of a gallant height over certain bushes, would beat the birds that rose down unto the bushes.

Pemb. Arc. p. 108.

Masse, cham well beset, here's a trimme caste of *murloons*.

Dan. & Pitias. O. Pl. i. 218.

The merlin is the least of all hawks, not much bigger than a black-bird.

Holmes, Acad. of Arm. B. II. ch. xi. § 57.

Latham calls it *marlion*. Though he speaks of it as a hawk fit for a young lady to employ, he disdains to treat of it:

Let me curiously crave pardon and favor, to leave the lady and her hawk together, as birds with whom I never had, nor have skill to deal at all.

Faulconry, Book ii. chap. 33.

MERMAID, *s.* Used as synonymous with syren.

O train me not, sweet mermaid, with thy note,

To drown me in thy sister's flood of tears;

Sing syren for thyself. *Com. of Errors*, iii. 9.

In several other places where it occurs in Shakespeare, it seems clearly more applicable to the syren, than to the common idea of a mermaid. See particularly *Mids. N. Dr.* ii. 2. where the "mermaid on a dolphin's back" could not easily have been so placed, had she had a fish-like tail, instead of legs.

A merman, the male of this imaginary species, is mentioned by the water poet:

A thing tumbling in the sea we spide

Like to a merman.

Taylor's Works, P. ii. p. 22.

Mermaids in Homer were witches, and their songs enchantments.

Holl. Plin. Index.

It was also, says Mr. Gifford, "one of the thousand cant terms for a strumpet." *Mass. Old Law*, iv. 1.

2. The sign of the Mermaid was a famous tavern, where Shakespeare, Jonson, and other wits of the time, used to assemble. It was situated in Cornhill:

The Mermaid in Cornhill, ited Lion i' th' Strand.

News from Bart. Fair.

It is spoken of like Button's, and the other places of resort for wits in later times:

A pot o' these pretenders to wit! your Three Cranes, Mitre, and Mermaid men! not a corn of true salt—among them all.

B. Jon. Bart. F. i. 1.

— Your eating
Pheasant and god-wit here in London! haunting
Your Globes, and *Mermaids*! *B. Jons. Dev. an Art.* iii. 3.
— I had made an ordinary.
Perchance, at the *Mermaid*. *City Watch*, O. Pl. ix. 334.
— What things have we seen
Done at the *Mermaid*!
Beaum. Ep. to B. Jons. vol. x. p. 367.

MERRY, prov. *Tis merry in hall, when beards wag all.*
A proverb very current in old times. See *Ben Jons. Masque of Christmas*, vol. vi. p. 2. *Ray's Prov.* p. 135. It was also in an old song, sung by Master Silence:
Be merry, be merry, my wife has all,
For women are shrews, both short and tall,
Tis merry in hall, when beards wag all. 2 *Hen. IV.* v. 3.
It is cited by Heywood, in his *Epigrams*. See *Warton, Hist. Poet.* vol. iii. p. 90.

MERRY-MAKE. Sport, junketing.
Thenot now nis the time of merry-make.
Sp. Sh. Kal. Nov. 9.
With fearless merrie-make, and piping still.
Fleisch. Purp. Isl. i. 27.

MESPRISE, s. Mistake; a French word, hardly altered, which occurs several times in Spenser, but in no other author that I have seen. See *Todd*.

MESS, s. A party dining together, a set.
— Not noted —
But of the finest natures; by some severals
Of head-piece extraordinary; lower messes
Perchance are to this business perturbed. *Wint. T.* i. 2.
Uncut up pies at the nether end filled
With moss and stones, partly to make a shew with,
And partly to keep the lower mess from eating.
B. & Fl. Woman Hat. i. 2.
As at great dinners of feasts the company was
usually arranged into fours, which were called *messes*,
and were served together, the word came to mean a
set of four, in a general way. Lyly says expressly,
Four makes a messe, and we have a messe of masters that must
be cozened, let us lay our heads together. *Mother Bombie*, ii. 1.
Hence Shakespeare says,
You three fools lacked me fool to make up the mess.
L. L. L. iv. 3.
Where are your mess of sons? 3 *Hen. VI.* i. 4.
Namely, his four sons, Edward, George, Richard,
and Edmund, Earl of Rutland.
Penelope's fame though Greekes do raise,
Of faithfull wives to make up three,
To think the truth, and say no lesse,
Our Avisas shall make a messe.
A. Emel's Verses prefixed to Avisas.
Lucretia and Susanna were the preceding two,
therefore Penelope and Avisas made up the mess.
A vocabulary, published in London 1617, bears
this title:
Janus linguarum quadrilinguis, or a messe of tongues, Latine,
English, French, and Spanish. Neatly served up together for a
wholesome repast, &c.
The editor also says that, there being already
three languages, he translated them into French, "to
make up the messe." *Address to Engl. Reader.*

MESSEL. A leper, an outcast; evidently for *mesell*,
which is French, and is explained by Cotgrave, "a
meselled, scurvy, leporous, lazarous person."
Press me, I deny; press scoundrels, and thy *mesels*.
Lond. Prod. ii. 1.
Abaffled up and down the town for a *mesel* and a scoundrel.
Id. ii. 4.
Mesel, for a leper, and *meseltrie*, leprosy, occur in
Chaucer. See *MEAZLES*.

MET, s. A limit, or boundary. *Meta*, Latin. A word,
perhaps, hazarded by the following author:—
Untimely never comes the lives last met,
In cradle death may rightly claime his det.
J. Dolman, in Mirr. Mag. p. 432.

METE, v. to measure, can hardly be said to be disused,
as it still occurs in many passages of the authorized
translation of the Bible. Creech is cited for it in
Johnson. In one passage it is used as a participle:
Lands that were *mete* by the rod, that labour's spared.
Revenge. Tr. O. Pl. iv. 338.
Also for to aim, to measure with the eye:
Let the mark have a prick [point] in 't to *mete* at.
L. L. Lod. iv. 1.

In the older editions it is printed *meat*.

METE-WAND, and METE-YARD. Both used for a
tailor's yard measure of wand.
— Take thou the bill,
Give me thy *mete-yard* and spare not me. *Tam. Shr.* iv. 3.
See also *Levit.* xix. 35.
A true touch stone, a sure *mete-wand* lies before their eyes.
Ascham's Schoolm.
Burke is quoted for *met-wand*. See *Todd*. Perhaps
it is still in use in Ireland, and so pronounced.

METREZA, s. A mistress. Probably meant as Italian;
but only Frenchified Italian, made from *maitresse*.
Why methinks I see that signor pawn his foot-cloth; that
metress her plate; this madam take physic, &c.
Malcontent, i. 3. O. Pl. iv. p. 19.

MEVE, or MEEVE, v. for to move. This occurs only
in the older writings.
— I could right well
Ten times sooner all that have belyeved,
Than the tenth part of all that he hath *meved*.
Four Ps. O. Pl. i. 91.
A pledge you did require when Damon his suit did *meve*.
Damon & Pithias, O. Pl. i. 204.
O mightie kinge, let some pittie your noble harte *meve*.
Id. p. 242.

Also in p. 243.

MEVY, s. Thrush, for MAVIS.
About his sides a thousand sea-gulls breed,
The *mevy*, and the halcyon. *Browne, Brit. Post.*

MEW, v. To moult, or shed the feathers. *Muer*,
French.
Whose body *mevs* more plaisters every month
Than women do old faces. *B. & Fl. Thierry & Th.* ii. 1.
Hence a very clear emendation in their play
of *Wit without Money*, where the person addressed had
lost his clothes:
How came you thus, sir, for you're strangely *mew'd*. iii. 4.
In the old edition it had been printed *mor'd*;
which Mr. Weber restored, thinking that it made
sense, which can hardly be granted.
Also, to keep shut up; from the substantive, *mew*:
More pety that the eagle should be *mew'd*,
While kites and buzzards prey at liberty.
K. Rich. III. i. 2.

MEW, s. A place in which falcons were kept; also,
metaphorically, any close place. Probably because
birds were confined in them while moulting.
Forth coming from her darksome *mew*,
Where she all day did hide her hated bew.
Spens. F. Q. I. v. 20.
To be clapt up in close and secret *mew*.
Fairf. Tasso, v. 43.

See also the authorities in *Johnson*.

MICH, v. To skulk, or act by stealth; thence to in-
dulge in secret amours. The etymology seems
uncertain. Written also *meach*, and *meech*.
Not for this *miching* base transgression
Of truant negligence. *Wid. Tears*, O. Pl. vi. 219.

Say we should all *mesch* here, and stay the feast.

B. & Fl. Hon. M. Fort. v. 1.

— Sure she has

Some *meeching* rascal in her house.

Id. Scornful Lady, v. 1.

My truant was *micht*, sir, into a blind corner of the tomb.

Wid. Tears, O. Pl. vi. 225.

What made the gods so often to trewant from heaven, and mick here on earth.

Euphuus, p. 29.

Therefore *micning* malicho, in *Hamlet*, iii. 2. probably meant concealed mischief. See MALICHO.

MICHAEL, *a.* if a right reading, must be derived from *mich*, truant, adulterous.

Pollute the nuptial bed with *michall* sinne.

Heyw. Engl. Trav. F. 1.

The editor of the reprint, in the *Anc. Drama*, changes it to *mickle*, vol. vi. p. 161; but doubts of his own correction, and indeed with reason.

MICHER, *s.* A truant, one who acts by stealth. It is frequently united with the notion of a truant boy.

Shall the blessed sun of heaven prove a *micher* and ent black-berries.

1 Hen. IV. ii. 4.

How tenderly her tender hands between

In ivory cage she did the *micher* bind.

Sidney.

See *Johnson*.

What, turn *micher*, steals a wife, and not make your old friends acquainted with it?

Mis. of Inf. Marr.

MICKLE, *a.* Great. Saxon. In Scotland *muckle*. Hardly obsolete.

O, *mickle* is the powerful grace that lies

In plants, herbs, stones, and their true qualities.

Rom. & Jul. ii. 3.

See also the authorities in *Johnson*.

MIDSUMMER ALE. See ALE.

And now next *Midsommer ale*, I may serve for a fool.

Antiquary, O. Pl. x. 91.

MIGHTFUL, *a.* Full of might, powerful. A word formed quite conformably to the analogy of our language, but not occurring except in this passage:

My lords, you know, as do the *mightful* gods.

Tit. Andron. iv. 4.

MIGNIARD, *a.* Tender, delicate; from the French *mignard*. Apparently used only by comic licence.

Love is brought up with those soft *migniard* handlings,

His pulse lies in his palm. *B. Jon. Devil an Ass, i. 4.*

MIGNIARDIZE, *s.* Delicacy. French, except that the second *i* is inserted. It is probably used as an affected word.

And entertain her, and her creatures too,

With all the *migniardize* and quaint caresses

You can put on them.

B. Jon. Staple of N. iii. 1.

The speaker is understood to be a courtier, from this speech.

MIGNON, *v.* To flatter; from the French.

For though the affection of the multitude, whom he did not *mignon*, — discerned not his ends.

Daniel's Works, Philotas, p. 255.

MIHIL, or MIHEL. For a long time the current and familiar pronunciation of the Christian name Michael. Hence we find Mr. *Mihil* Crowsill in R. Brome's comedy of the *Convent Garden Weeded*; and hence the burlesque title to one of John Taylor's works, "Tub Lecture, by *Myhel Mendsole*," i. e. Michael Mendsole. *Mihil Mumchance* is the title of a piece sometimes attributed to R. Greene, on the

"art of cheating in false dyce-play." *Cens. Lit. viii. 390.*

The name appears even now, on a tombstone near St. Martin's, Westminster: "Mr. *Mihill* Slaughter, d. Octob. 17, 1817, æt. 37." It is on the south side, as you go from Lancaster Court, Strand.

Noble, in his continuation of *Granger*, vol. iii. p. 294, says that *Michael* Mattaire wrote his name *Mikell*. He probably wrote it *Mihell*, which has been mistaken for the other.

This is partly a French pronunciation. St. Michel, on the Meuse, near Verdun, is still currently called *S. Mihel*, or *Mihiel*.

MIHELMA. Michaelmas; conformably to the preceding account.

Ilave millions at *Mihelmas*, parsneps in Lent.

Tusser's Husb. March, edit. 1557.

MILAN SKINS. Some article of fashionable elegance in dress. I think they were fine gloves manufactured at Milan.

— I mark them,

And by this honest light, for yet tis morning,

Saving the reverence of their gilded doublets

And *Milan skins* — they shew'd to me directly

Court crabs that creep a side way for their living.

B. & Fl. Valent. ii. 2.

MILL (or rather milled) SIXPENCES. Milled money was invented by Antoine Brucher, in France; and the first so struck in that country was about 1553. Elizabeth of England coined milled money from about 1562 to 1572, when the use of the mill was discontinued, on account of its expense, till about 1623. After 1662 it remained completely established, on account of many advantages which more than compensated for the cost. Master Slender alleges that his pocket was picked of

Seven groats in *mill-sispenes*, and two Edward shovel-boards.

Merry Wives, i. 1.

It seems that they were sometimes kept as counters:

— A few *mill'd sispenes*, with which

My purser casts account.

Sir W. Dac. News from Plim. loc.

MILLINER. This is one of the few occupations which females have latterly gained from the other sex. A milliner was originally a man, and, we may presume, from *Milan*, whence he imported female finery.

He was perfumed like a *milliner*. *1 Henry IV. i. 3.*

To conceal such real ornaments as these, and shadow their glory, as a *milliner's wife* does her wrought stamacher, with a smoky lawn or a black cyprus.

B. Jon. Ev. Man in H. i. 3.

MILL-STONES, *prov.* To weep *mill-stones* was proverbially said of a person not likely to weep at all; q. d. "he will weep *mill-stones*, if any thing." Gloucester says to the murderers,

Your eyes drop *mill-stones* when fools' eyes drop tears.

Rich. III. i. 3.

Which expression is repeated afterwards by one of the men:

Cl. Bid Glo'ster think on this, and he will weep.

1 M. Aye, mill-stones, as he less'n'd us to weep. *Scene 6.*

— He, good gentlemen,

Will weep when he hears how we are used.

1 Serj. Yes, mill-stones. Cesar & Pompey, 1607.

In *Troilus and Cressida* it is applied to tears of laughter, but equally in ridicule of the idea of their being shed at all. *Act i. sc. 2.*

MINCE, v. To walk in an affected manner, by cutting the steps small, or mincing them.

Away, I say; time wears: hold up your head and *mince*.

Merry W. W. v. 1.

See also the examples, and other senses in *Johnson*. Among the rest, *Isai. iii. 16*.

All the senses are evidently derived from the primitive meaning of cutting small. Hence, *mincing*, is used for *affected*, *delicate*. See **MALICIOUS**.

MINE, s. Appears to be used in the following passage for *magnet*, or *mineral*.

— The *mine*

Which doth attract my spirit to this marshall course,
Is the fair guard of a distressed queen.

Dumb Knight, O. Pl. iv. 429.

The annotators tell us, that in Kent the iron stone is called *mine*, quasi *mineral*.

MINE, s. The old orthography of *mien*, countenance; being that of its etymology, *mine*, French. It seems to have been altered for the sake of pronunciation, to avoid giving the foreign sound to the *i*. But *mein* would still better express the sound, and more suitably to the analogy of our language.

I will possess him with yellownesse, for this *revolt of mine* is dangerous.

Merry Wives, i. 3. 4to. of 1630.

This the modern commentators rightly explain, "change of countenance."

Know you that fellow that walketh there? He is an alchymist by his *mine*, and hath multiplied all to moonshine.

Eliot, 1593, quoted by Dr. Farmer.

MING, or MINGE, v. To mix.

— Which never *minges*

With other stream. *Sir A. Gorge's Lucon.*

And so together he would *minge* his pride and povertie.

Kendall's Poems, 1577, G 1.

She carves it fyne and *minges* it thicke.

Draught's Trans. from Hor. Malone Q.

Warburton, with his usual courage, made a substantive of it, and would have forced it into a passage of Shakespeare, (*Alps W. i. 1.*); but as a substantive I believe it cannot be found.

Hall seems to use it for to mention; but it may mean to mix in conversation:

Could never man work thee a worser shame

Than once to *minge* the father's odious name.

Book iv. S. 2.

MINGLE, n. s. Contraction for *mine ingle*. See **INGLE**.

Because it is a common thing to call cut, and *mingle*, now a days, all the world over. *Honest W. O. Pl. iii. 307.*

Sometimes also *mingle*:

Horace, Horace, my sweet *mingle* is always in labour when I come.

Decker's Satirom. Or. Dr. 3. p. 103.

Also *passim*, in the same play.

MINGLE, s. Mixture.

He was not sad, for he would shine on those

That make their looks by him. He was not merry,

Which seem'd to tell them his remembrance lay

In Egypt, with his joy; but between both.

O heav'nly *mingle*.

Ant. & Cleop. i. 5.

— Trumpeters

With brazen din blast you the city's ear:

Make *mingle* with our rattling tabournes

That heav'n and earth may strike their sounds together.

Id. iv. 8.

MINGLE-MANGLE, s. A confused mixture, an irregular medley; from *mingle* and *mangle*, being at once mixed and mutilated.

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Germany was visited twenty years with God's word, but they did not earnestly embrace it, nor in life follow it, but made a *mingle-mangle*, and a hotch potch of it.

Latimer, Sermon. fol. 49. b.

Latimer has the expression not unfrequently, and even as a verb, "to *mingle-mangle* the word with man's inventions." *Id. 91. b.*

It is exemplified also from Hooker and Hartlib. See *Todd*.

If we present a *mingle-mangle* our fault is to be excused.

Lyly's Mydas, Prologue.

See *Decker, Gul's Hornb. p. 52. Nott.* See also *Puttenham, p. 211.*

MINIKIN, a. Small, delicate. A diminutive of *min*, which means small in German, Scotch, &c. See *Jamieson's Dictionary*.

And for one blast of thy minikin mouth,

Thy sheep shall take no harm.

K. Lear, iii. 6.

The word *feat* is explained by Barrett, "proper, well fashioned, *minikin*, handsome." *Alvearie*, in loc.

Minikin seems sometimes to have meant *treble* in music, being directly opposed to *base*:

Yet servants, knowing *minikin* nor base,

Are still allowed to fiddle with the case.

Loveless's Poems, p. 41. To Elinda's Glee.

'Sfoot what *treble minikin* squeaks there?

Marton's Antonio & Melinda, Anc. Dr. ii. 150.

Min, moins, and all this family of words, seem to come from *minor*.

MINIMUS, or MINIM, s. Any thing very small. The word is Latin, but came into use probably from the musical term *minim*, which, in the very old notation, was the shortest note, though now one of the longest. The old musical notes were the *long*, the *breve*, the *semi-breve*, and the *minim*. The *long*, and the *breve*, are now disused, (except that the latter appears sometimes in the Church music); and the *semi-breve* remains the longest note, (corrupted to *semibreve*, or *sembref*): the *minim* the next, then *crotchets*, *quavers*, &c. &c.; all invented to suit the constantly increasing rapidity of musical performance and composition.

— Get you gone, you dwarf,

You *minimus*, of hindring knot-grass made.

Mids. N. Dr. iii. 2.

Minlon used the word *minim*:

— Not all

Minims of nature, some of serpent kind

Wardous in length and corpulence. *Par. L. vii. 481.*

And Spenser:

To make one *minime* of thy poor hand mayd.

F. Q. VI. i. 28.

MINIVER, s. or MENIVER. A kind of fur. Thus defined by Cotgrave: "Pellis est cujusdam albe bestiolæ, qua utuntur academici senatores et judicii, ad duplicanda superhumeralia, togas, et stolas purpureas." So Fortescue: "Capitum ejus non alio quam *menevero* penulatur." *De Laud. Leg. Angl.* Where, says Du Cange, "expressit Gallicum *menivair*." It was, according to Cotgrave, the fur of the small weasel, *menu-vair*.

A velvet hood, rich borders, and sometimes

A dainty *miniver* cap.

Mossing. City Med. iv. 4.

Perdie by this *miner* cap, and according to his majesty's leave.
Decker's Satiromast. Or Dr. iii. 125.

According to some authors, it was the soft fur from the belly of squirrels, weasels, &c. So, *Wilkins, Real Char. Alph. Dict. in loco.* Others suppose it the skin of a Russian animal.

MINNOCK, or MINNICK, s. A word which occurs in the first quartos of the *Midsummer Night's Dream*, for which the folio substitutes *mimmick*. Dr. Johnson was inclined to suppose the word genuine, and derived from the same source as *minx*. Thus, *minnock*, masc.; *minnix*, or *minx*, fem.

Anon his Thisbe must be answered,
And forth my *minnock* comes. *Mids. N. D. iii. 2.*

If *minnock* was ever in use, it must be found somewhere. *Mimick* certainly makes sense; but it seems very improbable that any printer should blunder at so common a word, to make one which never existed.

MINUTE-JACKS, in Shakespeare's *Timon*, have been generally interpreted to mean the same as **JACKS OF THE CLOCK HOUSE**; but how they can be called *minute-jacks*, whose office is only to strike hours or quarters, is not easily explained. If any automaton were alluded to, it must surely be some whose actions were impelled by the minute hand or the pendulum. But I rather think that no more is meant by minute-jacks, than "fellows that watch their minutes to make their advantage, time-servers."

You fools of fortune, trencher friends, time's flies,
Cap and knee slaves, vapours, and *minute-jacks*!
Timon, iii. 6.

There is no doubt that the "Jack that keeps the stroke," *Rich. III. iv. 2.* is meant the "Jack of the clock-house."

MIRABLE, a. for admirable.

Not Neoptolemus so *mirable*,
On whose bright crest Fame with her loud'st O Yes
Cries, "this is he," could promise to himself
A thought of added honour torn from Hector.
Tro. & Creas. iv. 5.

The word is uncommon, and perhaps may be considered as a poetic licence in that passage.

MIRABOLAN, s. The proper form of the word above noticed under **MIRABLANE**. The fact is, that it was a kind of plumb; though the kernels of the stones were probably also used in medicine. The fruit was the object of the confectioner, and the following is an old receipt for preparing it:

To preserve *mirabolans* [clearly an error for *mirabolans*] or *mala-caldonians*.—Take your mala-caldonians, stone them, per-boyle in water, then pill off the outward skin of them; they will boyle as long as a peeco of beefe, and therefore you need not feare the breaking of them; and when they are boyled tender, make sirup of them, and preserve them as you do any other thing, and so you may keep them all the yeare.
Warner's Antiq. Culinarie, p. 92.

There is a long article upon them in Johnson's *Gerard*, p. 1500, which enumerates five species. Of their qualities, it says,

All the kinds of *mirabolans* are in taste astringent and sharpe, like to the unripe sorbus or service berries. The yellow and *Bellerice*, taken before meat stop the iske, and help the weak stomach, as *Garcias* writeth. *P. 1501.*

The figures represent them as not unlike figs.

MIRKE, s. Darkness; commonly written *murk*, especially in modern editions. *Mipce, tenebræ, Saxon.*

Ere twice in *murk* and occidental damp,
Moist Hesperus hath quench'd his sleepy lamp.
All's Well, ii. 1.

The word, and all its derivatives, are still current in the Scottish dialect, and are abundantly exemplified in Dr. Jamieson's excellent Dictionary.

MIRKE, a. Dark.

By whose meanes the battaile was resumed againe, which lasted till that *mirke* night parted them in summer.
Holins. Descr. of Scotl. C. 6. col. 1 a.

Such myster saying me seemeth all too *mirke*.
Sp. Sh. Kal. Sept. 13.

Murky is still a poetical word, and not frequently used.

MIRKESOM, n. a. Dark.

Through *mirkome* aire her ready way she make.
Spens. F. Q. I. v. 28.
And there in silent, deaf, and *mirkom* shade,
His characters and circles strange he made.
Fairf. Tasso, xiii. 5.

MIRROR. Among the fantastic fashions of his day, ridiculed by Ben Jonson and others, was that of wearing mirrors, or small glasses, in various ways, as ornaments. Even it means hats.

Where is your page? call for your casting-bottle, and place your *mirror* in your hat, as I told you.
B. Jon. Cynthia's Rev. ii. 1.

This, we may suppose, was the very height of affectation, by the manner in which it is introduced; but there is no doubt, to use the words of Mr. Gifford, that both sexes wore them publicly, the men as brooches, or ornaments in their hats, and the women at their girdles, or on their breasts; nay, sometimes in the centres of their fans. For the latter circumstance he quotes Lovelace, who makes a lady say,

My lively shade thou ever shalt retain,
In thy inclosed feather-framed glass.

See LOOKING-GLASSE.

MIRROR OF KNIGHTHOOD. The name of a Spanish romance, translated into English at the end of the sixteenth century, and then very popular. See **LINDABRIDES** and **DONZEL DEL PHEBO**. It formed a part of Don Quixote's collection:

The barber taking another book, said, this is the *Mirror of Knighthood*. I know his worship well, quoth the curate.

Hence Butler gives that title to his hero:

A wight he was, whose very sight would
Entitle him *Mirror of Knighthood*. *Hudibr. I. i. 15.*

MISER, s. A miserable wretch; used without any reference to avarice, to which worst wretchedness it has been confined in more modern usage.

Decrepit *miser*! base, ignoble wretch! *1 Hen. VI. v. 3.*
Those pains that make the *miser* glad of death
Have seiz'd on me. *Tuncr. & Güm. O. Pl. ii. 198.*

And so this *miser*, at the same verie point, had like chance and fortune.
Holins. p. 760.

He staid his steed for humble *miser's* sake.

Does not yet diadaine to carrie with thee the wofull words of a *miser* now despairing.
Spens. F. Q. II. i. 9.
Sidney's Arcad. p. 117.

A MISCELLANY MADAM. A female trader in miscellaneous articles; a dealer in trinkets and ornaments of various kinds, as kept shops in the New Exchange. So at least I conclude from the

following passages; and I have not met with the term elsewhere:

Now I would be an empress, and by and by a dutchess; then a great lady of state; then one of your *miscellany madams*; then a waiting-woman, &c. *B. Jon. Cynthia's Rev.* iv. 1.

As a waiting woman, I would taste my lady's delights to her; as a *miscellany madam*, invent new tires, and go visit courtiers.

Id. ibid.

MISERERE. A lamentation; the beginning of the 51st, or fourth penitential psalm, "*Miserere mei, Deus.*" Often, says Kersey, presented by the Ordinary to such malefactors as have benefit of clergy allowed them.

No more ay-meos and *misereres*, Tranio.

B. & Fl. Tamer Tamed, iii. 5.

Certainly the right reading. The first edition has "*miseris;*" the second, absurdly, "*mistrisses;*" but the metre points out the true reading. Thus also:

Would sing a woful *miserere*, Pedro. *Id. v. 2.*

Not *misereri*, as the old editions have it, and Symphon after them.

MISKIN, s. A dunghill; properly *mixen*, Saxon. A provincial word, which is still in use in some parts. Grose has *mix-hill* as a Kentish word, which is only a corruption.

And would you mellow my young pretty mistress
In such a *maskin*. *B. & Fl. Night-Walker*, iii. 1.

Erroneously printed *mis-ken*, from not being understood.

MISKIN, s. A little bag-pipe, so explained in the margin.

Now would I tune my *maskins* on this green.
Drayt. Ecl. 2. p. 1388.

Noticed also by Phillips, Kersey, &c.

MISON, s. Apparently for *miston*, or mixture.

They may crumble it [their bread] into water well enough, and make *Misons* with it.

Nash's Unf. Trav. 1594. *Cumberl. Observ.* No. 65.

I have not met the word elsewhere.

MISPENSE, s. Bad expense, evil employment.

May reasonably be deemed nothing more than a wilful *mispeuse* of our time, labour, and good humour.

Harrow's Serms. xxix. *Edinb. ed.* p. 254.

The word was used by Hall, and other old divines.

See the examples given by Todd.

MISPROUD, a. Improperly or unjustifiably proud.

Impairing Henry, strength'ning *misproud* York.
3 Hen. VI. ii. 6.

TO MISQUEME. To displease. See *QUEME*.

MISRULE, LORD OF. The master of revels at Christmas, in any nobleman's or other great house.

First, at Christmasse, there was in the king's house, wheresoever hee was lodged, a *lorde of misrule*, or myster of merie sporters, and the like had ye in the house of every noble man, of honor, or good worshippe, were he spirituall or temporall. — These lordes, beginning their rule on Althollon eve, continued the same till the morrow after the feast of the Purification, commonly called Candlemas day. In all which space there were fine and subtilie disguisings, masques, and mummeries, &c.

Stowe's London, p. 72.

No Epī, love is a *lord of misrule*, and keepeth the Christmas in my corps.

Lyly, Court Cow. F. 1.

In Ben Jonson's masque of Christmas, *misrule* is thus described: "*Misrule*, in a velvet cap, with a sprig, a short cloke, a great yellow ruff, like a re-veller," &c. This *lord of misrule* was sometimes styled the *Christmas prince*, of which a remarkable

instance has been already noticed. See CHRISTMAS PRINCE. There is little doubt that all these contrivances for encouraging and enlivening the sports of Christmas, were derived from the more ancient feast of the *Boy-Bishop*, which being found superstitious, and liable to various abuses, was put down by proclamation, in 1542. See *Archæologia*, vol. xvii. p. 313.

MISSELDEN, s. A name for *misseltoe*, and nearer to the original, *mijtclan*, Saxon.

They bruise the berries of *miselden* first, and then wash them, and afterwards seeth them in water, whereof bird-mine is made.

Transl. of Pliny, quoted in *Barret's Alvearie*.

Cotgrave has it *misseldine*. It was called also *missel*, whence the *missel-thrush*, from feeding upon its berries.

MISSELTÖE, s. The peculiar and somewhat mysterious production of this parasitical plant has always made it an object of superstition. The high estimation in which it was held by the Druids is well known; but in the times here to be illustrated, it was chiefly used for Christmas decoration. The custom longest preserved was the hanging up of a bush of it in the kitchen, or servants' hall, with the charm attached to it, that the maid, who was not kissed under it at Christmas, would not be married in that year.

MISTER, s. Kind, or sort of; said to be from *mestier*, French. A word of Chaucer's time, but continued in use by Spenser and others.

Such *myster* saying me seemeth to mirke.
Sp. Shep. Kal. Sept. 1. 105.

Where Spenser's own Glossary explains it by the word "manner." Hence we easily understand the "*mister* wight" of Spenser and his contemporaries, "manner of person."

What *mister* wight she was, and whence i-brought?
Fairf. Tasso, iv. 28.

What *mister*-chance hath brought thee to the field
Without thy sheep? *Browne, Shep. P. Ecl. 7.*

That is, "what kind of chance!" So Drayton:

These *mister* arts been better fitting thee.
Eclogue 7. ed. 1595.

The later editions read, "Like hidden arts."

TO MISTER, v. To signify, or be of consequence; or rather, perhaps, only impersonal, "it *misreth*." Found hitherto only in this passage.

As for my name it *misreth* not to tell,
Call me the squire of Dames, that me beseecheth well.
Spens. F. Q. III. vi. 51.

Mr. Todd, who quotes Upton's right explanation at the place, has misinterpreted it in the Dictionary.

MISTERY, s. An art, or a trade. Warburton says, very rightly, on the following passage, that in this sense the word should properly be spelt with *i*, not *mystery*; being derived, not from the Greek *μυστήριον*, but the French *mestier*. Perhaps, however, it is rather from *maistry*.

Painting, sir, I have heard say is a *mistry*, but what *mistry* there should be in hanging, if I should be hanged I cannot imagine.

And that, which is the noblest *mystery*,
Brings to reproach, and common infamie.
Spens. Moth. H. T. 221.

He speaks of the profession of a soldier. The term is still technical. An apprentice is bound, that he may learn "the art and mystery" of such a trade.

MISTRESS. The small ball at the game of bowls, now called the *Jack*, at which the players aim.

So, so, rub on, and *kiss the mistress*. *Tro. & Cr.* iii. 2.

Rub is still a term at the game, expressive of the movement of the bowls, and they are said to *kiss*, when they touch gently.

Zeluane using her own byas, and kiss near the *mistresse* of her own thoughts.

— Like one

That rubs the *mistress* when his bowl is gone.

Faust. Lus. ix. 71.

I hope to be as near the *mistress* as any of you all.

Weakest goes to W. 4to. G. 3.

The speaker has declared that he was going to play at bowls. So Brome:

Rather than to have my head bowl'd at her, though I were sure it should kiss the *mistress*. *Queen & Concubine*, ii. 3.

See more examples in Malone's Suppl. vol. i. p. 241.

MITRE TAVERN. A famous place of resort in the time of Shakespeare and Jonson. It was in Bread-street, Cheapside.

The *Mitre* in Chespe, and then the Bull Head,
And many like places, that make noses red.

News from Bartl. Fair, 4to.

Come we'll pay at bar, and to the *Mitre* in Bread-street, we'll make a night on't.

Match at Midu. O. Pl. vii. 387.

Why this will be a true feast, a right *Mitre* supper.

A Mad World, O. Pl. v. 386.

This tavern was afterwards removed to Fleet street, where one of the name remained till very lately:

— Meet me strait

At the *Mitre* door in Fleet street.

Ram Alley, O. Pl. v. 450.

MO, or MOE. Formerly a common abbreviation of *more*; so common that, in the public version of the Bible, it was continued so late as the edition of 1717, Oxon. and perhaps later.

The children of Israel are mo and mightier than we. *Exod.* i. 9.

The black-letter, quarto, of 1584, has, in the same passage, "*greater and mightier than we*."

And gone the stations all a row,

St. Peter's shrine and many mo. *Four Ps.* O. Pl. i. 50.

The *mo* the stronger if they gree in one.

Ferrez & Porrex, O. Pl. i. 116.

I will bring seven times *mo* plagues upon you, according to your sinnes. *Levit.* xvi. 21.

In Lycolnes inne and Temples twayne,

Graves iune and other mo,

Thou shalt then fynde where painfull pen,

Thy verse shall flourish so. *Heye. Thyestes*, 1560.

At the same period *mo*, and *more*, were both used, and it does not appear why one or the other was preferred in any particular passage, except when it favoured a rhyme.

MOBILE. An adopted Latin word, from *mobilis*, moveable. Now entirely disused, being superseded by its contraction *mob*, the vulgar, the fickle herd. Dr. Johnson has exemplified it twice from prose authors. But there are also poetical authorities.

Fall from their sovereign's side to court the *mobile*,

O London, London, where's thy loyalty?

T. Duffry's Song of London Loyalty.

Tho' the *mobile* beal

Like the devil and all,

For religion, property, justice, and laws.

Song of an Orange, *Slate Poems*, iii. 287.

Thus it appears that all the three syllables were pronounced, as in the Latin word, which proves that it is not from the French.

The progress from *mobile* to *mob*, is seen in two of Dryden's prefaces. In that to *Don Sebastian*, he writes,

That due preparation which is required to all great events; as in particular, that of raising the *mobile* in the beginning of the fourth act.

Publ. 1690.

In the preface to *Cleomenes*:

Yet, to gratify the barbarous part of my audience, I gave them a short rubble-scene, because the *mob* (as they call them) are represented by Plutarch and Polybius, with the same character of baseness and cowardice, which are here described. Publ. 1692.

Here he evidently considers the word *mob* as not established English.

MOBLE, v. To veil or cover the head close; either from *mob*, a close cap, still in use, or that from this. Written also *mable*.

But who, a woe! had seen the *mabled* queen. *Hamlet*. ii. 2.

The moon doth *moble* up herself.

Shirley's Gent. of Venice.

There heads and faces are *mabled* in fine linen, that no more is seen of them than their eyes. *Sandy's Travels*, p. 69.

The first folio of Shakespeare reads *imbled*, clearly an error of the press; the second, *mabled*; the quarto of 1611, the same.

MOCCAGE, s. Mocking; more commonly written *mockage*, from *mock*.

But all this perchance ye were I speake half in *moccage*.

Sir Thos. Chaloner's Morie Enc. 4to. 1549, M. 3.

A mere *moccage*, a counterfeit charm to no purpose.

Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 721.

MOCK-WATER, s. A jocular term of reproach used by the Host, in the *Merry Wives of Windsor*, to the French Dr. Caius. Considering the profession of the Doctor, and the coarseness of the Host, there can be no doubt, I think, that he means to allude to the *mockery* of judging of diseases by the *water*, or urine, which was the practice of all doctors, regular and irregular, at that time, and the subject of much, not ill-placed, jocularity. *Mock-water* must mean, therefore, "you pretending water-doctor!" A very few speeches before, the same speaker calls Dr. Caius *King Urinal*, and, twice in the following scene, (Act iii. Sc. 1.) Sir Hugh threatens to "knock his *urinals* about his costard," or head. Can any thing be more clear? This is, in substance, Dr. Johnson's interpretation.

A word, monsieur *mock-water*.

Mcr. W. W. ii. 3.

Mr. Steevens's interpretation, relating to the *water* of a jewel, would be good, if any thing had led to the mention of a jewel, or the alluding to it.

MOCKADO, s. A stuff made in imitation of velvet, and sometimes called *mock-velvet*.

Who would not think it a ridiculous thing, to see a lady in her milk-house with a velvet gowne, and at her briddal in her cassock of *mockado*.

Puttenham, p. 258.

Hee weares his apparell much after the fashion; his means will not suffer him to come too high; they afford him *mock-velvet*, or satynisco.

Overbury, Char. M 6 b.

Sherwood has *moccado*, which he renders in French by *mocayart*, *moncarde*. There was also a silk *mockado*, which is probably meant here:

Imagine first our rich *mockado* doublet

With our cut cloth of gold sleeves.

Ford, Lady's Trial, ii. 1.

MODERN, adj. In a sense now disused; common, trivial, worthless. I remember a very old lady, after whose death, a miscellaneous paper of trifles was

found among her property, inscribed by herself, "odd and modern things."

Full of wise saws, and modern instances.

As you I. it, ii. 7.
Betray themselves to every modern censure, worse than drunkards. Ib. iv. 1.

Where sighs, and groans, and shrieks that rent the air,
Are made, not mark'd; where violent sorrow seems
A modern ecstasy. M^{ack}. iv. 3.

The instances in Shakespeare are very numerous.
See *Johnson*. The following is perhaps in ridicule of that usage:

Alas! that were no modern consequence,
To have cothurnal buskins frighted hence.

B. *Jons. Poetast*. Act v.

MOE, or MOWE, s. A distortion of the face, made in ridicule. It has been doubted whether *mops* and *mowes*, which are usually joined together, be not a colloquial corruption of *mocks* and *mouthes*; and Spenser has actually written *mocks* and *mowes*, which seems to give his authority for it. Mr. Todd says (*J. Diet.*) that Spenser has also *mop* and *mowe*; but that, I believe, was an error in copying from his own note upon the following lines; for I have not found such a passage:

And otherwhiles with bitter *mocks* and *mowes*
He would him scorne. F. Q. VI. vii. 49.

Abraham Fleming also, in his *Vocabulary*, (1585) has the phrase thus:

Such a one as wryeth his mouth and maketh *mocks* and *mowes* like an antike. V. *Senenones*, p. 530.

But *mop* has been derived from the Gothic, *mopa*, to ridicule, and so frequently occurs, that it can hardly be an error. See *Mor*.

— Apes and monkeys

Twixt two such shes, would chatter this way, and
Contemn with *mowes* the other. Cymb. i. 7.

Enter the shapes again, and dance with *mops* and *mowes*.

Temp. Stage direction, iii. 3.

Found nobody at home but an ape, that sat in the porch, and made *mops* and *mowes* at him. *Nash's Apol.* of *Pierce Pen*. 1593.
Yea the very objects came together against me unawares, making *mowes* at me, and ceased not. Ps. xxv. 15. old edition.

Whether to *make mouths* be an original expression also, or was at first a corruption of making *mowes*, may not be easily determined. They certainly existed together.

To **MOE, v.** from the preceding. To make *mowes*; or, in modern phrase, to make *faces* at any one.

Sometimes like apes that *mo* and chatter at me. Temp. ii. 2.

And make them to lye and *mow* like an ape.
Old *Mystery of Cuslanden Day*, 1519.

Hence Fibbertigibbet is called the dæmon of *mopping* and *mowing*. *K. Lear*. Making *mops* and *mowes* is particularly attributed to apes. See *Mor*.

MOILE, s. A mule. Probably only a corruption of *mule*.

In worse case seeme than Pallas old grown *moile*,
Th' Athenian's foster'd at their publicke cost.

Daniel's Philot. 193.

Agrippa desires you to forbear him till the next week; his *moids* are not yet come up.

Ben Jon. Poet. i. 2.

— This is right,

Th' old emblem of the *moyle* cropping of thistles. B. & Fl. *Scarf*. L. ii. 1.

Lawyers of the first eminence, as judges and sergeants, rode to Westminster Hall on mules; whence it is said of a young man studying the law:

Well, make much of him; I see he was never born to ride upon a *moyle*. Id. Every M. out of H. ii. 3.

That is, he will never be eminent in his profession.

2. There was also a kind of high shoe called a *moyle*, or *moile*. See *Thomasius*, and *Fleming's Nomenclator*, in *Mulleus*. Also *Phillips's World of Words*. Probably from carrying the wearer, like a mule.

Thou wear'st (to weary thy wit and thrift together)
Moyles of velvet to save thy shoes of leather.

J. *Heywood's Works & Epig.*

MOILE, v. To toil and labour; probably from *moile*, a mule, being an animal very useful for labour.

In th' earth we *moile* with hunger, care, and paine.

Mirr. for Mag. p. 75. ed. 1610.

And *moileth* for no more than for his needfull hire.

Id. p. 378.

This verb, in the old and newer ways of spelling, formed two anagrams, recorded by Howell; one on *William Noy*, attorney-general, who was a mere plodding lawyer, but very learned, *I moyle in law*; the other on a judge, of whom he says, "If an s be added, it may be applied to my countryman, *Judge Jones*, an excellent lawyer too, and a far more genteel man, *I moile in laws*." *Howell's Letters*, B. i. § 1. l. 17. The late Sir W. Jones was too much a genius for it to suit him; he *moiled*, indeed, but he did much more by mental energy.

MOLDWARP, s. A mole. Saxon. From turning the mould. Sometimes *mouldiwarp*.

— Sometimes he angers me

With telling me of the *moldwarp* and the ant.

1 Hen. IV. iii. i.

And, like a *moldwarpe*, make him lose his eyes.

Harr. *Ariosto*, xxxiii. 16.

Comfort thyself with other men's misfortunes — as the *mouldwarpe* in *Æsop* told the fox complaining for want of a tail — you complain of toies, but I am blind, be quiet.

Hurt. *Anat. Mel*. p. 310.

See also *Johnson's* authorities, under *Mouldwarp*.

MOLL CUTPURSE. See *FRITH, MARY*.

MOME. A blockhead; sometimes a buffoon.

Mome, malt-horse, capon, coxcomb, idiot, crash.

Com. of Err. iii. i.

See the note.

Parnassus is not clome

By every such *mome*.

Drayton, *Skeltoniad*, p. 1375.

I dare be bold awhile to play the *mome*,
Out of my sacke some other faults to lesse.

Mirr. for Mag. 366.

Momes will in swarms be buzzing about thee.

Decker, *Gul's Hornb*. Proem.

The derivation given by Johnson in his Dictionary, after Hanner, from *momon*, is very improbable, as taken from a French custom little known in England. It is more likely to be formed from *Momus*. The third example, it may be observed, suits this derivation. How it took the other sense, may be doubted; probably from the contempt attached to the character of a buffoon, and confounding it with the *fool* of those times. Cotgrave has *mome*, as a French word for a buffoon. There was also *momer*, to go in disguise, &c. whence our *mummary*. See *Roquefort*.

MOMENTANY, adj. Lasting for a moment. It seems to have been in very common use.

Making it *momentany* as a sound,

Swift as a shadow, short as any dream. *Mids. N. Dr.* i. i.

Johnson quotes Hooker, Bacon, and Crashaw, for this word.

MONARCHO. A fantastical Englishman, affecting the airs of an Italian, possibly King by name.

But now he was an insulting monarch, above *Monarcho*, the Italian, that wore crowns in his shoes, and quite renounced his natural English accents and gestures, and wrested himself wholly to the Italian punctilios, &c. *Nash's Have with you, &c.*

He is probably alluded to in

A phantom, a *Monarcho*, and one that makes sport.

Love L. L. iv. 1.

Neither do they gaze after any other thing but vaine praise and glorie; as in our age Peter Shakerlye of Pauls, and *Monarcho* that lived about the court.

Mercez, cited by Dr. Farmer.

MONCHATO, s. I suppose, for moustachio.

—The rafter breathes not

Who with his peck'd *monchatos* may not brave him,
Baffle, nay baste him out of his possessions.

Lady Alimony, sign. D 2.

Perhaps only a mis-print, for *mouchato*.

To MONISH. To admonish. A word very common in earlier times. See *Todd*.

I write not to hurt any, but to profit some; to accuse none, but to *monish* such. *Ach. Scholem. p. 49.*

MONOPOLY. See **PATENT**.

MONSIEUR'S DAYS. The time when the Duke of Anjou, whose title was *Monsieur*, resided in England, to court Queen Elizabeth, i. e. about 1581.

It was suspected much in *Monsieur's days*.

Mad W. O. Pl. v. 371.

That old reveller velvet, in the *days of Monsieur*.

Blacke Booke, 1604.

Cited on the above passage.

MONTANO, s. An old fencing term.

Your punto, your reverso, your stoccata, your imbrocata, your *pasada*, your *montano*, &c. *B. Jon. Es. Man in his H. i. 1.*

Shortened into *montant*:

Thy reverse, thy distance, *thy montant*.

Merr. W. W. ii. 3.

Hence Beatrice jocularly calls Benedict *Signor Montano*, meaning to imply that he was a great fencer. *Much Ado*, i. 1.

MONTERO, s. A kind of huntsman's cap; *montera*, Spanish. See *Minshew's Spanish Dictionary*.

He has (for a *montera*) on his crown,

The shell of a red lobster overgrown. *Fansh. Lus. vi. 17.*

Sterne introduces the *montero* cap into his *Tristram Shandy*, so that it cannot be esteemed quite obsolete; yet it is little known. See *Johnson*.

MONTH'S-MIND, s. A celebration in remembrance of dead persons, a month after their decease. See *Blount's Glossogr. voc. Minning-days*.

Is busied now with trentall obsequies,
Masse, and month's-minde, dirge, and I know not what,
To ease their sowles in painful purgatory.

Old Play of King John, Part I. sign. F 1.

Keeping his month's-minde, and his obsequies,
With solemn intercession for his soule.

Id. Part II. sign. A 4.

"Persons in their wills often directed," says Mr. Douce, "that in a month, or any other specific time from the day of their disease, some solemn office for the repose of their souls, as a mass or dirge should be perform'd in the parish church, with a suitable charity or benevolence on the occasion." *Illustr. of Shakesp.* vol. i. p. 38.

On this occasion also it was common to have, what is now called the funeral sermon preached; the more to do honour to the memory of the deceased.

This was done for that great benefactress to learning, Margaret, Countess of Richmond, &c. The title of the sermon, as first printed by Wynkyn de Worde, and reprinted in 1708, by T. Baker, the Cambridge antiquary, is this:

Hereafter followeth a mornyng remembrance, had at the *moneth minde* of the noble prynces Margaret, Countesse of Richmond, and Darby, moder unto King Henry the Seventh, and grandame to our soveraigne lord that now is. Upon whose soul Almightie God have mercy. Compyled by the reverend fader in God, Johan Fisher, byshop of Rochester.

The *month's mind* was also a feast:

In the church-warden's accounts of St. Helen's in Abingdon, Berkshire, these *month's minds*, and the expenses attending them, are frequently mentioned. *Stevens on Two Gent. Ver. i. 2.*

We find also in the quotation from *Strype* by Dr. Grey, that the *month's mind* of Sir W. Laxton was on one day, and the mass and sermon the day after. *Ibid.* In Fleming and Higgins's *Nomenclature*, (1585, 12mo.) we have, under "Inferias annua religione alicui instituitur," this explanation: "Anniversaries: yearly rites and ceremonies used in remembrance of the dead: a *twelve moneth's mind*." P. 312.

In the *Gentleman's Magazine*, Suppl. 1765, is an extract from the will of Thomas Windsor, Esq., 1475, giving orders for his *moneth's minde*. See *Selections from that work*, vol. i. p. 244.

One of Nash's pamphlets is entitled, "Martin's *month's minde*, that is, a certaine report and true description of the death and funeral of old Martin Marprelate, the great make-bate of England." See *Longman's Cat.* for 1816, No. 5544.

From Brady's *Clariv Caleularia*, we learn too that *month's-minds* are still celebrated, as of old, among the papists of Ireland; and that sums have been left by will, for that purpose, within a very short period. Vol. ii. p. 197. 2d ed.

But *month's-mind* is much more commonly used, and is not yet quite disused, in the sense of "an eager desire, or longing." Between these two significations there is no imaginable connection; for even granting that the funeral feast might be an object of eager desire, to those who were to attend the celebration, yet no use of language would lead persons to say, that they *had* a *month's mind*, when they only meant to say, that they were desirous to have it, or to be at such a ceremony. Some other explanation of the phrase, in the latter sense, must therefore be required; and it seems to have been well supplied by the ingenious conjecture of a gentleman, who published a few detached remarks on Shakespeare, John Croft, Esq., of York. He explains it to allude to "a woman's longing; which," he says, "usually takes place, (or commences, at least) in the first month of pregnancy." *Rem. p. 2.* Unfortunately he gives no authority for it, and I have endeavoured in vain to find it, in that mode of application. Yet it accords so perfectly with this second sense, that I have no doubt of its being the true explanation. It is in this latter sense it is used by Shakespeare in the *Two Gentlemen of Verona*:

I see you have a *month's mind* to them.

Act i. Sc. 2.

Yet the commentators refer to the *other* kind of *month's-mind*, to illustrate the passage.

So also in *Hall*:

And sets a *month's mind* upon smiling May.

Satires, B. iv. S. 4.

Fuller also has it:

The king [Henry VII.] had more than a *moon's mind*,
(keeping 7 years in that humour) to procure the pope to canonize
Henry VI. for a saint. *Church Hist.* B. iv. § 23.

And Hudibras:

For if a trumpet sound, or drum beat,
Who hath not a *moon's mind* to combat.

P. I. Cant. ii. v. 111.

Now what possible connection can any of these have with the celebration of the dead? To give a ludicrous sense to a combination common on more solemn occasions, might have been one inducement to adopt the latter phrase; but it must have been founded on something, that made it proper in the lighter sense, and something also that authorized the speaker to say you have such a mind. And what more probable origin can be imagined, than the longing of a woman in the first month of pregnancy, a subject of such common remark? "You long for it like a woman with child."

MONTURE, s. Any beast employed to ride upon. A French word, never naturalized among us.

And forward spurred his *monture* fierce withal,
Within his arms longing his foe to straim.

Fairf. Tasso, vii. 96.

An elephant this furious giant bore,
He fierce as fire, his *monture* swift as wind.

Id. ibid. xvii. 28.

Spelt *mounture* in the first edition.

MOOLES. Perhaps for mules. I confess I do not understand the line in which this word occurs.

Content the [catch] Daphnes, *mooles* take mads, but men know
mooles to catch. *Warner's Alb. Engl.* B. ii. p. 41.

Perhaps, "Mules take mad fits, but yet men know how to catch them."

MOON, phr. To strain beyond the, to make an extravagant rhapsody.

— Whither art thou rapt
Beyond the moon that strivest thus to strain.

Drayt. Ecl. 5.

Thus to cast beyond the moon, was to make an extravagant conjecture, or to calculate very deeply:

Why, Master Gripe, he casts beyond the moon, and Chorus is the only man he puts in trust with his daughter.

Wily Beguiled, Orig. Eng. Dr. iii. 329.

See to CAST BEYOND THE MOON.

MOONCALF, s. An old name for a false conception; *mola carnea*, or fetus imperfectly formed. *Partus lunaris*, (Coles,) being supposed to be occasioned by the influence of the moon. See *Ab. Flem.* in *Mola*, p. 436. b.

A false conception, called *mola*, i. e. a *moone-calf*, that is to say, a lump of flesh without shape, without life.

Holland's Pliny, vii. ch. 15.

And then democracy's production shall
A *moon-calf* be, which some a *mole* do call;
A false conception, of imperfect nature,
And of a shapeless and a brutish feature.

State Poems, vol. ii. p. 106.

Trinculo supposes Caliban to be a *moon-calf*:

I had me under the dead *moon-calf's* gberdenine. *Temp.* ii. 2.

Sometimes used as a term of reproach, to signify a living monster, lumpish, stupid, and heavy. Drayton's *Mooncalf*, in his poem so called, is there supposed to have been produced by the world herself in labour, and engendered by an incubus. It is intended as a satirical representation of the fashionable man of his time.

MOONLING, s. Probably the same as *mooncalf*.

I have a husband, and a two-legged one,
But such a *moonling*, as no wit of man,
Or roses, can redeem from being an ass.

B. Jon. Dev. on Asa, i. 3.

Mr. Gifford says, that it is "a pretty expression for a fool or lunatic, which should not have been suffered to grow obsolete."

MOONSHINE, phr. A *sop o' the moonshine*. Probably alluding to some dish so called. There was a way of dressing eggs, called "eggs in moonshine;" for which the following is the receipt:

Break them in a dish upon some butter and oyl, melted or cold, strow on them a little salt, and set him on a chafing-dish of coals, make not the yolks too hard, and in the doing cover them, and make a sauce for them of an onion cut into round slices, and fried in sweet oyl or butter, then put to them verjuice, grated nutmeg, a little salt, and so serve them.

May's Accompl. Cook. p. 457.

Three other methods are subjoined. To this dish there is evident allusion in the following verses:

Could I those whitley stars go nigh,
Which make the milky way i' th' skie,
I'd punch them, and as *moonshine* dress,
To make my Delia a curious mess.

Howell's Letters, B. ii. Len. 27.

To Sir Thomas Hawke, (probably *Hauk*, as in Letter 13. *Ibid.*) Some editions have "at moonshine;" which is clearly wrong.

So Kent says to the Steward, in *Lear*:
Draw, you rogue; for though it be night the moon shines; I'll make a *sop o' th' moonshine* of you. *Act ii. 2c. 2.*

A *sop in the moonshine* must have been a suppet in the above dish of eggs.

MOOR-DITCH. A large ditch in Moorfields, through which the waters of that once fenny situation were drained. It was very near Moorgate, in which situation it is not extraordinary that, after a time, it became much clogged with filth of the worst kinds. To this Decker alludes:

Though to purge it will be a sorer labour than the cleansing of
August's stable, or the scouring of *Moorditch*.

Gul's Hornb. ch. 1.

'Twill be at Moorgate, beldam; where I shall see thee in the ditch, dancing in a cucking-stool.

W. Rowley's New Wonder, Act ii. Anc. Dr. v. 266.

MOORFIELDS. Used as a place of resort, or public walk in summer, as St. Paul's in winter.

Paulus is his [a coranto-coiners] walke in winter, *Moorfields* in summer. *Cicilius's Whimzies*, p. 17.

The flourishing cite-walkes of *Moorfields*, though delightful, yet not so pretious or beautifull as he, [a metall-man, i. e. an alchymist] will make them. *Id.* p. 91.

TO MOOT. To discuss a point of law, as was formerly practised on stated days, in the inns of court.

When he should be *mooting* in the hall he is perhaps *mooting* in the chamber, as if his father had only sent him to cut capers.

Leuton's Characteristicks, Chor. 23.

See *Cowell's Interp.*

He talks statutes as fiercely as if he had *mooted* seven years in the inns of court. *Earle's Microcosm.* § 36, p. 106. ed. Bliv.

Hence the expression still used of a *moot-point*, that is, a disputable question:

There is a difference between *mooting* and *pleading*, between *fencing* and *fighting*. *B. Jon. Duc.* vol. vii. 84.

A MOOTING. A disputation in the inns of court. By the time that he [an inns-of-court-man] hath heard *one moot* and scene two plays, he thinks as basely of the university, as a young Sophister doth of the grammar schoole.

Overbury's Characters, 8. 4.

MOR, or **MOPPE**, *s.* A grimace, a look assumed in derision and ridicule; from *mopa*, Gothic, to deride. Usually joined with *mowce*. See the examples under **MOR**.

What *mops* and *mowes* it makes! heigh, how it frisketh!
Is't not a fairy? or some small hob-goblin?

B. & Fl. Pilgrim, iv. 2.

In Massinger's *Bondman*, the stage direction says, "Assotus makes *moppes*;" imitating an ape; iii. 3.

Truly, said the mayor, there is witness enough within, that have seen him make *mops* and *mowes* at her, as if she were not worthy to wipe his shoes. *J. Taylor's Wit & Mirth*, Tale 101.

We find also *mops* and *motions*:

And heartily I hate these travellers,
These guncracks, made of *mops* and *motions*.

B. & Fl. Wildgoose Ch. iii. 1.

To **MOR**, *v.* To make grimaces; from the substantive.

I believe he hath rub'd in Jackanapes of his jesture; marke but his countenance, see how he *mops*, and how he *mowes*, and how he strains his lockes.

Burn. Rich. Faults and nothing but F. p. 7.

Yet did I smile to see how th' rest did grin,
And *mop* and *mow*, and flout and scere at him.

Broth. Hon. Ghost, p. 118.

MOPPE, *s.* A diminutive, distinguishing some young creatures from the full grown of the same species. See **WHITING-MOPS**. Often used to girls also, by way of endearment. It is fully explained in the following passage:

As in our triumphs, calling familiarly upon our muse, I called her *moppe*,

But will you weet,
My little muse, my prettie *moppe*,
If we shall algates change our stoppe,
Chuse me a sweet.

Understanding by this word *moppe* a little pretty lady, or tender young thing. For so we call little fishes that be not covee to their full growth *moppes*, as *whiting-moppes*, *gurnard-moppes*.

Pattenk. Arte of Engl. Poes. p. 184.

Hence came, as a further diminutive,

MOPPET. Used in the same way as *moppe*, and hardly yet obsolete.

Moppet, you shall along too. [To *Mirtilla*].

Mass. Guard. iv. 2.

From the same is made *moppey*.

MORAL, *s.* in the sense of meaning. Probably from the custom of subjoining a *moral* by way of explanation to a fable.

Why, Benedictus, you have some *moral* in this. Benedictus.

Much Ado, iii. 4.

He has left me here behind to expaude the meaning, or *moral*, of his signs and tokens.

Tam. Shr. iv. 4.

— The *moral* of my wit

Is plain and true, there's sill the reach of it.

Troil. & Cress. iv. 4.

Moral was also sometimes confounded with *model*, and used for it; and I believe still is, by the ignorant:

Fooles be they that inveigh 'gainst Mahomet,
Who's but a *moral* of love's monarchie.

H. Const. Decad. 4. *Sonn.* 4.

MORE, in the sense of greater.

To make a *more* requital to your love. *K. John*, ii. 1.

How, that's a *more* potent. Can he endure no noise, and will venture on a wife?

B. Jon. Epic. i. 2.

Might be dispos'd of to a *more* advantage.

Nabbs. Han. & Scip. E. 3.

Heuce *more* and *less* seems to stand for great and small:

Now when the lords and barrens of the realm
Perceiv'd Northumberland did leane to him,

The *more* and *less* came in with cap and knee.

1 Hen. IV. iv. 3.

And *more* and *less* do flock to follow him.

2 Hen. IV. i. 1.

More, as redundant, with an adjective in the comparative degree, has been already exemplified under **COMPARATIVE**. We may add the following:

These kind of knives I know, which, in this plainness,
Harbour *more* craft, and *more* corrupter ends,
Than twenty silly, ducking observants,
That stretch their duties nicely. *Leam*, ii. 2.

Away, he grows *more* weaker still. I'll do it,
Or heaven forget me ever. *B. & Fl. Mad Lover*, iv. 4.

MOREL, or **MORRELL**. A name for the *Solanum*, *dulcamara*, or wood night-shade; *morelle*, French.

Thou seest no wheat helieboreus can bring.
Nor barley from the madding *morell* spring. *Scylteer*.

The madding nightshade, or *morell*, is described in Lyte's *Dodona*, Book iii. ch. 92. Also in *Gerard*.

MORGLAY. The sword of Sir Bevis, of Southampton; so famous that it became a general name for a sword.

Talk with the girdler or the mill'ner [milliner]
He can inform you of a kind of men,
That first would steal the profit of those trades
By bringing up the form of carrying
Their *morglays* in their hands.

B. & Fl. Honest M. Fort. i. 1.

Had I been accompanied with my Toledo or *morglay*.

Every Woman in her Hum. sign. D. 4.

And Bevis with a bold harte
With *morglay* assayed Ascapart. *Guy of War.* bl. i. l. 7.

It meant the sword of death, *glaive de la mort*. *Mordure* was the sword of King Arthur, *tizona* of Ruy Dias, &c.

MORION, French. A plain steel cap or helmet, without a beaver. Shelton writes it *morrior*, but he explains the thing:

For they wanted a helmet, and had only a plain *morrior*; but he by his industry supplied that want and framed with certain papers pasted together, a beaver for his *morrior*.

Transl. of Don Qu. Part I. ch. 1.

Dryden used it for an ornamented helmet. See *Johnson*.

MORISCO, *s.* A daucer in a morris-dance, originally meant to imitate a Moorish dance, and thence named. The bells sufficiently indicate that the English morris-dancer is intended.

— I have seen him

Caper upright, like to a wild *Morisco*,
Shaking the bloody darts, as he his bells. *2 Hen. VI.* iii. 1.

Also the dance itself:

Your wit skips a *Morisco*. *Marston's What you will*.

Written also *morisk*:

For the night before the day of wedding — were made *moriskes*, comedies, dances, interludes, &c.

Guy of War. Kn. of Swan. B. 1.

Blount says that in a *morisco*, there were usually "five men, and a boy dressed in a girl's habit whom they call the *maid Marrior*." *Glossogr.* in voc. But this particularly referred to the morris-dance of May-day. See **MAID MARIAN**.

MORKIN, or **MORKING**. "A deer, or other wild [or tame] beast that dies by mischance, or sickness." *Kersey*. "Animal infortuino aut morbo emortuū." *Coles*.

— Could he not sacrifice

Some sorry *morkin* that unbidden dies? *Half's Sat.* iii. 4.

Minshew cites the statute 3 *Jac. I.* cap. 8. for the word, but supposes it corrupted from *morting*, and that from *mort*. Mr. Todd refers it to the Swedish *murken*, rotten.

MORMAL, or MORT-MAL. An old sore; probably for *mort-mal*, a deadly evil.

And the old *mort-mal* on his shin.

Ben Jon. Sad Sheph. ii. 6.
A quantity of the quintessence shall serve him to cure kibes, or the *mormal* o' the skin. *Id. Masque of Mercury.*

The word occurs in Chaucer, *Cant. Tales*, v. 388. and there also refers to a complaint on the shin:

That on his shyne a *mormal* had he.

MOROCCO, or MAROCCO. The name of Banks' wonderful horse, celebrated by all the writers of his day. He was the subject of a curious tract, of about 26 pages, published in 1595, and entitled, "*Maroccus Extaticus, or Bankes's Bay Horse in a Trance. A Discourse set down in a merry Dialogue between Bankes and his Beast; anatomizing some of the Abuses and Trickes of this Age, &c.*" Of this some specimens are given in the *Poetical Decameron of Mr. J. P. Collier*, vol. i. p. 163. See **BANKS' HORSE**.

MOROSOPH, s. A philosophical or learned fool; from *μωρος* and *σοφία*. An old compound both in Greek and English.

Hereby you may perceive how much I do attribute to the wise foolery of our *morosoph*, Triboulet. *Rabelais, Ovel.* B. iii. ch. 46.

Our unique *morosoph*, whom I formerly termed the lunatic Triboulet. *Id. ibid.* ch. 47.

I mark'd where'er the *morosoph* appear'd,
(By crouds surrounded, and by all rever'd),
How young and old, virgins and matrons kiss'd,
The footsteps of the blest gynnosophist.

Cambridge's Scribleriad, B. 1. sub fin.
This word has some how escaped the exemplary diligence of my friend *Todd*. It may be added, that Dr. *Morosophos*, of the same family, figures both in the *Memoirs of Scriblerus*, and in the *Pursuits of Literature*. See *Mem.* chap. 1. and *Pursuits Dial.* iv. By a little further license, the latter author speaks of the *Morosophists* of a certain learned society; not as constituting the society, but as being some of them in it.

MORPHEW, s. A leprous eruption; qu. *mort-feu*?

The *morpheu* quite discoloured the place,
Which had the pow'r t' attract the eyes of men.

Drayt. Ecl. 2d.

Of the Bath waters, Higgins says:

The bathes to soften sinews vertue have,
And also for to cleanse and skowre the skin
From *morpheus* white and black.

Mirror for Magist. p. 55. ed. 1610.
Langham's *Garden of Healih*, recommends nearly thirty different herbs to cure the *morpheu*. See under *Barley*, No. 32, &c. Quarles speaks of it as difficult to cure:

— 'Tis the work of weeks
To purge the *morpheu* from so foul a face.
Sheph. Oracle, p. 31.

It was used also as a verb. See *Todd*.

MORPION. An insect, of the louse kind; enumerated by Butler among the talismans of Sidrophel, in mere contempt. The word is mere French.

And stole his talismanic louse, &c.
His flea, his *morpion*, and punese. *Hudibr.* III. i. 437.

Punese is equally a French word, *punaise*, Anglified.

MORRIS-DANCE, i. e. Moorish dance, called also **MORISCO, q. v.** These dances were used on festival occasions, and particularly on May-day, at which

time they are not even now entirely disused in some parts of England.

As fit as ten groats for the hand of an attorney, as ——— or a *morris* for May-day. *Alf's Well*, ii. 2.

It appears that a certain set of personages were usually represented in the May-day morris-dance, who have been thus enumerated. 1. The Bavian, or fool; 2. Maid Marian, or the Queen of May, the celebrated mistress of Robin Hood; 3. The friar, that is Friar Tuck, chaplain to the same personage; 4. Her gentleman usher, or paramour; 5. The hobby-horse; 6. The clown; 7. A gentleman; 8. The May pole; 9. Tom Piper; 10, 11. Foreigners, perhaps Moriscos; 12. The domestic fool, or jester. See these illustrated in Mr. Tollet's account of a painted window in his possession; subjoined to the first part of *Henry IV.* in Steevens's edition 1778. It is not to be supposed that all these personages were always there, but allusions to all, or most of them, are found in various places. It is difficult to trace any part of these dances clearly to Moorish origin, and the presumption is chiefly founded upon the names, *Morris* and *Morisco*.

Stowe speaks of each sheriff having his *morris-dance*, in the Midsummer Watches in London. p. 76.

How like an everlasting *morris-dance* it looks,
Nothing but hobby-horse and maid-marrion.

Mass. Very Woman, iii. 2.

Maid Marian was very frequently personated by a man. In Randolph's *Amyntas*, Act v. the stage direction is, "Jocastus with a morrice, himselfe *Maid-marrion*."

MORRIS-PIKE, s. A formidable weapon, used often by the English mariners, and sometimes by soldiers. Supposed to be also of Moorish origin. Warburton and Johnson are both mistaken in their notes on the following passage:

To do more exploits with his mace than a *morris pike*.

Com. of Err. iv. 3.

The English mariners laid about them with brown bills, balberts, and *morric-pikes*.

Reynard's Deliv. &c. quoted by Dr. Farmer.
They entered the galleys again with *morris-pikes* and fought.

Holinshed.

Of the French were beaten down *morris-pikes* and bowmen.

Heymd. K. E. IV. quoted by Steevens.

MORT. In the old cant language of gipsies and beggars, a female.

Male gipsies all, not a *mort* among them.

Ben Jon. Masque of Gipsies.

— And enjoy
His own dear Dell, Doxy, or *Mort* at night.

B. & Pl. Beggar's Bush, ii. 1.

Marry, this, my lord, says he: Ben *mort* (good weevil) shall you and I heave a bough, &c. *Roaring Girl*, O. Pl. vi. p. 110.

See also the *Jovial Beggars*, O. Pl. x. 367, &c. All the cant terms are explained in Decker's *Belman*. I have not noticed these terms in general, but this is of most frequent occurrence.

MORT OF THE DEER, i. e. death of the deer. A certain set of notes usually blown by huntsmen on that occasion.

— And then to sigh, as 'twere

The *mort* o' the deer.

Wint. Tale, i. 2.

He that bloweth the *mort* before the death of the buck, may very well miss of his fees.

Green's Card of Fancy, 1608. quoted by St.

Directions at the Death of a Buck or Hart. — The first ceremony when the huntsman come in at the death of a deer is to cry *Ware Aunch*, &c. — then having blown the *mort*, and all the

company come in, the best person that hath not taken say before is to take up the knife.

Gentl. Recreat. Hart Hunt. 3. p. 75. 8vo.

Some of the books give the notes that are to be sounded on this occasion.

MORTLAKE TAPESTRY. The weaving of tapestry was introduced into England about the end of the reign of Henry VIII. by William Shelton, esq. (*Dugd. Wars. 584.*) But the manufactory set up at *Mortlake*, in the reign of James I. obtained the greatest celebrity.

—Why, lady, do you think me

Wrought in a loom, some Dutch piece weav'd at *Mortlake*.

City Match, O. Pl. ix. 300.

It was famous to the time of Oldham:

There a rich suit of *Mortlake* tapestry,

A bed of damask or embroidery

Imit. of 3d Sat. of Juvenal.

This manufactory was ruined by the civil wars.

MORTLING, s. A sheep or other animal dead by disease.

A wretched wither'd *mortling*, and a piece
Of carnon, wrapt up in a golden fleece.

Fucusius Florum, p. 35.

Coles, and other dictionary-makers, define it a lock of wool pulled from a fleece, "Lana melotà evulsa;" but I have not seen it used in that sense: In the above passage it seems quite synonymous with *morkin*.

Mose, v. To mose in the chine, a disorder in horses, by some called mourning in the chine.

Possess'd with the glanders, like to *mose* in the chine.

Tum. of Shr. iii. 1.

Ger. Markham has a chapter entitled, "Of the running Glanders, or *Mourning* in the Chine," by which it seems to be considered as the same disorder. *Way to get Wealth, B. i. ch. 14.*

MOSE AND HIS MARE, *prov.* "To take one napping, as *Mose* took his mare." Who *Mose* was, historians have not recorded, but it is plain enough, from the drift of the saying, that he took his mare when asleep, because she was too cunning or too nimble for him when awake.

Say on a tree she may see her Tom rid from all care,

Where she may take him napping, as *Mose* took his mare.

Ballet of Shepherd Tum, West Rest. p. 207. repr.

The English translator has helped *Rabelais* to this burlesque simile:

The merry fife and drums, trumpets and clarions, hoping to catch us as *Mose* caught his mare.

B. iv. ch. 36.

We have one authority for its being a grey mare:

Till daye come catch him as *Mose* his gray mare, napping.

Christmas Prince, p. 40.

MOST, adv. of comparison, denoting the superlative degree. It is well known that this was often redundantly used by our old authors, with the superlative form of the adjective itself; in the same manner as *more* with the comparative. See **MORE**.

To take the basest and most poorest shupe. *K. Lear, ii. 3.*

But that I love thee best, O most best, believe it.

Huml. ii. 2.

This was not at all peculiar to Shakespeare:

Oh 'tis the most wickedst whore, and the most trecherous.

B. & Fl. Woman Pleas'd, iii. 4.

So in *Acolastus*, a comedy, cited by Steevens:

That same most best redrest or reformer, in God.

See **SUPERLATIVE, double**.

MOST, a. Greatest.

But always resolute in most extremes. *1 Hen. VI. iv. 1.*

And during this their most obscurities

Their beams shall ofte break forth.

Spens. F. Q. III. iii. 44.

I do possess the world's most regiment.

Spens. Muteb. vii. 17.

And now the most wretch of all,

With one stroke doth make me fall.

Beris of South. cited by Todd.

Hence the phrase *most* and *least*, meaning highest and lowest, or the like. See **LEAST** AND **MOST**.

'Gainst all, both good and bad, both *most* and *least*.

Spens. F. Q. VI. vi. 12.

Evenomening the hearts of *most* and *least*.

Fairf. Tasso, viii. 72.

Most an end, a phrase that seems to imply continuation:

—Sure no harm at all,

For she sleeps *most* an end. *Moss. Very Wom. iii. 1.*

Mr. Gifford found the expression in Warburton:

He runs on in a strange jumbled character, but has *most* an end a strong disposition to make a farce of it. *Dedic. to Div. Legat.*

Here it seems to mean *generally*.

MOST-WHAT, adv. For the most part. Dr. Johnson exemplifies it from Hammond:

Those promises being but seldom absolute, *most-what* conditional. *Hammon.*

I have not noted other examples, though doubtless many may be found.

MOT. See **MOTT**.

MOTE, v. for might; properly belongs to a more ancient time than that to which this work refers.

Now *mote* ye understand.

Spens. F. Q. VI. viii. 46. and passim.

Moth, the antiquary, uses it in the play of the *Ordinary*. O. Pl. x. 235. And it is common in the *Ancient Ballads*.

Fairfax has *mought*, which is still provincial:

Yet would with death them chastise though he *mought*.

F. Tasso, xiii. 70.

MOTH, s. A mote, or atom, any very small object; clearly a corruption of *mote*, which is so spelt in some of these examples.

A *moth* it is to trouble the mind's eye. *Hamlet, i. 1.*

So it stands in the quarto of 1611.

So in *King John*, the folio of 1623, where *mote* was evidently meant, has in this beautiful passage:

O heaven! that there were but a *moth* in yours,

A grain, a dust, a gnat, a wandering haire,

Any annoyance to that precious sense. *Act iv. Sc. 1.*

The same also is clearly intended in another exquisite thought:

Therefore should every souldier in the warres doe as every sickle man in his bed, wash every *mote* [mote] out of his conscience; and dying so, death is to him advantage; or not dying the time was blessedly lost, wherein such preparation was payned.

Henry F. iv. 1.

They are in the aire, like atoms in the sole, *mothes* in the sun.

Lodge's Inc. Dev. Pref.

"*Festucco, a moth, a little beam.*" *Florio, Ital.*

Dict.

MOTHERING, s. A rural ceremony, practised on Midlent Sunday.

I'll to thee a simnel bring,

'Gainst thou goest a *mothering*.

Herrick, p. 278.

Said there to be "a ceremony in Gloucester." It is supposed to have been originally a visiting of the mother church, to make offerings at the high altar. See *Cowel*. But it ended in being a friendly visit to a parent, carrying her furnety, and other rural delicacies. See *Brand's Popular Antiq. 4to. I. p. 92.*

MOTION, s. A puppet-show. The chief part of the fifth act of Ben Jonson's *Bartholomew Fair*, relates to a *motion*, or puppet-show.

Then he compassed a *motion* of the prodigal son, and married a tinker's wife. *Wint. Tale*, iv. 2.

— She'll get more gold
Than all the baboons, calves with two tails,
Or *motions* whatsoever. *Ram Alley*, O. Pl. v. 418.

D. Where's the dumble shew you promis'd me?
L. Even ready, my lord; but may be called a *motion*; as for puppets will speak but such corrupt language you'll never understand.
Knave in Graine, 1640, sign. L. 4.

A single puppet is occasionally so called:
The *motion* says, you lie, he is called Dionysius.
B. Jons. Bart. Fair, v. 5.

MOTLADO, s. A kind of mottled stuff.
Their will *motlado* is,
Of durance is their hate. *Wit's Interpr.* p. 10.

In a song which compares women to various kinds of stuff.

MOTLEY, s. A habit composed of various colours, the customary dress of a domestic fool.

Invest me in my *motley*; give me leave to speak my mind, and I will through and through. *As you like it*, ii. 7.
For, but thyself, where, out of *motley*, he
Could save that line to dedicate to thee.
Ben Jons. Epigr. 53d.

That is, "Where is he, not being a downright fool, who could," &c. Foolishly interpreted by Whalley, who talks of the pointing, though it is the same in the first edition as he has given it.

Men of motley is equivalent to fools:
— Never hope
After I cast you off, you *men of motley*,
You most undone things, below pity, any
That has a soul and sixpence dures relieve you.
B. & Fl. Wit without Money, iii. 4.

Motley occurs, in this kind of use, so frequently in all our old dramatists, that it is perfectly superfluous to multiply examples.

MOTT, for motto; written also **MOT**. From the French, *mot*.

Non merens morior, for the *mott*, inched was beside.
Warner, Alb. Engl. 11. 9. p. 49.
With his big title, and Italian *mot*. *Hall, Sat.* V. ii.
I cannot quote a *motte* Italianate,
Or brand my satyres with some Spanish *troem*.
Murt. Sat. Proemium to B. 2.
The word, or *mot* was this, *untill he cometh*.
Horr. Aristot. xli. 30.
Nor care I much what's ever the world deme,
This is my *mott*: "I am not what I seeme."
Hon. Ghost, p. 229.

Also a saying, or apophthegm:
The *mot* of the Athenians to Pompey the Great, "Thou art so much a God, as thou acknowledgest thyself to be a man," was no ill saying.
Bruith. Engl. Gentlew. p. 383. fol. 9d.

MOUCHATO, for moustachio. A lock of hair on the upper lip, a whisker.
Erecting his distended *mouchatos*, proceeded in this answer.
Hon. Ghost, p. 46.

MOULDIWARP. See **MOLD-WARP**.

MOUNT-SAINT, or -CENT. A game at cards; also called *cent*. This dialogue takes place upon it in the *Dumb Knight*. See **CENT**. Thought to be piquet.

Q. Come, my lord, take your place, here are *cards*, and here are my crowns. **P.** And here are mine; at what game will your majesty play? **Q.** At *mount-saint*.

Soon after it is said,
It is not *saint*, but *cent*, taken from hundreds. *O. Pl.* iv. 483.

Four kings are afterwards mentioned as of value in the same.

Were it *mount-cent*, primero, or at chesse,
It want with must, and lost still with the lasse.
Wits, (1. Pl. viii. 419.

In Spanish called *cientos*, or a hundred, the number of points that win the game. *Strutt's Sports*, p. 293.

MOUNTAINEER. Robbers and outlaws often having their haunts in mountainous countries; this word seems to have been almost a synonymous term.

Who called me traitor, *mountaineer*. *Cymb.* iv. 2.
No savage fiercer, laudite, or *mountaineer*,
Will dare to soil her virgin purity. *Comus*, 426.

Mr. Todd cites also Blount's *Voyage* for it.

MOUNTANT. Rising up, a real, or mock term of heraldry; *montant*, French. Still an heraldic term in that language.

— Hold up, ye sluts,
Your aprons *mountant*, your not outlaid,
Although I know you'll swear. *Timon*, iv. 3.

MOUNTANCE, or MOUNTANCE, s. The value, height, length, or distance of any object. From the old French *montance*, of the same meaning: a word belonging to the age of Chaucer, Gower, &c., but retained by Spenser.

This sail, they both a furlong's *mountance*
Retir'd their steeds, to run in even race.
F. Q. III. viii. 118.

So also "the *mountance* of a shot" in *III.* xi. 20; and "the *mountance* of a flight," that is, of a flight-arrow, or flight-shot, in *V.* vi. 36. Chaucer has used both *mountance* and *mountance*.

MOUNTIE. In hawking, the act of rising up to the prey, that was already in the air; *monice*, French.

But the sport which for that day Basilus would principally shew to Zellmane, was the *mountie* at a hearne, which getting up on his wagling wings with paine, &c. *Pemb. Arcad.* p. 104.

Also a military man.

MOUNTURE. See **MONTURE**.

MOURNE of a lance. *Morne*, French. The part where the head unites with the wood.

Yet so were they colour'd, with hooks near the *mourne*, that they prettily represented sleep-hooks. *Pemb. Arcad.* p. 179.

MOURNIVAL. A term at the game of gleek, meaning four cards of a sort, as four aces, &c. Perhaps from *mornifite*, French, a trick at cards, according to Cotgrave; but which now means only a slap on the face.

A *mournival* is either all the aces, the four kings, queens, or knaves, and a gleek is three of any of the aforesaid.
Compleat Gemster, 12mo. 1680, p. 68.

In Poole's *English Parnassus*, the elements, from being four, are called:

The messe of simple bodies;
Nature's first *mournival*, —
The diatessaron of nature's harmony,
Nature's great tetrachs. *Voc. Elements*.

See **MESS**.

A *mournival* of protests, or a gleek at least.
B. Jons. Staple of News, 4th interm. —
Give me a *mournival* of aces, and a gleek of queens.
Green's Tu Quoq. O. Pl. vii. 44.

See *Murnival*, in *Kersey's Dictionary*.

As a *mournival* and a *gleek* make up seven, a singularly quaint writer, applying the terms of card-playing to religious use, has advised that we should

— Even every common day

So graciously dispose, that all our weeks

Be full of sacred *murnivals* and *gleeks*.

G. Tooke, *Annæ Dicata*, p. 102.

MOUSE. Used as a familiar term of endearment, from either sex to the other.

What's your dark meaning, *mouse*, of this light word?

L. Lab. L¹ v. 2.

Pinch wanton on your cheek, call you his *mouse*.

Haml. iii. 4.

Come, *mouse*, will you walk?

Julia to *Lazarillo*, in B. & F. *Woman Hater*, v. 2.

Shall I tell thee, sweet *mouse*? I never look upon thee but I am quite out of love with my wife.

Menachmus, 6 pl. i. 118.

God bless thee, *mouse*, the bridegroom said, and smakt her on the lips.

Warner's Alb. Eng. p. 47.

And who had mark'd the pretty looks that past,

From privy friend unto his pretty *mouse*.

N. Breton, in *Ellis, Specim.* ii. p. 248.

Mouse piece of beef, a particular joint so called to this day. It is the piece below the round, as appears by that learned work, the *Domestic Cookery*.

But come among us, and you shall see us once in a morning have a *mouse* at a bay. M. A *mouse*? improperly spoken. Cr. Aply understood, a *mouse of beef*.

Lyly's Sapho & Phaoon, i. 3.

MOUSE-HUNT, s. A hunter of mice; but evidently said by Lady Capulet with allusion to a different object of pursuit; such as is called *mouse* only in playful endearment:

Aye, you have been a *mouse-hunt* in your time,

But I will watch you from such watching now.

Rom. & Jul. iv. 4.

On which Capulet exclaims, "A jealous hood!" The commentators say that in some counties a weasel is called a *mouse-hunt*. It may be so; but it is little to the purpose of that passage.

MOWE, s. A grimace. See **MOE**.

MOWE, v. To make faces like a monkey. See **MOR**, and **MOR**.

— O idiot times,

When gaudy monkeys *mowe* or sprightly rhimes!

Marston, Sc. of Vill. Sat. 9.

Apo great thing gave, though he did mowing stand.

Penbr. Arc. p. 399.

MOY, s. A piece of money; probably a contraction of *moïdore*, or *moedore*, a Portuguese piece of gold, value one pound seven shillings.

Moy shall not serve, I will have forty *moys*. *Hen. V.* iv. 4.

And in the same scene:

Fr. O pardonnez *moy*.

Quit. 'st thou me so? is that a ton of *moys*?

I have not seen it elsewhere, as a separate word.

MOYLE. See **MOILE**.

MUBLEFUBBLES. A cant term for any causeless depression of spirits. An undefined disorder similar perhaps to that described by the more modern terms *multigrubs*, or rather *blue devils*.

Melancholy is the crest of courtiers' arms, and now every base companion, being to his *mublefubles*, says he is melancholy.

Lyly's Mydas, v. 2.

Whether Jupiter was not joviall, nor Sol in his *mublefubbles*, that is long clouded, or in a total eclipse.

Gayton's Festiv. Notes, p. 46.

Our Mary Gutierrez, when she was in the *mublefubles*, do you think I was mad for it?

Id. p. 145.

A remedy for this disorder is prescribed by the same author:

He that hath read Seneca and Boethius is very well provided against an ordinary mishap, but to have by heart *Argolis* or *Parthenia*, or the dolorous madrigals of old *Plangius* in the *Arcadia*; or the unfortunate lover, or *Pyramus* and *Thisbe*, shall be sure never to die of the *mublefubles*.

Id. p. 16.

One authority gives *mumble-fubbles*:

And when your brayne feels any payne,

With cares of state and troubles,

We'l come in kindeesse to put your highnesse

Out of your *mumble-fubbles*.

Misc. Antiq. Angl. in X. Prince, p. 55.

MUCH, THE MILLER'S SON. One of the companions or attendants of Robin Hood. In Jonson's *Sad Shepherd* he is called, "Robin Hood's bailiff or acater." In the ballads of Robin Hood he is called *Midge*.

As I am *Much*, the miller's son,

That lett my mail to go with thee.

George a Greene, O. Pl. iii. 41.

MUCH, adv. A sort of contemptuous interjection of denial.

What with two points on your shoulder? *much*!

2 Hen. IV. ii. 4.

That is, far from it, by no means.

To charge me bring my grain unto the markets,

Aye, *much*! when I have neither larn nor garner.

B. Jon. Every Man out of H. i. 3.

See other passages quoted by Stevens.

Hence also the adjective *much* is similarly used:

How say you now? Is it not past two o'clock?

And here's *much* Orlando!

As you I. i, iv. 3.

That is, here is no such person! So,

Much wench! or *much* son!

B. Jon. Every Man in H. iv. 4.

And to solicit his remembrance still

In his enforced absence. *Much*, 't faith!

True to my friend in cases of affection,

In women's cases, what a jest it is.

Id. Case is Altered, iii. 1.

MUCH-WHAT, adv. For the most part, or almost;

very much. Like **MOST-WHAT**.

This shews man's power, and its way of operation to be *much*-*what* the same in the material and intellectual world.

Locke, II. xii. § 1.

See the examples in *Johnson*.

MUCHELL, a. The same as *mickle*, or *muckle*; from the Saxon *moche*, *much* or great. *Much* is only an abbreviation of it.

— I learnt that little sweet

Oft tempered is, quoth she, with *mucchell* snart.

Spens. F. Q. I. iv. 46.

Full many wounds in his corrupted flesh

He did engrave, and *mucchell* blood did spend.

Id. III. vii. 32.

The second and third folios, we are told, change this into, "much ill blood."

MUCKINDER, s. A joeular term for a handkerchief; from *muck*, dirt.

Be of good comfort, take my *muckinder*,

And dry thine eyes.

B. Jon. Tale of T. iii. 1.

We'll have a bib, for spoiling of thy doublet,

And a fringed *muckender* hang at thy girdle.

B. & F. Capt. iii. 5.

MUCKITER, s. Seems to be a corruption of the same word.

Onely upon his *muckiter* and band he had an F,

By which I did suppose his name was Ferdinand.

Weakest goes to Wall, sign. I § b.

Wilkins, Real Char. Alph. Dict.

In Barratt's *Alvarie*, *muckelter* is referred to *bib*; but Colgrave says, a "muckender is a bavarette, or mucketer."

MUFFLER, s. A sort of veil, or wrapper, worn by ladies in Shakespeare's time, chiefly covering the chin and throat.

He might put on a hat, a *muffler*, and a kerchief, and so escape.
Merry W. W. iv. 2.

Mont. Thomas, in the comedy of that name, disguising himself as a female, says,
Tho. On with my muffler.

To which his sister says,

Ye're a sweet lady! come let's see your courtesie.

Act. iv. Sc. 6.

Mufflers of several kinds are delineated in Mr. Douce's *Illustrations of Shakespeare*, some of which show only the eyes. See vol. i. p. 75.

MULCT, s. In the sense of blamish or defect.

— No *mulct* in yourself,

Or in your person, mind, or fortune.

Mass. Maid of Hon. i. 2.

MULLED. Softened, like *mulled* wine.

Peace is a very apoplexy, lethargy; *mull'd*, deaf, sleepy, insensible.
Coriol. iv. 5.

MUM-BUDGET. A cant word, implying silence. It is the watch-word proposed by Slender in the *Merry Wives of Windsor*:

I come to her in white, and cry *mum*; and she cries *budget*, and by that we know one another.

Merry W. W. v. 2.

But *mumbouget* for Carthusus I espie.

Damon & Pith. O. Pl. i. 191.

Nor did I ever winch or grudge it.

For thy dear sake; quoth she, *mum budget*.

Hudib. I. iii. v. 207.

MUM-CHANCE. A sort of game, played with cards or dice.

But leaving cards, lett's go to dice awhile,
To passage, treitrippe, hazarde, or *mum-chance*.

Machiavell's Degg. 1617, sign. B.

Since seems to have been essential at it; whence its name:

And for *mumchance*, howe'er the chance do fall,

You must be *mum* for fear of marring all.

Ibid. cited in O. Pl. xii. 423.

I ha' known him cry, when he has lost but three shillings at *mumchance*.

Jovial Crew. O. Pl. x. 383.

Cards are fetcht, and *mumchance*, or decoy is the game.

Decker's Bellman. sign. F 5.

Used, in later times, as a kind of proverbial term for being silent.

To MUMM, MUMMING, MUMMERY. See *Johnson*.

MUMMY, s. Egyptian mummy, or what passed for it, was formerly a regular part of the *materia medica*. The late Dean of Westminster, in his *Commerce, &c. of the Ancients*, says that it was medical, "not on account of the cadaverous, but the aromatic substance." Vol. ii. p. 60, n. This is true, so far as it can be supposed to have real efficacy, but its virtues seem to have been chiefly imaginary, and even the traffic fraudulent. Chambers thus speaks of it in his *Encyclopædia*:

Mummy is said to have been first brought into use in medicine by the infidels of a Jewish physician: who wrote, that flesh thus embalmed was good for the cure of divers diseases, and particularly bruises, to prevent the blood's gathering and conglobating. It is, however, believed that no use whatever can be derived from it in medicine; and that all which is sold in the shops, whether brought from Venice or Lyons, or even directly from the Levant by Alexandria, is factitious, the work of certain Jews, who counterfeit it by drying carcases in ovens, after having prepared them with powder of myrrh, caballia aloes, Jewish pitch, and other coarse or unwholesome drugs.

See also the excellent account, taken from Dr. Hill's *Materia Medica*, in *Johnson's Dictionary*.

Hence the current idea that bodies might be rendered valuable, by converting them into *mummy*.

Shakespeare speaks of a kind of magical preparation under that name:

And it was dy'd in *mummy*, which the skilful
Conserve'd of maiden's hearts. *Othello.* iii. 4.

Make *mummy* of my flesh, and sell me to the apothecaries.

Bird in a Cage. O. Pl. vii. 214.

And all this that my precious tomb may furnish
The land with *mummy*. *Mus's L. Gl.* O. Pl. ix. 214.

MUMPSIMUS, s. An old error, in which men obstinately persevere; taken from a tale of an ignorant monk, who in his breviary had always said *mumpsimus*, instead of *sumpsimus*, and being told of his mistake said, it might be so for what he knew, but *mumpsimus* was what he was taught, and that he should continue to say. Often used in controversy.

Some be so obstinate in their old *mumpsimus*, that they cannot abide the true doctrine of God. *Lotimer.* *Serm.* fol. 326.

Henry VIII. is said to have told the above story.

MURDERING PIECE, s. A very destructive kind of ordnance, calculated to do much execution at once, having a wide mouth, and discharging large stones. In *Rabelais*, B. ii. ch. l. *Canon pevier* is translated by Sir T. Urquhart, "*murdering piece*." Now *pevier*, says Du Chat, "is synonymous with *perrier*, or *pierrier*, more modern terms; that is, pieces for discharging great stones. The stones would often break into many fragments by the explosion, and consequently murder in many places, as Hamlet says." Du Chat adds, that it is the *περρὸν* of the Greeks. He forgot that they had no 'cannons; but it shows his meaning sufficiently. They had engines which threw stones with almost equal force.

— O, my dear Gertrude, thus

Like to a *murdering piece*, in many places

Gives me superfluous death.

Hamlet. iv. 5.

And, like a *murdering piece*, aims not at one,

But all who stand within that dangerous level.

B. & F. Double Marriage. iv. 2.

There is not such another *murdering piece*

In all the stock of colunij.

Middleton & Rowl. Fair Quarrel. 1622.

In Middleton's *Game of Chess*, brass guns are called "brass *murderers*." H 2 b. But this is merely a poetical phrase.

Kersey defines *murderers*, or *murdering pieces*, "Small cannon, chiefly used in the fore-castle, half-deck, or steering of a ship;" and there they were used, but not exclusively.

And like some *murdering peerce*, instead of shot,
Disperses shama on more than her alone.

Saltonstall's Mayde. p. 4.

MURRE, s. A wall; an affected Latinism, not very common.

The incessant care and labour of his mind
Has wrought the *mure* that should confine it in
So thin, that life looks through, and will break out.

Henry IV. iv. 4.

Gilt with a triple *mure* of shining brass.

Heywood's Golden Age. 1611.

— But yet, to make it sure,

He girts it with a triple brazen *mure*.

Id. Britaine's Troy. iv. 73.

To MURE, v. To inclose, or merely to shut up.

— He took a murre strong

Of surest yron, made with many a luncke,
There with he *mured* up his mouth along.

Spens. F. Q. VI. xii. 34.

Mr. Todd found it in the English Bible, and elsewhere.

MURNIVAL. See **MOURNIVAL**.

MURR, s. A violent cold, similar to the pose, but more characterized by hoarseness. See **POSE**.

The murr, the head-ach, the catar, the bone-ach,
Or other branches of the sharpe salt rheumie
Fitting a gentleman.

Chapman's Mors. D'Olive, Act ii. Anc. Dr. iii. 383.

In *Woodall's Surgery*, some stanzas in praise of sulphur, speak of that drug as salutary in the murr:

The flowers serve 'gainst pestilence,
'Gainst asthma and the murr. P. 223.

See *Kersey*, in *Mur.* In *Higin's Nomenclator* also, *gravedo*, is thus rendered:

A rheume or humour falling downe into the nose, stopping the nostrills, hurting the voice, and causing a cough, with a singing in the eares; the pose, or mur. P. 428 h.

"Disease of hoarseness through cold distillation."
Wilkins, Real Ch. Alph. Dict.

MURREY, s. A dark reddish brown, the colour by heralds called *sanguine*. See *Holme's Academy of Armory*, B. i. p. 18.

After him followed two pert apple-squires; the one had a murrey cloth gown on. *Green's Quip*, &c. *Harl. Misc.* v. 420.

MURRION, or MORION. *Morion*, French. A steel cap, or plain, open helmet.

The soldier has his murrion, women have tires,
Beasts have their head-pieces, and men have theirs.

Honest Wh. O. Pl. iii. 391.

And next blow cleft his morion, so he flies.

Fuinus Troes, O. Pl. vii. 481.

— And burn

A little Juniper in your murrin, the maid made it
Her chamber-pot. *B. & Fl. Cupid's Rev.* iv. 1.

Also jocularly, for a night-cap:

Never again reproach your reverend night-cap,
And call it by the mangy name of Murrion.

Id. Scorn's Lady, iv. 1.

MUSCADEL, or MUSCADINE. A rich sort of wine. *Vin de muscat*, or *muscadel*, French. "Vinum muscatum, quod moschi odorem refert; for the sweetness and smell it resembles muske." *Minsh.*

Quaff'd off the muscadel, and threw the sops
All in the sexton's face. *Taming of Shrew*, iii. 2.

The muscadine stays for the bride at church,
The priest and hymen's ceremonies tend
To make them man and wife.

Two Maids of Moreclacke, 1609.

Cited by Mr. Steevens, who takes occasion from it to illustrate the custom of having wine and sops at marriages. Sometimes the wine was Hippocras, sometimes other kinds.

MUSE, MUSKET, or MUSKET, s. The opening in a fence or thicket through which a hare, or other beast of sport, is accustomed to pass. *Musket*, French.

'Tis as hard to find a hare without a muse, as a woman without a excuse.

Greene's Thieves falling out, &c. *Harl. Misc.* vol. viii. p. 387.

And when thou hast on foot the purlind hare,
Mark the poor wretch to oversub his troubles,
How he out-runs the wind, and with what care
He cranks and crosses with a thousand doubles:
The many muskets through the which he goes,
Are like a labyrinth to amaze his foes.

Shakesp. Venus & Adonis, Suppl. i. p. 437.

Mr. Malone's note on this word is erroneous. *Musket* is by Cotgrave rendered in French *troué*.

Gerv. Markham says,

We terme the place where she [the hare] sitteth, her forme, the places through the which she goes to releefe, her musket.

Gentil. Academie, 1595, p. 32.

This proverb is in Fuller's collection:

Find you without excuse,
And find a hare without a muse. No. 6081.

In Howell's it is,

Take a hare without a muse,
And a knave without excuse,
And hang them up. *Engl. Prov.* p. 12 a.

Metaphorically, for a pass leading into a besieged town:

So what with these, and what with martial art,
Stopt is each muse, and guarded is each part. *Fansh. Lus.* iii. 79.

As when a crew of gallants watch the wild musc of a bore,
Their dogs put in after full crie, he rushest on before.

Chapm. Hom. Il. p. 150.

— You hear the horns,

Enter your muse quick, lest this match between's
Be crost ere met. *H. & Fl. Two Noble K.* iii. 1.

This is the emendation of Mr. Seward and Theobald on the passage, which in the folio stands "enter your musick." They are undoubtedly right, as to the sense. Palamon appears "as out of a bush," and Arcite has just said to him,

— Be content,

Again betake you to your hawthorn house.

I only doubt about the word quick. Probably the original was, "Enter your must."

We find even a sheep going through a *muset*:

Who had no sooner escaped out of our English sheepfold, but straightaway he discovers the *muset* throw which he stole, thinking thereby to decoy the rest of the flock into the wilderness.

Cheshul's Cath. Hist. in Cens. Lit. x. 382.

TO MUSE, v. In the sense of to wonder. It is thus used several times in Shakespeare, but is sufficiently exemplified by Dr. Johnson. In Ayscough's *Index* there are eight instances of it.

MUSHRUMP, s. A mushroom.

But cannot brook a night-grown mushrump,
Such a one as my lord of Cornwall is,
Should bear us down the nobility.

Edw. II. O. Pl. ii. 335.

MUSKET, s. The male young of the sparrow-hawk; *mosket*, Dutch; *mousquet*, Fr. See **EYAS-MUSKET**. Isaac Walton, in his enumeration of hawks, gives us, the "sparhawk and the *musket*," as the old and young birds of the same species. P. 12. ed. *Hawkins*. The word occurs in Dryden.

One they might trust their common wrongs to wreak,
The *musquet* and the coystrel were too weak.

Hind & Panth. p. 3.

As the invention of fire-arms took place at a time when hawking was in high fashion, some of the new weapons were named after those birds, probably from the idea of their fetching their prey from on high. *Musket* has thus become the established name for one sort of gun. A *saker* was also a species of cannon, (see **SAKER**), but before that it meant a hawk. *Falcon* was another sort of cannon; whence a hand-gun, which is a small cannon, easily obtained the name of *musquet*, or small falcon. See **FALCON**.

MUSS, s. A scramble, when any small objects are thrown down, to be taken by those who can seize them. Cotgrave has *mousse*, French, which probably is the reading of some editions of *Rabelais*.

— Of late, when I cry'd, ho!

Like boys unto a mus, kings would start forth
And cry, your will. *Sh. Ant. & Cleop.* iii. 11.

The moines rattle not, nor are they known,
To make a mus yet 'mong the gamesome suitors.

B. Jon. Magn. Lady, iv. 3.

They'll throw down gold in muses.

Span. Gips. by Middl. 1655.

'Twas so well, captain, I would you could make such another mus, at all adventures. *A Mad W. O. Pl.* v. 360.

Also a cant term of endearment, probably, for mouse:

What ails you, sweetheart? Are you not well? Speak, good Mus.

B. Jon. Every Mus in h. II. ii. 3.

The *musse* is one of Gargantua's games, B. i. ch. 21. and is mentioned again, iii. 40. "a muscho inventore." The original is *mousque*, which may also be the origin of the English *musse*. See *Ozell's* edit. 1740. Dr. Grey has quoted it in his notes on Shakespeare. Some particulars of *musse* are also mentioned in *Ozell's Rabelais*, vol. iii. p. 268.

MUSSESS, *s. plur.* Hiding places for game; a term used in hunting. From the French, *musser*, to hide.

— Nay we can find

Your wildest parts, your turnings and returns,
Your traces, squats, the musses, forms, and holes
You young men use, if once our sages wits
Be set a hunting.

Rom. Alleg. O. Pl. v. 433.

MUTCHATO, *s. for* mustacho. The part of the beard growing on the upper lip; the whiskers.

Of some the faces bold and bodies were
Distained with wood, and Turkish beards they had,
On th' over lips, mutchatoes long of hair.

Higins's Induct. to Mirr. Mag.

Possibly a misprint.

TO MUTE, *v.* A term of falconry; said of the hawks when they drop their dung. Applied also to other birds.

Upon the oak, the plumb-tree, and the holme,
The stock-dove and the black-bird should not come,
Whose muting on those trees doe make to grow,
Rot-curing Ilypheas and the nissel-toe.

Broune, Brit. Past. i. p. 17.

For her disport, my lady could procure
The wretched wings of this my muting mind,
Restlesse to seeke her emptie fist to find.

Mirr. Mag. p. 215.

But though the allusion is to hawking, I should conceive that it is here used for changing; from *muto*, Latin.

MUTINE, *s.* A mutinous or rebellious person; used twice by Shakespeare. For this, and the verb to *mutine*, see *Todd*. Of the latter he has found three examples; of the former only those in Shakespeare. Mr. Malone found it as an adjective also.

Suppresseth mutin force, and practice fraud.

Misfortunes of Arthur, 1587.

MUTTON, *s.* A loose woman; from what allusion it is not easy to say; unless, as suggested before, from being considered as a lost sheep. See LACED MUTTON.

The duke, I say to thee again, would eat mutton on Friday.

Meas. for Meas. iii. 2.

The allusion here is double, both to breaking the fast, and to incontinence; but the latter notion is more particularly pointed out by the rest of the speech.

I am one that loves an inch of raw mutton, better than an ell of Friday [or fried] stockfish; and the first letter of my name begins with lechery.

Doctor Faustus, 1604, Anc. Dr. i. 38.

Baa, lamb, there you lie, for I am mutton.

Bellsfront, in Honest Wh. O. Pl. iii. 365.

Mutton's mutton now. P. Why, was it not so ever? C. No, madam, the sinners of the suburbs had almost ta'en the name quite away from it 'twas so cheap and common: but now 'tis at a sweet reckoning: the term time is the mutton-monger in the whole calendar.

Webster's Appius & Virg. Act iii. Anc. Dr. v. 400.

MUTTON-MONGER, from the above. A debauched man. This cant phrase is said, by some writers, to be still in use.

Your whorson bawdy priest! You old mutton-monger.

Sir J. Oldc. ii. 1. Malone's Suppl. ii. 294.

Is 't possible that the Lord Hipolito, whose face is as civil as the outside of a dedicatory book, should be a mutton-monger?

Hon. Wh. O. Pl. iii. p. 406.

"A mutton-monger, scortator." Coles' Diction. in loc.

As if you were the only noted mutton-monger in all the city.

Chapm. May-Day, Act ii. p. 38.

MYSTERY. See MISTERY.

N.

NÆVE. A spot, a fault. A pedantic word, arbitrarily derived from *nævus*, Latin.

So many spots, like *næves* on Venus' soil,
One jewel set off with so many a foil.

Dryd. Verses on Lord Hastings.

Mr. Todd has shown that it was a favourite word with Aubrey, a contemporary of Dryden; but that is no great authority. See *Todd*. Phillips, and of course Kersey, has the word in its Latin form.

NAKE, *v.* To make naked.

Come, be ready, *nake* your swords; think of your wrongs.

Revenge's Trag. O. Pl. iv. 397.

Naked is the regular participle from this verb:

— Thrive the green fields

Hath the *nak'd* sythman bar'd.

Amita, 1628, 4to. sign. C. 3.

But seeing one runne *nak't*, as he were wood,
Amid their way, they cride, hoe sirm, back.

Har. Arist. xix. 52.

NAKED AS MY NAIL, *prov.* A proverbial phrase, formerly common. It is not among Ray's *Proverbial Similit.*

Did so towse them and so tosse them, so plucke them and pull them, till he left them as *naked as my nail*, pinimmed some of them like fellows.

Heyw. Engl. Trav. ii. 1. 1635, S C 3 b.

And thou' he were as *naked as my nail*,

Yet would he whiny theu, and wag the tail.

Drayton, Moone. p. 510.

NAKED BED, *phr.* A person undressed and in bed, was formerly said to be in *naked bed*. The phrase, though a little catachrestical, was universally current. It may be observed that, down to a certain period, those who were in bed were literally naked, no night linen being worn.

Who sees his true love in her *naked bed*,

Teaching the sheets a whiter hue than white.

Shakep. Venus & Adonis, Malone, Suppl. i. 497.

In going to my *naked bed* as one that would have slept.

Par. of Dainty Dev. p. 42.

When in my *naked bed* my limbs were laid.

Mirr. for Magist. p. 611.

Then starting up, forth from my *naked bed*. *Ib.* p. 757.

Hence *naked rest* is also met with :

With fears affrighted from their *naked rest*. *Ib.* p. 831.

And such desire of sleepe withall procured,

As straight he gat him to his *naked bed*.

Harringt. Ariant. xvii. 75.

So in the often ridiculed Jeronymo :

Who calls Jeronymo from his *naked bed*.

There was nothing peculiarly ridiculous in this expression, but that it was too familiar for tragedy.

I meet with the expression so late as in the very odd novel, by T. Amory, called *John Buncle*, where a young lady declares, after an alarm, "That she would never go into *naked bed*, on board ship, again." Octavo ed. vol. i. p. 90.

NAM, v. Am not; formed after the analogy of *nil* and *would*, &c.

I *n'am* a man, as some do think I am,

(Laugh not, good Lord) I am in dede a llaune.

Guscoigne's Steel Glas.

NAMES, FAMILIAR. In the hearty familiarity of old English manners, it was customary to call all intimates and friends by the popular abbreviations of their Christian names. It may be, therefore, considered as a proof at once of the popularity of poets, and of the love of poetry, that every one who gained any celebrity was almost invariably called *Tom*, *Gick*, &c. Heywood, in a curious passage, rather complains of this as an indignity :

Our modern poets to that passe are driven,
Those names are curtaid which they first had given,
And, as we wisht to have their memories drownd,
We scarcely can afford them half their sound.

Greene, who had in both academies ta'en
Degree of master, yet could never gaine
To be call'd more than *Robin* : who, had he
Profest ought but the muse, serv'd and been free
After a seven yeares prebendship, might have
(With credit too) gone *Robert* to his grave.

Marlo, renown'd for his rare art and wit,
Could ne'er attain beyond the name of *Kil* ;
Although his *Illo* and *Leander* did

Merit addition rather. Famous *Kid*
Was call'd but *Tom*. *Tom Watson*, though he wrote
Able to make *Apollin's* self to dote

Upon his muse ; for all that he could strive
Yet never could to his full name arrive.

Tom Nash (in his time of no small esteeme)
Could not a second syllable redenee.

Excellent *Beaumont* in the foremost ranke
Of the rar's wits, was never more than *Frank*.

Melodious *Shakespeare*, whose inchanting quill
Commended mirth or passion, was but *Will*.
And famous *Jonson*, though his learned pen
Be dypt in *Custial*, is still but *Ben*.

Fletcher and *Webster*, of that learned packe
None of the mean's, yet neither was but *Jacke*,
Decker's but *Tom*, nor *May*, nor *Middleton*.

And bee's now but *Jacke Ford*, that once was *John*.

Hierarchie of Blessed Angels, B 4.

Soon after, however, he appears to recollect himself, and attributes the custom to its right cause :

— I, for my part,

(Think others what they please) accept that heart
That counts my love in most familiar phrase :

And that it takes not from my pains or praise,

If any one to me so blantly com ;

I hold he loves me best that calls me *Tom*.

Ibid.

NAPERY, s. Linen of any kind, but chiefly table linen ; from *nappe*, French. Johnson (after Skinner) says from *naperia*, Italian ; but there is no such word in the Italian of any age. *Naperii*, in low Latin, was made from this. See *Du Cange*. Cotgrave indeed has *napperie*, in the plural, for "all manner of napery;" but he is no authority, against that of the Italian Dictionaries.

The pages spread a table out of hand,

And brought forth *nap'ry* rich, and plate more rich.

Harringt. Ar. liii. 71.

'Tis true that he did eat no meat on table cloths; — out of

meer necessity, because they had no meat nor napery.

Gayt. Fest. Notes, p. 93.

So many napkins, that it will require a society of linen-drappers

to furnish us with the *napry*. *Ibid.* p. 275.

And the snirk butler thinks it

Sin in's *nap'rie* not to express his wit. *Herrick*, p. 130.

Here rather improperly or jocularly used :

A long adieu to the spirit of sack, and that noble *napery* till the

next vintage. *Lady Alin.* 1659, A 3.

2. Linen worn on the person :

Thence *Cloelius* hopes to set his shoulders free

From the light burden of his *napery*. *Hall*, Sat. V. 1.

Pythee put me into wholesome *napery*.

Hon. Whore, O. Pl. iii. 302.

NAPKIN, s. A pocket handkerchief. Of this use of the word, Dr. Johnson has given only one instance, which is from *Othello*; but it was very common, and occurs in many other passages of Shakespeare :

And to that youth he calls his *Rosalind*

He sends this bloody *napkin*. *As you l. i.* iv. 3.

And tread on corked stills a prisoner's pace,

And make their *napkin* for their spitting place.

Hall, Sat. IV. vi. 1. 11.

Barrett, in his *Abecarie*, has *napkin*, or handkerchief, rendered accordingly; and *table napkin* is there a distinct article.

A *napkin*, the diminutive of *nappe*, in its modern sense, was the badge of office of the *maitre d'hôtel*, or, as we should call him, the butler, in great houses :

The hour of meals being come, and all things are now in readiness, *le maitre hotel* takes a clean *napkin*, folded at length, but narrow, and throws it over his shoulder, remembering that this is the ordinary mark, and a particular sign and demonstration of his office ; and to let men see how creditable (sic) his charge is, he must not be shamed, nor so much as blush, nor before any noble personage, because his place is rather an honour than a service, for he may sin his office with his sword by his side, his cluck upon his shoulders, and his hat upon his head; but his *napkin* must always be upon his shoulder, just in the posture I told you of before. *Giles Rose's School of Instructions for the Officers of the Mouth*, 1682, p. 4.

NARE, s. A nose; from *nares*, the nostrils, Latin. A word never much in use, nor at all, except in a jocular way of affectation.

— For yet no *nare* was tainted,

Nor thumb nor finger to the step acquainted.

B. Jon. Epig. 134. p. 288. Wb.

There is a Machiavelian plot,

Though every *nare* object it not.

Hudibr. I. i. 742.

It is fortunate for me that the word was never common, as it would have exposed my name to many bad puns.

NARRE. Nearer; *naer*, Dutch.

To kerke the *narre*, from God more farre.

Spens. Sh. Kal. July. 97.

So explained in Spenser's Glossary subjoined.

Edsnoones of thousand billowes shouldred *narre*.

Ruines of Rome, l. 213.

So did *Uran*, the *narre* the swifter move.

Femb. Arcad. vol. i. p. 92.

Minshew's Dictionary refers from *narre*, to *near*. "*Narr*, nearer, propior." *Coles*. Hence the phrase "never the *near*," is formed from, *never the narre*, i. e. the nearer. See *NEARE*.

NASHE, THOMAS, or more commonly *TOM*. A writer of the Elizabethan age, whose works are now collected for their rarity, rather than any other merit. Whoever would see a good specimen of his style, without the trouble and expense of obtaining his works, may see his *Lenten Stuff*, in the *Harleian Miscellany*, vol. vi. p. 143. There they will see that, in his ambition to be superlatively witty, he never says any thing in a common way, so that every sentence is an enigma, and must have been so even in his own days. For the same reason, however, his works are an ample storehouse of quaint phrases, and popular allusions.

NATHELESSE, *adv.* Not the less, or nevertheless.

Yet *nathelasse* it could not doe him die.

Spens. F. Q. I. ix. 54.

It is more commonly contracted to *nath'less*.

NATHEMORE. Not the more.

But *nathemore* would that courageous swayne
To her yeeld passage, 'gainst his lord to go.

F. Q. I. viii. 13.

So also *I. ix. 25*.

Both this, and the preceding word, properly belong rather to an earlier period, but are common in Spenser, and his imitators. They are used also by Fairfax in his *Tasso*.

NATURAL, *s.* Native disposition.

And yet this much his courses doe approve,
He was not bloody in his *naturall*.

Dan. Civ. Wars. iv. 42.

A buffonne or counterfet soole, to heare him speake wisely, which is like himself, it is no sport at all, but for such a counterfet to talke and looke foolishly, it maketh us laugh, because it is no part of his *naturall*.

Puttenham, III. 24. p. 243.

See also the examples in *Johnson*.

NAUGHT, *a.* Bad, naughty; from *ne aught*, not anything: therefore, good for nothing, or worthless. A custom has prevailed of writing *naught*, when bad is meant; but *nought*, in the sense of nothing. The familiar word *naughty* probably aided this mistaken distinction; but the words are precisely the same. *Be naught*, or go and be naught, was formerly a petty execration of common usage, between anger and contempt, which has been supplanted by others that are worse, as, *be hanged, be curst, &c.*; *awhile*, or the *while*, was frequently added, merely to round the phrase. Mr. Gifford has abundantly confirmed this usage, and put an end to the puzzle of the commentators upon the following passage:

Marry, Sir! be better employed, and *be naught awhile*.

As you like it, i. 1.

Mr. Gifford quotes,

Come away, and *be naught awhile*. *Storie of K. Darius.*

Get you both in and *be naught awhile*. *Sweetman.*

With several other instances, in a note on the words, "*Be curst the while*;" in *B. Jons. Barth. Fair*, Act ii. p. 421.

NAUGHTY-PACK. A term of reproach, to male or female, occurring almost always in this compound form.

She's a varlet — a *naughty-pack*.

Roaring Girl, O. Pl. vi. p. 20.

Having two lowde daughters, no better than *naughty packs*.

Apprehens. of Three Witches.
He call'd me punk, and pander, and dussy, and the vilest nick-names, as if I had been an arrant *naughty-pack*.

Chapm. May-day, Act iv. p. 86. repr.

Applied also to a man;

— Got a wench with childe,

Thou *naughty packe*, thou hast unmade thyself for ever.

Rowley's Shoemaker a Gent. G. 4.

The editor of a reprint of the *May-day* says it is still used in the northern counties, but gives no proof. *Anc. Dr. iv. p. 88.*

NAVE, for navel; as the *nave*, or centre of a wheel.

And ne'er shooke hands nor bid farewell to him,

Till he unseam'd him from the *nave* to the chops,

And fix'd his head upon our battlements. *Mach. i. 2.*

The commentators would fain substitute *nape*; but besides that a cut from the nape of the neck to the jaws would not meet with any of the seams, or sutures of the skull, and that it would be a strange wound to give, when he "faced the slave," a head so cut would be, as Capell observes, in an awkward state to place upon the battlements. He surely ripped up his bowels, and then cut off his head. *Nave* is the reading of both folios. Shakespeare also has it in the common acceptance.

NAWL, *s.* An awl; by a familiar and easy transmutation, a *nawl*, instead of an *awl*. So, probably, a *nidget*, for an *idiot*, and others.

— There shall be no more shoe-mending;

Every man shall have a special care of his own soal,

And in his pocket carry his two confessors,

His lingel and his *nawl*. *B. & Fl. Woman Pleas'd, iv. 1.*

Tusser spells it *nail*:

Whole bridle and saddle, whit-leather and *nail*,

With collars and harness.

Husbandry.

NAY-WARD, *a.* Towards a negative, or a *nay*. *Ward*, as an adjunct implying tendency, was added at this period to almost all words. Thus we have in the authorized version of the Scriptures, to *God-ward*, to *us-ward*, &c.

— You would believe my saying

Howe'er you lean to the *nay-ward*. *Winter's Tale, ii. 1.*

NAY-WORD, *s.* A watch-word.

And, in any case have a *nay-word*, that you may know one another's mind.

Merry W. W. ii. 2.

A proverb, a bye word:

Let me alone with him, if I do not gull him into a *nay-word*, and make him a common recreation, do not think I have wit enough to lie straight in my bed.

Twel. N. ii. 3.

NEARE, or **NEERE**, for nearer. Substituted for *narre*, when that began to grow obsolete. See *NARRE*.

Better far off, than *near* be *ne'er the near*.

Shakep. Rich. II. v. 1.

Of friends, of foes, behold my foule expence,

And *never the neere*.

Mirror for Mag. p. 364.

But *welaway*: all was in *vayne*, my *neede* is *never the neere*.

O. Pl. ii. 15.

Much will be said, and *ne'er a whit the near*.

Drayton, Ecl. I.

Look upon the matter yourself. Poore men put up bails every day, and *nothing the neere*. *Latimer, Sermon to K. Edw. p. 111.*

In the following passage it is used alone;

Pardon me, countess, I will come no *near*.

Edw. III. i. 2. Prologus, p. 2. pag. 14.

NEAF. See *NEIF*.

NEAT, *s.* Horned cattle of the ox species. Pure *Saxoo*. In Scotland corrupted to *nolt* and *nowl*. See *Jamieson*.

And yet the steer the heifer and the calf
Are all call'd *neat*. *Wint. Tale*, ii. 2.
Shakespeare there puns upon it; the same word
afford a quibble also to Sir John Harrington:

The pride of Galla now is grown so great,
She seeks to be sirrour'd Galla the *neat*;
But who her merits shall and manners scan,
May think the term is to her good man.
Ask you, which way? Methinks your wits are dull,
My shoemaker resolve you can at full,
Neat's leather is both oxe-hide, cow, and bull.

Epigram, B. iii. 49.

That is, he was to be considered as a *neat*, a horned
beast.

Here thou behold'st thy large sleek *neat*
Unto the dewlaps up in meat. *Herrick*, *Hesp.* p. 270.

The word is now obsolete, but is sufficiently illus-
trated by Dr. Johnson. *Neat-herd* is also well known,
but not equally its female.

NEATRESSE, *s.* A servant to a neat-herd; a female
attending upon cattle.

The *neatresse*, longing for the rest,
Did egge him on to meet. *Percy's Ballads*, ii. 249. from
Werner's Alburn's Engl. B. iv. ch. 20.

It occurs again at line 259, *Percy*.

NEAT-HOUSE, *s.* that is, cow-house. Also the name of
a celebrated garden, and place of entertainment, at
Chelsea, in the time of Massinger. The garden was
famous for melons.

The *neat-house* for musk-melons, and the gardens
Where we traffic for asparagus, are to me
In the other world. *Massing.* *City Mad.* iii. 1.

The *Neat-houses*, near Chelsea Bridge, are noticed
in Dodsley's *London and its Environs*, 1761, and re-
mained within my own recollection, probably on the
same spot. There was also *Neat-house-lane*, on upper
Milbank, in the same vicinity.

NEB, *s.* The bill of a bird. Saxon. Also metaphori-
cally used for the projecting point of any thing.

How she holds up the *neb*, the bill, to him,
And runs her with the boldness of a wife,
To her allowing husband. *Wint. Tale*, i. 2.

The amorous vorices of love did bitterly gnaw and tear his
heart, wyth the *nebs* of their forked heads.

Painter's Pal. of Pl. cited by Steevens.

Nib is only another form of the same word, and is
principally applied to the point of a pen:

Rostrum — the bill, beak, or *nib*. *Higin's Nomencl.* p. 53.

NECK-VERSE, *s.* The verse read by a malefactor, to
entitle him to benefit of clergy, and therefore eventu-
ally to save his life. Generally the first verse of the
51st Psalm. See MISERERE.

Within forty foot of the gallows, conning his *neck-verse*.

Jew of Malta, O. Pl. viii. 368.

And it behoves me to be secret, or else my *neck-verse* run
[con]. *Promos & Cass.* iv. 4.

Madam, I hope your grace will stand
Between me and my *neck-verse*, if I be
Call'd in question for opening the king's letters.

Histor. of K. Lear, 1605, 6 Old Plays, ii. p. 410.

— Have not your instruments

To tune, when you should strike up, but twang it perfectly,
As you would read your *neck-verse*. *Mass. Guard.* iv. 1.

It is alluded to here, in the song of a prisoner:

At holding up of a band,
Though our chaplain cannot preach,
Yet he'll suddenly you teach,
To read of the hardest psalm.

Ac. of Compl. &c. 1713, p. 208.

This passage seems to imply, that a particularly
difficult Psalm might be proposed.

NED WHITING. A famous bear, in the time of Ben
Jonson, known probably by the name of his keeper;
as there was one also called *George Stone*, another
Sackerson.

Then out at the banqueting house window, when *Ned Whiting*
or *George Stone* were at the stake. *B. Jon. Episcane*, iii. 1.

See *STONE*, and *SACKERSON*.

NEEDAM'S SHORE. An indigent situation. An allu-
sion chiefly to the first part of the word, namely
need.

Soon leave line host at *Needham's shore*,
To crass the beggar's boon. *Tusser*, 1672, p. 128.

Thus *Lothbury* is often introduced to signify un-
willingness, from *loth*; and many similar allusions
were common and proverbial. See *LOTHBURY*.

NEEDLE, *phr.* To hit the needle, the same as to cleave
the pin, in archery, exactly to hit the small point at
the centre of the mark.

Indeede she had hit the needle in that devise. *Pemb. Arc.* 305.

NEEDLY, *adv.* Necessarily.

Or if sour wee delights in fellowship,
And *needly* will be rank'd with other griefs.

Rom. & Jul. iii. 2.

But soldiers since I *needly* must to Rome.
Lodge's Wounds of Civ. Rom. 1594, sig. E. 2.

NEELD, or NEELE, *s.* A needle.

We, Ilermia, like two artificial gods,
Have with our *neelds* created both one flower.

Mida. N. D. iii. 2.

Their thimbles into armed gantlets change,
Their *neelds* to lances.

K. John, v. 2.

The old copies read *neeld's*, but it is certain that
neeld was then used; and the verse, in these places,
demands it:

Deep clerks she dumbs, and with her *neeld* composes
Nature's own shape, of bud, bird, branch, or berry.

Pericles, v. 5. Chorus.

— See, he cride,

This shamelesse whore, for thee fit weapons were,
Thy *neeld* and spindle, not a sword and spear.

Fairf. Tasso, xx. 95.

The commentators cite many more instances. In
Gammer Gurton, it is most frequently *neele*, and
rhymes to *feele*, &c. O. Pl. ii. Yet *needle* is also
used, as p. 37.

TO NEESE, or NEEZE, *v.* To sneeze. It is entered in
Minshew, as well as *sneeze*.

And waxen in their mirth, and *neeze*, and swear.

Mida. N. D. ii. 1.

Oh, sir, I will make you take *neezing* powder this twentie
dayes. *Menechmus*, 6 pl. i. 149.

In the authorized version of the Scriptures it for-
merly occurred twice; but in one of the passages
(2 Kings, iv. 35.) it has been tacitly changed, in the
modern editions, to *sneeze*; in the other (*Jub.* xli. 18.)
the old word is retained. Probably because it appears
to have some difference in signification. It is said
of the Leviathan.

By his *neezings* a light doth shine.

Miss Smith, however, in her translation, changed
it to *sneezings*.

Niezing root, or *niese-wort*, is the white hellebore
in *Minshew*, and *neezing-root* in *Wilkins*.

Henry More seems to have used *neezings*, for ex-
halations:

You summer *neezings*, when the sun is set,
That fill the air with a quick fading fire,
Cense from your flashings. *Philos. Poems*, p. 323.

NEGATIVE. The duplication of the negative did not always, in our earlier writers, destroy its force, but rather strengthened it; nor was this peculiar to one or two, but general.

But I, who never knew how to entreat,
Nor never needed that I should entreat. *Tam. Shr.* iv. 3.
There is no harm intended to your person,
Nor to no Roman else. *Jul. Cæs.* iii. 1.

Where see the note. The instances in Shakespeare are innumerable. But see other authors:

— You, Frederick,
By no means be not seen. *B. & F. Chances*, iii. 4.
Nor have no private business. *Id. Wife for M.* i. 1.
For needless fears did never vantage none. *Spens. F. Q. I.* iv. 49.

Aske not for me, nor add not to my woes.
Browne, Brit. Past. II. v. p. 176.

Nor would she stay for no advice,
Until her maids that were so nice,
To wait on her were fited. *Drayton's Nymphidia*, p. 456.

Nothing could be easier than to multiply these examples to a great extent. It was the genuine language of the time.

NEIF, s. Fist, or hand. Still current in the north, according to Grose. Coles also calls it northern. *Engl. Dict.* Accordingly we find it in Gavin Douglas's *Æneid*:

And smytand with neifis his breist, allace!
4th Æn. p. 123. l. 43.

See *Junius, Etymol.* and *Ruddiman's Gloss.* Also *Jamieson's Dict.* v. *Neive*. *Neive* is also in *Tim Bobbin*, in the same sense. See *Jamieson*.

Give me your neif, monsieur Mustard-seed.

Sweet knight, I kiss thy neif.
Mids. N. D. iv. 1.
Also written *nuef*:
2 Hen. IV. ii. 4.

I wu' not my good two-penny rascal; reach me thy nuef.
B. Jon. Poetast. iii. 4.

— Thy neif once again.
Rowl. Witch of Edmonton.

NEMPT, part. Named; from an old verb to *nempne*, used by Chaucer. *Nemnan*, Saxon.

As must disdeigning to be so misdempt,
Or a warrourer to be basely nempt.

Spens. F. Q. III. x. 49.

NEPHEW, s. Grandson; as *nepos*, in Latin.

— And your young and tall
Nephews, his [your son's] sons, grow up in your embraces.

B. Jon. Masq. of Augurs, vol. vi. p. 135.
Pass on, and to posterity tell this,
Yet see thou tell but truly what hath been;
Say to our nephews that thou once hast seen
In perfect human shape, all heavenly boys.

Drayton, Idea xvi.

Used also by Spenser in the general sense of descendant:

This people's virtue yet so fruitful was
Of virtuous nephews. *Ruins of Rome*, viii. 6.

See *Johnson*, who notices and exemplifies both these senses, adding "out of use." For the former he quotes Hooker and Dryden.

NERE, v. Were not, or, had they not been; like the other verbs formed by the negative, *nill, nould, &c.*

He trembled so, that, *ner* his squires beside,
To hold him up, he had sunk down to ground.

Fairfax, Tasso, xii. 81.

NESH, a. Tender, weak, soft; *neyc*, Saxon. It was used by Chaucer.

Of cheese,—he saith it is too hard; he saith it is too nesh.
Choise of Change, 1563, in *Cent. Lit.* ix. 436.

I presume that it is still used as a provincial word, for it not only appears in Grose's *Provincial Glossary*,

but is employed by Mr. Crowe, in his *Lewesdon Hill*:

The darker fir, light ash, and the nesh tops
Of the young hazel join. *Ver.* 31.

NESS, s. From *nepe*, Saxon, a nose, or projecting promontory of land. Often found in composition, as *Sheer-ness, Black-ness, &c.*; but also separately:

— Without bridge she venters,
Through fell Charibdis and false Syrtis' nesse. *Sylva. Dubart.*

NETHER-STOCKS, s. Stockings; that is, *lower stocks*. The breeches were the *upper-stocks*. Thus, *haut-de-chausses*, and *bas-de-chausses*, were the old French names for those two parts of dress; the latter having retained the abbreviated name of *bas*. The reason is, that the whole was originally in one, like the present pantaloons, under the name of *chausse*, made hose in English. See *Hose*. Thus *Cotgrave*:

Chause; f. A hose, a stocking, or *nether-stock* (*bas de chause*), also a breech, or breech, in which sense it is most commonly plural (*haut de chausses*).

When a man is over-lusty at legs, then he wears wooden *nether-stocks*. *Kings Lear*, ii. 4.

That is, he is set in the *stocks*.

An high paire of silke *nether-stocks* that covered all his buttocks and loignes. *Pattenk.* p. 237.

Then have they *nether-stocks* to these gay hose, not of cloth (though never so fine) for that is thought too base, but of jersey, worsted, crewell, silke, thred, and such like, or els at the least of the finest yarn that can be got, and so curiously knit, with open seams show the legges, with quirkies and clockes about the ankles, and sometime (haplie) interlaced with golde or silver thredles, as is wonderfull to beholde.

Stubbes's Anat. of Abuses, p. 31.

The *nether-stocke* was of the purest Granada silke.

Greene's Quip, &c. B. 3.

We see what a luxury silk stockings were at first esteemed. Here we have *upper* and *nether-stocks* together; the latter being, as in the first example, an allusion to the *stocks* for confining the legs:

Thy *upper-stocks*, be they stuff with silke or flocks,
Never become thee like a *nether* paire of *stocks*.

Heywood's Epigr.

Sometimes also the *upper-stocks* were called *OVER-STOCKS*. See that word.

NETTLE. To water one, in a peculiar manner, was said proverbially to cause peevish and fretful humour. See *Greene's Quip*, *Harl. Misc.* v. 397. See *Howell's English Proverbs*, P 4 b.

NEW-CUT. A sort of game at cards.

F. You are best at *new-cut*, wife; you'll play at that. *W. If* you play at *new-cut*, I'm soonest hatter of any here, for a wager.

Woman K. with K. O. Pl. vi. 196.

NEW-FANGLED, a. This word cannot be deemed obsolete; but see **FANGLE**, and **FANGLED**. A Dr. H. Henshaw wished to derive it from *new evangelis*, new gospels, which, according to Lye, Skinner much approved; but to me it seems clear that Skinner sneers at it, as well he might. He says, "sed *gratis omnibus litat* vir erimius Doct. Th. H. qui dictum putat quasi *new evangelis*, (i. e.) nova evangelia." But he gives a different derivation of his own, "forte ab Ant. *fangles* cæpta; hoc a verbo *fengan*;" and this is clearly right.

NIAS, or NIAISE. A young hawk; from *niais*, French; and from this, if my conjecture be right, *an eyas* is only a corruption. See **EYAS**. Also *Minshaw*, under "a *nias* hawk." Skinner, however, in *Nyas*, doubts which is from which.

Laught at, sweet bird, is that the scruple? come, come,
You are a *niaise*. *B. Jon. Devil is an Ass*, i. 6.

I need not say that *niaise* means also a simpleton, in French.

Mr. Gifford thinks a *niaise* a corruption from an *eyes*; but it would be extraordinary if *eyes*, from *ey*, and *niais*, from *nid*, had been separately formed in the two languages. Besides, many of our terms in falconry come from the French. It may be observed, too, that *ey* means an egg, not a nest.

NICE, in one passage of Shakespeare, seems to signify foolish, trifling. It certainly had that meaning in Chaucer's time, and was supposed to be formed from the French *niais*. See *Tyrrhitt's Glossary*. Also in Gower.

— By my brotherhood!

The letter was not nice, but full of cheer
Of dear import; and the neglecting it
May do much danger. *Romeo & Jul.* v. 2.

Probably it meant the same in this passage also:

Old fashions please me best; I am not so nice
To change true rules for odd inventions. *Tim. Shr.* iii. 1.

This removes all difficulty from the passage, which has puzzled several critics.

NICHOLAS, SAINT. The patron of scholars, being a learned bishop, but more particularly of school-boys, as he was remarkable for very early piety. So Chaucer:

But ay, when I remember on this matere,
Saint Nicholas stant ever in my presence,
For he so yong to Crist did reverence.

Prioresse's Tale, Stan. 2.

On his day, the 6th of December, in some cathedrals, a *boy-bishop* was chosen, who continued in office till Innocents' Day, the 28th of the same month. J. Gregory gives this account of it in his tract entitled *Episcopus Puerorum*:

The *episcopus Choristarum* was a chorister bishop chosen by his fellow children upon St. Nicholas daie. Upon this daie rather than anye other, because it is singularly noted of this bishop, (as S. Paul said of his Timothee) that hee had knowne the scriptures of a child, and led a life *sanctissime ab ipsis incunabulis imchoatum*. — From this daie till Innocents' daie at night (it lasted longer at the first) the *episcopus puerorum* was to beare the name, and hold up the state of a bishop, answerably habited with a crosier or pastoral-staff in his hand, and a miter upon his head, and such an one too soon had as was *multis episcoporum mitris summiore* (saith one) *verie much richer* than those of bishops inducted.

The rest of his fellows, from the same time being, were to take upon them the style and countersid of prebends, yielding to their bishop (or els as if it were) no less than canonical obedience.

And look what service the verie bishop himself with his dean and prebends (had they been to officiate) was to have performed, the mass excepted, the verie same was don by the chorister bishop and his canons upon the eve and holidie.

J. Gregorii Opus. 1650, p. 113.

Styrye gives a more particular reason why St. Nicholas was celebrated by children:

The memory of this saint and bishop Nicolas was thus solemnized by a child, the better to remember the holy man, even when he was a child, and his child-like virtues when he became a man. The popish festival tells us, that, while he lay in his cradle, he fasted *Wednesdays and Fridays, sucking but once a day on those days*. And his meekness and simplicity, the proper virtues of children, he maintained, from his childhood, as long as he lived. And therefore saith the festival, *children do his worship, before all other saints*. *Styrye's Memorials*, vol. iii. p. 206.

See also Brady's *Clavis Calendaria*, vol. ii. on Dec. 6.

So Puttenham:

Methinks this fellow speaks like bishop Nicholas: for on Saint Nicholas' night commonly the scholars of the country make them a bishop, who, like a foolish boy, goeth about blessing and preaching, with such childish terms, as maketh the people laugh at his foolish counterfeit speeches. *Art of Poetry*, p. 228.

There is an article on this subject in Bourne's *Popular Antiquities*, edited by Brand, p. 362. 8vo. It was probably observed in all cathedrals, as Bishop Lyttelton conjectures in his account of Exeter (p. 11), and in most schools. In *Hearne, Liber Niger*, he is called the *barne-bishop*, i. e. child-bishop.

But a very different person was also jocularly called St. Nicholas, now converted into *Old Nick*: the same person whom Sir J. Harington has called *Saunte Satan*, in his introduction to the *BLACK-SAUNT*.

The real saint, the patron of scholars, is principally alluded to in the following passage; though, perhaps, with a sly reference also to the false one:

S. Come, fool, come try me in this paper.

L. There, and St. Nicholas be thy speed.

Two Gent. Ver. iii. 1.

But it was clearly the latter who gave a name to St. Nicholas clerks, when used to signify thieves, highwaymen, and the like. Tanner, in a letter to T. Hearne, has supposed that title to be derived to them from the unlucky pranks of the young clerks attending on the *boy-bishop*. *Letters from the Bodl.* vol. i. p. 302. But their childish tricks were little applicable to the practices of villains of the worst description, whose patron might properly be Saint Satan.

G. Sirrah, if they meet not with Saint Nicholas's clerks, I'll give thee this neck. C. No, I'll none of it: I prythee keep that for the hangman; for I know thou worshipst Saint Nicholas as truly as a man of falsehood may. *1 Hen. IV.* ii. 1.

I think yonder can prancing down the hills from Kingston a couple of bur tother cozens, Saint Nicholas's clerks.

Match at Midn. O. Pl. vii. 353.

Ben Jonson compliments N. Machiavel with this title:

He that is cruel to halves (said the said St. Nicholas) [i. e. Machiavel, who had been mentioned before] loseth no less the opportunity of his cruelty than of his benefits.

Discoveries, p. 108. Wh.

Butler pretends that the devil was called Nick from Machiavel:

Nick Machiavel had no such trick,

Though he gave name to our Old Nick.

Hudibras. III. i. 1313.

This has been supposed to be an error of Butler's, the name of Nick for the devil being much older than Machiavel; but it is clearly a mere sarcasm.

If it be asked how the old gentleman *did* obtain that name, we must answer, from the northern languages, Islandic, Swedish, or Dutch; where *Nicka*, *Nicken*, and *Nicker*, have that sense. Dr. Grey makes it Saxon also; but that seems to be a mistake, unless Lye's Saxon Dictionary be defective. "*Old Nick*," says Sir W. Temple, "was a sprite that came to strangle people who fell into the water;" that is, among the Runic nations. *Sir W. Temple, on Poetry*, vol. iii. p. 431. "De hoc *Nicca*, seu *Nicken*, ut et alii septentrionalium idolis, compendio disserit Jo. Wasthovi, in prefatione ad vitas sanctorum," says Olaus Wormius, *Mon.* Dan. I. c. 4.

There is no doubt, therefore, that *Nirk* was a very old name for the devil; and the jest of making him a saint, must have arisen after the reformation, in profane ridicule of the popish saint.

NIDDI-COCK, s. A noodle, a foolish person; possibly quasi *nestling cock*, or the same as *niding*, which see, and **NIDGET**.

Oh, Chrysostome thou—deservest to be stak'd, as well as buried in the open fields, for being such a goose, widgeon, and *niddecock* to dye for love. *Gayton's Festivous Notes*, p. 61.

They were never such fond *niddecockes* as to offer any man a rodde to beate their owne tayles.

Holins. Descr. of Irel. G. 3. col. 1. a.

Gayton has once made it *niddecock*, for the sake, as it seems, of applying it to a woman:

Shoe was just such another *niddecock* as Joan Gutierrez.

Fest. Notes, p. 27.

NIDGERIES, s. Trifles. Skinner and Coles. But rather fooleries. See **NIDGET**.

NIDGET, NIDGET, or NIGEOT. A fool. *Howell's Lexicon Tetraglotton*, &c. Camden seems to interpret it a coward:

It [that is, the old word *niding*] signifieth, as it seemeth, no more then subject, base-minded, false-hearted, coward, or *nidget*.

Camd. Remains, p. 31.

This derivation would never have been adopted, but on the authority of so great a man as Camden; since it is neither probable in itself, nor does it give the real sense of the word. He is doubtless right, as to the sense of *niding*; but *nidget* has no relation to it. It is formed, probably, from *ideot*, currently pronounced *ideot*; and a *nidget*, or *nigeot*, is no more than an *ideot*, carelessly spoken; and that is its exact meaning:

Fear him not, mistress, 'tis a gentle *nidget*, you may play with him.

Changeling, *Anc. Dr.* iv. 267.

NIDING, s. A coward, a base wretch; *niding*, i. e. nothing, Saxon, from *nid*, vileness. Camden says of this word, that it has had more force than *abracadabra*, or any word of magical use, having levied armies and subdued rebellious enemies:

For when there was a dangerous rebellion against King William Rufus—he proclaimed that all subjects should repair to his campe, upon no other penalty, but that whoever refused to come should be reputed a *niding*: they swarmed to him immediately from all sides, in such numbers, that he had in few days an infinite armie, and the rebels therewith were so terrified that forthwith they yielded.

Remains, p. 31.

The other example I must borrow from Mr. Todd.

He is worthy to be called a *niding*, the pulse of whose soul beats but faintly towards heaven,—who will not run and rench his hand to bear up his temple. *Howell on For. Travels*, p. 229.

NIECE, s. if the following passage be correct, means there, a relation in general. It has been shown, that *nephew* sometimes meant a grandson, or more remote descendant. See **NEPHEW**.

Myself was from Verona banished
For practising to steal away a lady,
An heir, and niece, ally'd unto the duke.

Two Gent. Fer. iv. 1.

NIFLE, s. A trifle. Used by Chaucer, *Cant.* T. 7342. but not disused after his time. From a Norman word *Nifle*. See *Kelham's Norman Dict.* and that perhaps from *niflo*, a drop hanging at the nose. *Dict. du Fieux Langage*, vol. ii. We find in a proverb, given in *Withul's Dictionary*, 1616, 12mo.

Musmus levidens, as good as *nifles* in a bag.

Page 536.

Coles has, "A *nifle*, titivilitium." *Lat. Dict.* See also *Howell's Lex. Tetr.*

Here the gu-ga-girls gingle it with his neat *nifles*.

Clitius's Cater-Char. 1631, p. 19.

The subject of it was not farr to seeke,
Fine wits worke nickle matter out of *nifles*.

Misc. Ant. Angl. in *Xc. Prince*, p. 40.

NIFLING, a. Trifling; from the former.

For a poor *nifling* toy, that's worse than nothing.

Lady Alimony, E 3 b.

A *nifling* fellow is sometimes said even now, in contempt, and means probably the same. The expression is current in Devonshire. *Niffy-naffy* may have a similar origin.

NIGGLE, v. To trifle, or play with.

—Take heed, daughter,

You *niggle* not with your conscience and religion.

Mass. Emp. of the East, v. 3.

Also to squeeze out, or bring out slyly:

I had but one poor penny, and that I was obliged to *niggle* out, and buy a holly wand, to grace him through the streets.

Honest Wh. O. Pl. iii. 422.

NIGHT-MARE, s. The fanciful name for that oppression which is sometimes felt in disturbed sleep; supposed to be a demon, or incubus. For the derivation, see *Todd*. Drayton has poetically made Queen Mab herself the agent in it:

And Mab, his merry queen, by night,
Bestrides young folks that lie upright,
(In older times the *mare* that night)

Which plagues them out of measure. *Nymphidia*, p. 453.

See **MARE**.

In one of Beaumont and Fletcher's plays we have a spell against the *night-mare*, which seems to be connected with the lines quoted from *K. Lear*:

Have at you with a night-spell then!

St. George, St. George, our lady's knight,
He walks by day, he walks by night;
And when he had her found,

He her beat and her bound,
Untill to him her troth she plight,
She would not stir from him that night.

Mons. Thomas, iv. 6.

The same is cited, with a few variations, in *R. Scott's Discovery of Wüchcraft*, p. 48. ed. 1665.

NIGHT-RAIL, s. A sort of loose robe, or pendent vest, thrown over the other dress; still in use in the time of the Spectator. Kersey explains it as a sort of gorget, or whisk, but erroneously. They were sometimes very costly. Among the extravagances of fine ladies are mentioned,

—Sickness feign'd,

That your *night-rails* of forty pounds a-piece,
Might be seen with envy of the visitants.

Mass. City Mad. iv. 1.

Addison mentions a *night-rail* in his treatise on medals.

NIGHT-RULE, s. Night-revel, or rather night-work. Mr. Steevens and Mr. Douce agree in thinking *rule* in this and *misrule*, a corruption of revel; but *misrule* clearly does not mean *mis-revel*, but misgovernment, or misconduct; exemption from all common rule and order. Night-rule therefore may, I think, better be interpreted, such conduct as generally *rules* in the night.

—How now, mad spirit!

What *night-rule* now about this haunted grove?

Mids. N. Dr. iii. 2.

To NILL. Not to will, to be averse to. This remnant of the still older language remains only at present (if it can be said to remain) in the phrase "will he *nill* he?" and in Shakespeare it occurs no otherwise. In Chaucer's time there was *nis* for *is*, *nould* for *would*, not, &c.

And will you *nill* you, I will marry you. *Tam. Shr.* ii. 1.
Will he *nill* he, he goes. *Hamlet.* v. 1.

But others have it in a more general way:

— I taste in you the same affections
To will or *nill*, to think things good or bad. *Catiline.* i. 3.
If new, with man and wife, to will and *nill*,
The self same things, a note of concord be.

Id. *Epigr.* 237.

Men's vaine delights are wondrous to behold,
For that, that nature *nill*, nor nature sowes,
They take in hand on science far too bold.

Mirr. for Magist. p. 56.

He *nilld* the regent hence dispatch in many daies.

Id. p. 487.

Willy-nilly is sometimes said, or even written, for the other.

We have also *nilt* for *wilt* not:

Or comest thou to work me grief and harm?
Why *nilt* thou speak, why not thy fise disarm?

Fairf. Tasso. xviii. 31.

To NIM, for to steal, is pure Saxon; *niman*, to take, though Dr. Johnson goes to the Dutch for it. To *nim* became afterwards a familiar term for to pilfer. Hence Shakespeare called one of his rogues *Nym*.

NINE-FOLD. By some corruption or licence, apparently put for *nine-foals*, in *Lear*, iii. 4. The first and second folio agree in the reading.

St. Withold (Vitalis) footed thrice the wold,
He met the night-mare and her *nine fold*.

The lines are probably a fragment of some old ballad, and therefore likely enough to be corrupt. The folio reads, "Swithin footed thrice the old." Dr. Farmer, therefore, proposed to read *oles* and *foles*: *oles* being provincial for *wolds*. Mr. Malone says it means *nine familiars*.

NINE-HOLES, s. A rural game, played by making nine holes in the ground, in the angles and sides of a square, and placing stones and other things upon them, according to certain rules.

Playing at coytes, or *nine-holes*, or shooting at buttes.

New Custome. O. Pl. i. 256.

— Th' onhappy wags which let their cattle stray,
At *nine-holes* on the heath, while they together play.

Drayt. Polyolb. xiv. p. 930.

Down go our hooks and scrips and we to *nine-holes* fall.

Id. *Mues' Elys.* vi.

Raspe plays of *nine-holes*, and 'tis known he gets
Many a tester by his game, and bets.

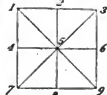
Herrick. p. 178.

NINE-MEN'S MORRIS. Evidently only another name for the same sport. The plan of the game is particularly described and illustrated by a wood-cut in the variorum notes on the following line of Shakespeare:

The *nine-men's morris* is fill'd up with mud.

Midd. N. Dr. ii. 2.

I am inclined to think that the simpler form here represented, which I have also seen cut on small boards, is more like the rural game in question.



NINE-WORTHINESS, s. Having worth equal to that of the celebrated nine. See **WORTHIES-NINE**. From the fame of these personages, Butler formed this curious title; meaning, I presume, that his hero was equal in valour to any or all of those nine. Ralph thus addresses him:

— The foe, for dread

Of your *nine-worthiness* is fled. *Hud.* Part I. c. ii. v. 990.

NINEVEH. A motion, or puppet-show, which seems to have been more famous than any other, being mentioned by almost all the authors of Ben Jonson's time. It included the history of Jonas and the whale.

They say there is a new motion of the city of *Nineveh*, with Jonas and the whale, to be seen at Fleet-bridge.

Every Man out of his H. ii. 3.

Several others are enumerated with this in his *Barth. Fair*:

O the motions that I, Lanthorn Leatherhead, have given light to, i' my time, since my master Pod died! Jerusalem was a stately thing, and so was *Ninive*, and the city of Norwich, and Sodom and Gomorrah; with the rising of the prentices, and pulling down the bawdy-houses there upon Shrove Tuesday; but the Gunpowder-plot, there was a get-penny! I have presented that to an eighteen or twenty-penny audience nine times in an afternoon.

Act v. Sc. 1.

C. Nay by your leave Nel, *Ninivie* was better. W. *Ninivie*, O that was the story of Joan and the wall [Jonas and the whale] was it not George?

B. & Fl. Knight of B. P. iii. 1.

Again *Wit at several Weapons*, Act i.

Visus, I wonder that amongst all your objects, you presented us not with Plato's ideas, or the sight of *Nineveh*, Babylon, London, or some Sturbridge-fair monsters.

Lingua. O. Pl. v. 186.

NINGLE, i. e. an angle, or mine ingle, used originally in a very bad sense, but afterwards more commonly in the mere signification of a favourite. We have both forms of the word in the speeches of the same wise personage (Asinius) in Decker's *Satiro-maix*:

Horace, Horace, my sweet *ingle* is always in labour when I come: the *nine* *ingle* was his midwives.

Orig. of Drama. vol. iii. p. 103.

I never saw *mine ingle* so dashed in my life before.

Ibid. p. 118.

And *passim*.

— When his purse gingles,

Roaring boys follow at 's tail, fencers, and *ningles*.

Roaring Girl. O. Pl. vi. 70.

See also *Lady Alimony*, C 2 b.

NIP, s. A satirical hit, a taunt.

Will, didst thou heare these ladies so talk of mee,

What ayleth them? from their *nippes* shall I never be free?

Damon & Pith. O. Pl. i. 189.

Euphoes, though he perceived her coie *nip*, seemed not to care for it, but taking her by the hand, said.

Euph. D 3 b.

2. A thief, or pick-pocket; a cant term:

They allot such countries to this band of foists, such townes to those, and such a city to so many *nips*. Decker, *Belm.* sign. H 3.

One of them is a *nip*, I took him in the two-penny gallery at the Fortune.

Roaring G. O. Pl. vi. 113.

Of cheaters, lifters, *nips*, foists, puggards, curbers,
With all the devil's black guard.

Id. 115.

Pimps, *nips*, and tints, prinados, highway standers,
All which were my familiars.

Honest Ghost. p. 231.

To NIP, v. To taunt, or satirize.

There were some, which on the other side, with epigrams and rymes, *nipping* and quipping their fellows.

Stowe's Hist. Lond. 4to. 1599, p. 55.

NIPPITATE, s. and a. A sort of jocular epithet, or title, applied in commendation, chiefly to ale; but

also to other strong liquors. It seems always to imply, that the liquor is peculiarly strong and good. The derivation of so whimsical a word, it is perhaps idle to inquire; but as it is most frequently joined with ale, I cannot help surmising that it is in some way connected with *nappy*, quasi *nippy-nappy*.

Well fare England, where the poor may have a pot of ale for a penny, fresh ale, firme ale, nappie ale, *nippitate* ale.

Weakest goes to W. B. 2.

'Twill make a cup of wine taste *nippitate*.

He was heere to-day, Sir, and fill'd two bottles of *nippitate* sack. *Chapman's Alphonsus, F. 1.*
Look about you, F. b.

And ever quited himself with such estimation, as yet too tast of a cup of *nippitate*, his judgement will be taken above the best in the parish, be his nose near so read. *Lancham's Letter.*

NIPPITATUM, or NIPPITATO. Strong liquor; a mock Latin word, formed from the preceding.

We shall find some shift or other to quench the scorching heat of our parched throats, with the best *nippitatum* in this towne, which is commonly called huffcap.

Up. Fulwell's Art of Flattery, H. 3.

My father oft will tell me of a drink
In England found, and *nippitate* call'd,
Which driveth all the sorrow from your hearts.

R. Lady, 'tis true, you need not pay your lips
To better *nippitate* than there is.

B. & Fl. Knight of B. P. iv. 1.

Then when this *nippitatum*, this huffe cappe, as they call it, this nectar of life is set abroad, well is he that can get the soonest to it, and spend the most upon it. *Stubbs's Anat. of Abuses.*

Describing church-ales.

NIS, v. Is not; formed of the negative particle and *is*: as *nill*, *nould*, &c. A Chaucerian word, retained by Spenser, in his *Eclogues*:

Leave mee those hills where barbroough *nis* to see,
Nor holy hutch, nor breere, nor winding ditch.

Shep. Kal. June, v. 19.

Also Sidney:

For nothing can indure where order *nis*.

Pemb. Arc. p. 398.

NITER. Seems to mean a smart person, but wants further explication; possibly from *nittie*, quasi *shiners*. See **NITTIE**.

He that was admired by *niters* for his robes of gallantry.

Hog h. l. his Pearl, O. Pl. vi. 382.

NITTIE seems to be used for splendid, shining, as if from *nitidus*, Latin; but it also means filthy, from a *nit*.

O dapper, rare, complete, sweet, *nittie* youth.

Marton's Satires, Sat. 3d.

Next night therefore these *nittie* baxters intend with strong hand to breake his glass windows.

Critus's Whimaxes, 1631, p. 134.

No. Ironically used, to signify the contrary to what seems to be asserted.

This is no cunning queen! 'alight, she will make him

To think that, like a stag, he has cast his horns,

And is grown young again.

Mass. Bondm. i. 2.

See Mr. Gifford's note on the passage, and the article **HERE'S NO**, above.

Nock, s. A notch; most commonly applied to the notch of an arrow, where it rests upon the string; or those of the bow, where the string is fastened. See *Minshew*. Hence a Law Latin Dictionary, dated 1701, has, "the *nock*, in horn, of a bow, or arrow, crena, æ. f." *Nick* is only a corruption of it.

He took his arrow by the *nocke*, and to his bowed breast,
The oxy sineow close he drew, even till the pile did rest
Upon the bosome of the bowe. *Chapm. Hom. Il. p. 53.*

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The *nocke* of the shaft is diversely made, for some be great and full, some handsome and little. *Asch. Toroph. p. 167.*

Be sure alwayes that your strings slip not out of the *nocke*, for then all is in jeopardy of breaking. *Id. p. 301.*

2. Also a man's posterior, from being cleft:

But when the date of *nock* was out,

Off drop't the sympathetic snout.

Hudib. I. i. l. 285.

See **NOCKANDRO**.

To NOCK, v. To place the notch of the arrow upon the string.

— Then took he up his bow

And *nock't* his shaft.

Chap. Hom. Il. p. 55.

And the wild Tartar does no danger feare,
His arrow *nockt*, and string drawn to his eare.

Hew. Pleas. Dial. p. 280.

God is all-suffrance here; here he doth show
No arrow *nockt*, yet a stringlesse bow.

Herrick's Noble Numb. p. 23.

"*Nocke* your arrow," is a word of command, in *Grose's Military Antig. ii. 275.*

2. To form with a notch: applied also to the *notch* in the bow which receives the string at each end:

Moreover, you must looke that your bowe be well *nocked*, for feare the sharpnesse of the horne shere asunder the string.

Asch. Toroph. p. 141.

NOCKANDRO, s. The posterior part of man; probably a burlesque composition of *nock*, a notch, and the Greek *andros*, of a man.

Blest be Dulcinea, whose favour I beseeching,

Rescued poor Andrew, and his *nock-andro* from breeching.

Gayton's Fest. Notes, p. 14

My foul *nockandrow* all bemedled.

Rabelais, by Ozell, vol. i. p. 191.

See **NOCK**.

NODDY, s. A fool; because, says *Minshew*, he *nods* when he should speak.

S. — She did nod, and I said, I.

P. And that set together is *noddy*.

S. Now you have taken the pains to set it together, take it for your pains. *Two Gent. V. i. 1.*

Ere you come hither, poore I was somebody,

The king delighted in me, now I am a *noddy*.

Dan. & Pith. O. Pl. i. 174.

As we find of Irus the begger, and Theristes the glorious *noddie*, whom Homer makes mention of. *Pattenham, B. i. ch. 90.*

2. A game on the cards. Mr. Reed conjectured that it was the game now called *cribbage*; but merely from the knave being called *knave noddy*, which it is also at *One-and-thirty*, and other familiar games. In a play of Middleton's, Christmas, speaking of the sports of that time as his children, says,

I leave them wholly to my eldest son *Noddy*, whom, during his minority, I commit to the custody of a pair of knaves and one and thirty. *Inner Temple Mask.*

Now pairs, and one and thirty, belong to the game of one and thirty, as well as to *cribbage*; but in a passage quoted from Shirley, it seems as if fifteen was the game at *noddy*:

He is upon the matter then fifteen,

A game, at *noddy*.

Hide Park.

It was, therefore, more like *quintze*, which has fifteen the game, in other respects the same as one and thirty.

Master Frankford, you play best at *noddy*.

Wom. killed w. K. O. Pl. vii. 295.

Here the speaker means to pun on the word.

In another place it seems as if twenty-one was the game; bringing it to *vingt-un*. All, however, are the same, except in the number which wins the game:

A young heire is a gamster at noddly, one and twenty makes him out; if he have a flush in his hand, expect him shortly to show it, without hiding his cards.

W. Saltonstall's Picture, Char. 9.

It is probable, therefore, that it was played all the three ways, as 15, 21, and 31, at the choice of the players. It is not noticed in that *learned work*, the *Complete Gamester*. Noddly-boards are mentioned by Gayton, *Fest. Notes*, p. 340; but they could not belong to this game, which required no particular board.

NODGE-ROCK, s. Simpleton. Of noddly and cock.

This poore *nodgecock* contriving the time with sweets and plessauit wordes with his darling Simphorosa.

Painter, Pal. Pleas. i. E. e. 5.

NODOCK, s. In the only passage where I have found it, appears to mean the back of the head. It is thus employed, speaking of the various fashions for the hair:

An entire grove of haire the skull did shade;
Now the north side alone's depriv'd of haire,
And now the south side appears only bare;
Now the east parts the front of time present,
Whilst the blind *nodock* wants its ornament;
Why now the fore-part's bald, &c.

Bulwer, Verses pref. to Man Transf. p. 1.

By the east parts, he evidently means the front of the head, which in this instance, he says is bushy, like the front of Time, according to the old verse,

Fronte capillata, at post est Occasio calva.

While the contrary part, the *nodock*, either the back or the west, is unornamented. *Nodock*, possibly, means *no-dock*, i. e. having no tail.

NOIE, v. To hurt, or annoy.

His cat, his rat, his blood-hound had not noied
Such liegemen true, as after they destroyed.

Mirr. for Mag. 438.

NOISE, s. A set, or company of musicians.

And see if thou canst find Sneak's noise; Mistress Tear-shoot
hymn bear some music. *2 Hen. IV. ii. 4.*

Heywood has alluded to this very passage:

We shall have him in one of Sneak's noise, — with — will you
have any music gentlemen? *Iron Age.*

The king has his noise of gypsies, as well as of beards, and
other minstrels. *B. Jons. Musg. of Gyps. vi. 102.*

Have you prepared good music?

G. As fine a noise, uncle, as heart can wish.

B. & Fl. Wit at sev. W. iii. 1.

— Press all noises

Of Finebury in our name. *B. Jon. Tale of T. i. 4.*

What's your fellow's, whose noise are you?

F. Rubert's noise, and please you. *Kn. in Greine, H. 2.*

It is abundantly exemplified by Mr. Steevens, in his note on the passage of Shakespeare. Milton applied it to a heavenly concert, *Ode on Solemn Music*, l. 18.

But it was also applied to voices:

On the south side was appointed by the citie a noise of singing
childre. *Passage of our most drad Sov. p. 23. Nichol's*

Progresses, vol. i. sheet D. 4.

NOISED, part. Played, or accompanied with music.

A gutterne ill played on, accompanied with a hoarse voice, who
seemed to ring rumber the muses, and made them looke the way
of the ill-noised song. *Pemr. Arc. p. 203.*

NOLE, s. or NOULE. A head; as in the compound *jobbernoul*, &c.

Then came October full of merry glee,

For yet his *noule* was totty of the must

Which he was treading.

Sprae. F. Q. VII. vii. 39.

I meane the lastard law-brood, which can mollifie

All kinds of causes in their cruthe noses.

Mirr. Mag. p. 407.

NOLT, v. Know not; analogous to *nill*, and *nould*, &c. prefixing the negative to the verb. Strictly it should be *n'ote*, which is contracted from *ne wol*, not know. But Fairfax has written it *nolt*, at least it stands so in all the editions; perhaps from some mistake as to its origin:

But loe, (from whence I *nolt*) a faulcon came,

Armed with crooked bill, and talons long. *Tasso, xviii. 50.*

NOMENTACK. The name of a native Indian chief, who was brought over from Virginia, which country was first effectually colonized in 1609; but had been attempted many years before.

Yes Sir, of *Nomentack*, when he was here, and of the prince of
Moldavia, &c. *B. Jon. Epicene, v. 1.*

That play was first acted in 1609, so that probably this American was then a recent wonder.

NONCE, s. or NONES. Purpose, or design; of doubtful etymology. Sufficiently illustrated by Dr. Johnson. Used several times by Shakespeare, and still provincially current.

I have cases of buckram for the *nonce*, to inscooce our noted
outward garments. *1 Hen. IV. i. 2.*

Sometimes written *nones*:

The maske of Monkes, devised for the *nones*.

Mirr. Mag. p. 315.

And cunningly contrived them for the *nones*.

In likely rings of excellent devise. *Dreyt. Moses, p. 1572.*

There is a king in Christendome, and it is the king of Denmark, that sitteth openly in justice, thrice in the weeke, and hath doores kept open for the *nonce*.

Latiner, Serm. fol. 116 b.

NONINO. A kind of rustic burden to a ballad; equivalent to *hey nonny nonny*, of which it is only a variation.

With a hey, and a ho, and a hey *nonino*.

As you like it, v. 3.

These *noninos* of beastly ribauldry.

Dreyt. Ecl. 3. edit. 1598, sign. C. 3.

NONNY, or HEY NONNY, NONNY. A kind of burden to some old love songs, as that in Shakespeare. Such unmeaning burdens are common to ballads in most languages.

Converting all your sounds of woe,

Into hey *nonny, nonny*.

Much Ado ab. No. ii. 3.

Also another fragment, sung by Ophelia:

She bore him bare-fac'd on the bier,

Hey ho, *nonny, nonny, hey nonny*.

Hamlet. iv. 5.

Therefore used by some writers to signify a mistress, or a love passion:

That noble mind to melt away and moulder,

For a hey *nonny, nonny*.

B. & Fl. Hum. Licut. iv. 2.

It appears from Florio's Dictionary, that the word had not always a decorous meaning.

NOONSHUN, written also **NUNCHION, s.** A repast taken at noon, usually between other meals.

— Harvest folks, with curds and clouted cream,

With cheese and butter cakes, and cates enow, —

On sheaves of corn were at their *noonshuns* close.

Brown, Brit. Past. P. 2. p. 9.

Nunchion is in *Hudibras*. See *Johnson*.

NOONSTEAD, s. The point or period of noon; from *stead*, place; as *girdlestead*, &c.

Beyond the *noonstead* so far drove his team.

Brown, Br. Past. P. 2. 9.

Such as high heav'n were able to asfright,
And on the *noonstead* bring a double night.

Drayt, Moonecalf, p. 486.

Till now it nigh'd the *noonstead* of the day,
When scorching heat the gadding herds do grieve.

Id. 1574.

NOORY, or NOURIE, s. A boy, a stripling; conjectured to be from *nourish*, French.

And in her arms the naked *noory* strain'd,
Whereat the boy began to strive agood.

Turberv. in Ellis' Spec. ii. p. 152. Also in Chalm. Poets, p. 599, a.

NOPE, s. A bull-finch. "Rubicilla, a bull-finch, a hoop, and bull spink, a *nope*." *Merrett's Pinax, p. 176.* One of many provincial names given to that bird.

The red-sparrow, the *nope*, the red-breast, and the wren.
Drayt. xiii. p. 915.

To philomel the next, the linet we prefer,
And by that warbling bird the woodlark place we then,
The red-sparrow, the *nope*, the red-breast, and the wren,
The yellow-pate. *Id. Polyol. xiii. p. 915.*

By the red-sparrow he probably meant what is now called the *reed-sparrow*. The *yellow-pate* is the *yellow-hammer*.

NORGANE, Norwegian.

Most gracious *Norgane* peers. *Alb. Engl. B. iii. p. 71.*
The king's and *Norgane* ladies ship, was tossed to the coast.

Id. p. 72.

NORTH-EAST PASSAGE. Speculations have certainly been entertained, at various times, for finding a north-east passage to India, round the northern extremity of Asia; but the attempts so ably made by Frobisher and Davis, under Queen Elizabeth, and the company set up under James, had all the north-west passage for their object. In both the following examples, therefore, we should read only *north* passage. In the first it stands so in the quarto, and has been restored by Mr. Gifford; in the second the verse requires it, though printed north-east in both the folios. The common editions of both poets have the false reading.

— I will undertake

To find the *north-east* passage to the Indies sooner.

Mus. City Madam, ii. 3.

That everlasting cassoock, that has worn

As many servants out, as the *north-east* passage

Has coustum'd sailors. *B. & Fl. Tamer Tamed, ii. 2.*

NOSE OF WAX, prov. A proverbial phrase for any thing very mutable and accommodating; chiefly applied to flexibility of faith.

— But vows with you being like

To your religion, a *nose of wax*,

To be turned every way. *Mass. Unn. Comb. v. 2.*

As the judge is made by friends, bribed or otherwise affected, as a *nose of wax*.

Burton, Introd. p. 34.

As there's no rite nor custom that can show it,

But I can soon conform myself unto it.

Yea of my faith a *nose of wax* I make,

Though all I doe seems done for conscience sake.

Honest Ghost, p. 225.

It should be noticed, however, that the similitude was originally borrowed from the Roman catholic writers, who applied it to the Holy Scriptures, on account of their being liable to various interpreta-

tions; which was their argument for taking the use of them from the people.

Sed addunt etiam simile quoddam non aptissimum: esse [S. Scripturas, scil.] esse quoddammodo nasum cerum, posse fingi, flectique in omnes modos, et omnium instituto inservire.

Jucell, Apologie Eccl. Angl. § 6.

NOSE-THRIL, s. The nostril; the original and etymological form of the word: from *nose*, and *thril*, a perforation, Saxon. It is so spelt in the first editions of Shakespeare.

That flames of fire he threw forth from his large *nose-thrils*.

Spens. F. Q. I. xi. 22.

— Seem'd to make them fly.

Out at her oyster mouth and *nose-thrills* wide.

Brown, Br. Past. P. 2. p. 16.

Will shine bright, and smell sweete in the *nose-thrills* of all

young novices. *Lyly's Euphues, sign. l. l.*

NOT, negative adv. Used for not only.

Given hostile strokes, and that *not* in the presence

Of dreaded justice, but on the ministers

That do distribute it. *Sh. Coriolan. iii. 3.*

So in the authorized version of the New Testament:

He therefore that despiseth, despiseth *not* man but God.

1 Thes. iv. 8.

NO'TE, v. Know not; from *ne wot*.

— Great be the evils which ye bore

From first to last in your late enterprise,

That I *no'te* whether praise or pity more.

Spens. F. Q. I. xii. 17.

Such manner time ther was (what tivo I *no't*)

When all this earth, this damme or mould of ours,

Was only wold'n with such as beast begot.

Pembr. Arc. p. 498.

Whose glittering gite so glimpsed in mine eyes,

As yet I *no'te* what proper heed it bare,

Ne therewithal my wits can wel devise. *Gay. Phylomen.*

I am not certain that this is so in the original edition.

NOTT, for notted, shorn, cut close, or smooth; from to nott, to shear or poll: which is from the Saxon hnot, meaning the same.

Imagining all the fat sheep he met, to be of kin to the coward Uliasses, because they ran away from him, be massacred a whole flocke of good *nott* ewes. *Metamorph. of Ajax, Prologue, p. 2.*

He caused his own head to bee polled, and from thenceforth, his beard to be *notted* and no more shaven. *Stowe's Annals, 1533.*

Sweet Lirope, I have a lamb,

Newly weaned from the dam,

Of the right kind, it is *notted*.

Drayt. Muse's Elys. Nymph. 2.

Where a marginal note says, "without horns." It is doubtless the old term for such sheep as were without horns.

It is to be found also in Chaucer's *Prologue*, in the character of the *yeman*. See *Junius, Minshew, Barrett's Alvearie, Ray's South and East Country Words*, &c. It is extraordinary, that Mr. Tyrwhitt has mistaken its origin in Chaucer, iv. p. 195.

NOTT-PATED, or NOTT-HEADED, a. from the above. Having the hair close cut.

Will thou rob this leathern jerkin, crystal button, *nott-pated*, agat-ring, &c.

1 Hen. IV. i. 4.

Only your blockheadly tradesman, your honest-meaning citizen,

your *nott-headed* country gentleman, &c.

Wid. Tears, O. Pl. vi. 150.

Beardless wheat has also been called *not-wheat*.

See *Todd*.

NOVELL, s. News; *nouvelle*, French. Also any thing new.

We intreat you possesse us o' th' *novell*.

Heyn. Engl. Trav. C 4 b.

[They] loving *novells*, full of affection,
Receive the manners of each other nation.

Sylvestre, cited by Todd.

NOUL. See **NOLL**.

NOULD. Would not, *ne would*; like the rest of that class.

For grief whereof the lad *nould* after joy.

Spens. F. Q. I. vi. 17.

NOURICE, or NORICE, s. Nurse. French.

The nest of strife and *nourice* of debate.

Gascoyne's Works, 1587, sig. V 7.

— A *norice*

Some dele ysteyt in age. *Ordin. O. Pl. x. 235.*

Our isle be made a *nourish* of salt tears. *1 Hen. VI. i. 1.*

Mr. Steevens here sufficiently shows that *nourish* was often written for *nourice*; which destroys Warburton's conjecture of *marish*.

NOVUM, or NOVEM. A kind of game at dice, in which it appears that five or six persons played. Mr. Douce says, that the game was properly called *nozem quingue*, from the two principal throws being *nine* and *five*; and that it was called in French *quinquenoze*. *Illustr. of Sh. i. p. 243.* He prefers the reading of the old copies, in the first passage cited: "Abate a throw at *novum*." Prevost gives this account of it: "Nom d'un jeu, qui se joue à deux dés, formé de deux mots latins, qui signifient *cinq et neuf*." *Manuel Lexique.*

The pedant, the braggart, the hedge-priest, the fool, and the boy—a *baru* throw at *novum*. *Loce's L. L. v. 2.*

Change your game for dice; we are a full number for *novum*. [*Namely, 1. Spendull; 2. Scattergood; 3. W. Rush; 4. Ninnihammer; 5. Longfield; 6. Staines.*]

Green's Tu Quoque, O. Pl. vii. 46.

The principal use of *laurets* is at *novum*; for so long as a pair of bard cater treas be working, so long can you cast neither 5 nor 9; for without cater treay 5 or 9 can never come.

Decker's Bellman, 1640.

The *bard cater tray* was the contrary to the *langret*. See **LANGRET**.

NOWS, for NOOSE. Crashaw, quoted by Johnson.

NOWT, s. Cattle; for *neat*.

Goodly *nowt*, both fat and bigge with bone.

Churchyard Worthiness of Wales.

NOY, s. for annoy, or annoyance; perhaps only an abbreviation.

'Tis not the want of any worldly joy,
Nor fruitlesse breed of lambes procures my joy.

Lodge's Forbanus & Priscus, cited Poet. Dec. ii. 283.

So also the verb to *noy*. See **Todd**.

NOYANCE, s. Annoyance; similarly formed.

The single and peculiar life is bound,
With all the strength and armour of the mind,
To keep itself from *noyance*.

Hamlet. iii. 3.

A cloud of cumbrous gnaties do him molest,
All striving to infix their feeble stings,
That from their *noyance* he no where can rest.

Spens. F. Q. I. i. 23.

See also **Todd**. Spenser also has, several times, *nouyous*:

But neither darkness fowle, nor filthy bands,
Nor *nouyous* smell, bis purpose could withhold.

F. Q. I. viii. 40.

NUNCLE, s. A familiar contraction of *mine uncle*; as *ningle*, &c. It seems that the customary appellation of the licensed fool to his superiors was *uncle*, or *nuncle*, which is abundantly exemplified in *Lea*, Act i. Sc. 4 and 5. In the same style, the fools called each other cousin. So Gayton, in telling a story of two fools, of whom one was sent to find the other, says, "Foolles are soon intreated, especially the servant telling him that his *cousen* had been missing many daies." Accordingly he goes about, calling *coz, coz.* *Festivous Notes*, page 179.

In Beaumont and Fletcher's *Pilgrim*, when Alinda assumes the character of a fool, she uses the same language. She meets Alphonso, and calls him *nuncle*; to which he replies, by calling her *naunt*: by a similar change of *aunt*. *Pilgr. iv. 1.*

NUP, or NUPSON. A fool; of doubtful origin.

'Tis he indeed, the vilest *nup*; yet the fool loves me exceedingly. *Lingua*, O. Pl. v. 150.

Who having matched with such a *nupson*.

B. Jon. Devil is an As, ii. 2.

I say Phantastes is a foolish transparent gull; a mere fanatic *nupson*. *Lingua*, O. Pl. v. 238.

I find this word in Grose's *Classical Dictionary*, &c. recorded as still in use.

TO NUSLE, or NUZLE. To nurse; quasi to nurse.

Borne to all wickedness, and *nusled* in all evil.

New Custom, O. Pl. i. 284.

And *nusled* once in wicked deeds, I leard not to offend.

Promos & Cass, ii. 6.

— From paganism, wherein

Their unbelieving souls so long had *nusled* been.

Drayt. Polyolb. xxiv. p. 1126.

Though it be a hard thing to change and alter the evil disposition of a man, after he is once *nusled* in villany.

North's Plut. 1050, A.

A prodigal is a profuse fellow, put up with affection, and *nusled* in the same by vaine glorie. *Leaton's Learner*, Char. 19.

Spenser writes it *nousled*:

Whom, till to riper years he gan aspyre,

He *nousled* up in life and manners wilde. *F. Q. I. vi. 23.*

NUT-HOOK, s. Literally a hook to pull down the branches of nuts, in order to gather them.

She's the king's *nut-hook*, that when any filbert is ripe, pulls down the bravest boughs to his hand.

Match me in London, Comedy, 1631.

I will make this verse like a *nut-hooke*, like a *nut-hooke* — and then pull downe — pull downe the moone with it.

Technogamia, I. 1.

2. Metaphorically, a bailiff, who hooks or seizes debtors or malefactors, with a staff or otherwise:

Doll Tear-sheet says to the beadle, *Nuthook*, *Nuthook*, you lie.

2 Hen. IV. v. 4.

I will say marry-trap with you, if you run the *nuthooks* humour on me. *Merry W. of W.* i. 1.

I fancy he means, if you try to bring me to justice, like a bailiff or beadle. Some suppose it to be a name also for a thief, from his seizing articles with a hook; but I see no direct example of it. Cleveland says of a committee-man,

He is the devil's *nut-hook*, the sign with him is always in the clutches. *Char. of a Country Cunn. Man.*

NUTMEG. A gilt nutmeg was a common gift at Christmas, or festive times.

A. The omnipotent Mars, of lances the almighty,
Gave Hector a gift.

D. A gilt *nutmeg*.

L. L. Lost, v. 2.

And I will give thee —

A *gilded nutmeg*, and a race of ginger.

Affection. Sheph. C. 2.

NUZZLE, *v.* for nurse. To nurse. See **NUSLE**.

These noble Saxons were a nation hard and strong,
On sundry lands and seas in warfare nuzzled long.

Drayt. Poly. xi. p. 864.

See **Todd** on this word.

NYAS, *s.* A young one, a cub. See **NIAS**.

Then like a nyas-dragon on them fly,
And in a trice devour them greedily.

Fasciculus Florum, p. 48.

NYMPHAL, *s.* An eclogue consisting of nymphs, or relating to them. Drayton's *Muse's Elysium* contains ten *nymphals*, and the arguments to them are in this style:

This *nymphal* of delight doth treat,
Choice beauties, and proportions neat.

Nymph. 1st.

O.

O, *s.* This single vowel for some time enjoyed the dignity of being used as a substantive.

1. To signify any thing circular, as the stars, or round spots of any kind, spangles, &c.:

Fair Helena, who more engirds the night,
Than all these fiery *o's*, and eyes of light.

Mida. N. Dr. iii. 2.

The purple canopy of the earth, powdered over and beset with silver *o's*, or rather an azure vault, &c.

Parthenia Sacra, 1638, cited by Stevens.

In D'Ewes's Journal is mentioned a patent to make spangles and *o's* of gold. *Tollet, ibid.* It seems to have been a common name for a spangle. See *Bacon*, cited by *Todd*. Also for the globe of the earth, *Ant. and Cleop. v. 2.*; the circle of a theatre, *Hen. V. i. Chorus*. Also for spots in a person's face, *L. L. L. v. 1.*

2. For a lamentation, or exclamation of sorrow:

Why should you fall into so deep an *O. Rom. & Jul. iii. 5.*
And *O* shall end I hope. *Twelfth N. ii. 5.*

Like to an *O*, the character of woe.

Hymen's Triumph, cited by Stevens.

With the like clamour, and confused *O*,

To the dread shock the desperate armies go.

Drayt. Baron's Wars, ii. 35.

3. For the arithmetical cipher, called by the French zero:

Now thou art an *O* without a figure. *Lear, i. 4.*

Consequently, worth nothing; the Fool adds,

I am better than thou art now; I am a fool, thou art nothing.

1b.

O YES, for *oyez*, the usual exclamation of a crier, is used in the following passage as a substantive, in the sense of exclamation.

On whose bright crest, Fame, with her load'st *O yes*,
Cries, this is he.

Tro. & Cres. iv. 5.

Fairy, hobgoblin, make the fairy *O yes*.

Merr. W. of W. v. 5.

OAF, *s.* A fool. This word, which is hardly enough disused to require insertion here, is well illustrated and exemplified in *Todd's Johnson*.

OAT-MEAL, *s.* seems to have been a current name for some kind of profligate bucks, being mentioned with the roaring boys, in a ballad by Ford and Decker:

Swagger in my pot-meals,

Do—n—me's rank with,

Do mad prank with

Roaring boys and oatmeal. *Sun's Darling, i. 1.*

No trace of this odd appellation has yet been found, except that the author of a ludicrous pamphlet has taken the name of Oliver *Oat-meale*. See *Weber's Ford, ii. 335.*

OATH. A burlesque one, like that administered by old custom at Highgate, was a species of humour practised on other occasions. In *Gammer Gurton's Needle*, the Bayly administers this oath to Diccon:

Thou shalt take an *othe* of Hodge's leather brauche.

First for master doctor, upon paine of his corse,

Where he will pay for all, thou never draw thy purse.

And when ye meete at one pot, he shall have the first pull;

And thou shalt never offer him the cup but it be full.

To good wife Chat, thou shalt be sworne, even on the same wyse,

If she refuse thy money once, never to offer it twice, &c. &c.

O. Pl. ii. 74.

OBARNI, *s.* A liquor apparently factitious, and composed of some preparation of mead, with the addition of spices.

—Carmen

Are got into the yellow starch; and chimney-sweepers

To their tobacco and strong waters, hum,

Menth, and obarni. *Devil is an Ass, i. 1.*

With spiced meades, (wholsome but dear)

As meade obarne, and meade cherunk,

And the base quasse, by pesants drunk. *Pinsney, or*

Runne Redcap, cited by Gifford in *B. Jons. vii. 141.*

Qu. *Can quasse* have any reference to the drug now called quassia? *Obarni* seemed likely to be Welch, being joined with mead, or metheghin; but on consulting Welch Dictionaries, no such word appeared.

OBIT, *s.* A funeral celebration, or office for the dead; from the Latin verb *obii*, he died. Sometimes an anniversary celebration in honour of the dead. Coles has, "An *obit*, [funeral obsequies] epicedium, ferialium dies anniversarie;" &c.

The queene enterde, and *obit* kept, as she in charge did give.

Warner's Alb. En. B. ii. 42.

—My-selfe, my trustie friends, will with my dearest blood,
Keepe obit to your happie ghostes.

Alb. Engl. b. iii. p. 84.

Will not my bitter bannings, and sad plaints, &c.

Prevail, thou glorious bright lampe of the day,

To cause thee keep an *obit* for their soules,

And dwell one monthe with the Antipodes.

Death of Rob. E. of Hunt. L. 1.

OBLATRATION, *s.* Barking at one; *oblatro*, Latin. Met. Railing at any one. T. Churchyard wrote what he entitled, "A playn and final confutation of Camel's

coryke [cur-like] abbreviation." *Life of Churchyard*, by G. Chalmers, p. 12. Mr. C. shows that the word was acknowledged by most of our old Dictionaries. With many other Latinisms, it has been disguised.

OB AND **SOLS**. A quaint abbreviation of the words *objectiones et solutiones*, being frequently so contracted in the margins of books of controversial divinity, to mark the transitions from the one to the other.

Bale, Erasmus, &c. explode, as a vast ocean of *obs* and *sols*, school divinity; a labyrinth of inticable questions.

Burton, *Anst. to the Reader*, p. 70.

The youth is in a woful case;

Whilst he should give us *sols* and *obs*,

He brings us in some simple *obs*,

And fathers them on Mr. Hobs.

Loyal Songs, vol. ii. p. 317.

Hence Butler has coined the name of *Ob* and *Sollers*, for scholastic disputants:

To pass for deep and learned scholars,

Although but paltry *Ob* and *Sollers*:

As if th' unseasonable fools

Had been a cursing in the schools. *Hudibr.* III. ii. 1241.

OBSCENOUS, a. Obscene, indecent.

Were both *obscenous* in recital, and hurtful in example.

Haringt. Apolog. of Poetr. p. 10.

Yet with modest words, and no *obscenous* phrase. *Id. ibid.*

OBSCENOUSNESS, s. Obscenity.

There is not a word of ritaldory or *obscenousness*. *Id. ibid.*

OBSEQUIOUS, a. Belonging to a funeral, or obsequies.

— And the survivor bound

In filial obligation for some term

To do *obsequious* sorrow. *Haml.* i. 2.

Absorbed in funeral grief:

My sighing breast shall be thy funeral bell,

And so *obsequious* will thy father be,

Sad for the loss of thee, having no more,

As Priam was for all his valiant sons. *3 Hen. VI.* ii. 5.

How many a holy and *obsequious* tear,

Hath dear religious love stola from mine eye,

As interest of the dead. *Shakep. Sonnet* 31.

OBSEQUIOUSLY. In celebration of a funeral.

While I awhile *obsequiously* lament

Th' untimely fall of virtuous Lancaster. *Rich. III.* i. 2.

OBSEQUIY, s. Obsequiousness.

— Our's had rather be

Censor'd by some for too much *obsequy*,

Than tax'd of self-opinion. *Massing. Bashf. Lover, Prolog.*

'Tis true, that sway'd by strong necessity,

I am enforc'd to eat my careful bread

With too much *obsequy*. *B. Jon. Volp.* iii. 2.

OBSERVANT, s. A person who observes; an obsequious attendant.

Than twenty silly ducking *observants*,

That stretch their duties nicely. *Leor.* ii. 2.

OBSTACLE, for, obstinate. Intended as a blunder of ignorance.

Fie, Joan! thou wilt be so *obstacle*. *1 Hen. VI.* v. 5.

OBSTRUCT, s. Obstruction; a conjectural reading proposed by Warburton, instead of *abstract*, in the following passage, and adopted by the later editors.

— Which soon he granted,

Being an *obstruct* 'tween his lust and him.

Ant. & Cleop. iii. 6.

The emendation, however, has been doubted, and *abstract* defended.

OCAMY, or OCKAMY, s. A compound metal, meant to imitate silver; a corruption of the word alchemy.

Skinner says, "Metallum quoddam mistum, colore

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argenti æmulum, sed vilissimum, corruptum à nostro atchmy."

Püchards — which are but counterfeits to herring, as copper to gold, or *ockamie* to silver.

Nash's Lenten Stuffe, Harl. Misc. vi. 165.

The ten shillings, this thimble, and an *ocemy* spoon from some other poor sinner, are all the atonement which is made for the body of sin in London and Westminster.

Steele, Guardian, No. 26.

See **ALCHMY**.

OCCUPANT, s. (from the indecent sense of the following word). A prostitute.

— He with his *occupant*

Are cling'd so close, like dew-worms in the morn,

That he'll not stir.

Marston's Satires.

Whose senses some damn'd *occupant* bereaves. *Ibid.*

OCCUPY, [sensu obsc.] To possess, or enjoy.

These villains will make the word captain, as odious as the word *occupy*. *2 Hen. IV.* ii. 4.

Groyne, come of age, his state sold out of hand

For's whore: Groyne still doth *occupy* his land.

B. Jon. Epigr. 117.

Many, out of their own obscene apprehensions, refuse proper and fit words, as *occupy*, nature, and the like.

Id. Discoveries, vol. vii. p. 119.

It is so used also in Rowley's *New Wonder*, *Anc. Dr.* v. 278.

OD'S-PITIKINS. A diminutive adjuration, corrupted from *God's pity*, quasi *God's little pity*.

Od's-pitkins! can it be six miles yet? *Cymb.* iv. 2.

It occurs also in other dramatic writers, as in Decker and Webster's *Westward Hoe*, and the *Shoemaker's Holiday*, referred to by Steevens.

ODD, adj. The only one.

For our time, the *odd* man to perform all things perfectly, whatsoever he doth, and to know the way to do them skilfully, whensoever he list, is, in my poor opinion, *Joannes Sturnius*.

Ascham, Scholemaster, p. 124.

ODE, or OADE, s. A peculiar orthography, for *wood*, the herb used in dying. Coles has, "*oad* to dye cloth, *glaatum*."

Must relish all commodities alike, and admit no difference between *ode* and *frankincense*.

B. Jon. Postaster, ii. 1.

ODIBLE, a. Hateful; from the Latin. Exemplified by Todd from Bale.

ODLING, s. The meaning of this word has not yet been discovered, though it must have some relation to tricking and cheating. It occurs only in B. Jonson's description of the character of Shift, prefixed to his *Every Man out of his Humour*. He describes him as,

A thread-bare shank; one that never was a soldier, yet lives upon lendings. His profession is skeldering and *odling*; his bank Paul's, and his warehouse Pict-latch.

Mr. Gifford says, "Of *odling* I can say nothing with certainty, having never met with the word elsewhere." *Id.*

CELIAD, s. A glance of the eye, an ogle; from *ocillade*, French. Thus the commentators agree to write this word, which was variously misspelt in the early editions of Shakespeare. See **EXLIAD**.

I know your lady does not love her husband;

I am sure of that; and at her late being here;

She gave strange *celiads*, and most speaking looks,

To noble Edmund.

Leor. iv. 5.

Mr. Steevens found the word in Greene also: —

Amorous glances, smirking *celiades*.

Disputation between a He and She Coneycatcher.

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OF was very anomalously used in some ancient phrases; as, *of bless beseech*, for "whom I pray to bless."

I blesse thee in his blessed name, whom I of *blesse beseech*.
Warner, *Atb. Eng.* p. 105.

So *command of*:

His ghost, whose life stood in thy light, *commandeth me of ayde*.
Ibid. p. 67.

That is, commands me to give him aid.

I shall desire you of more acquaintance.

See the instances there quoted by Stevens.
Mids. N. D. iii. 1.

I humbly do desire your grace of pardon.

Also the examples quoted at *As you like it*, v. 4.
Merch. Venice, iv. 1.

And wills me that my mortal foe I do beseech of grace.

"*Of pardon you I pray*," occurs very often in Spenser.
Surrey, on False Affect. &c.

OF ALL LOVES. By all means; a most earnest form of intercession. See **LOVES**.

OFFICES, plur. n. The parts of a house appropriated to the servants. This sense is by no means disused, but yet has been disputed by modern commentators. The lower parts of London houses are always called the *offices*; nor is it confined to London, as every advertisement for the sale of a mansion will show.

— The king's abed;
He hath been in unusual pleasure, and
Sent forth great largess to your *offices*.
Macb. ii. 1.

This is the original reading, for which some have absurdly proposed *officers*. Largess was given to servants, not to officers.

Alack, and what shall good old York there see,
But empty lodgings and unfurnish'd walls,
Unpeopled *offices*, untrodden stones.
Rich. II. i. 2.

That is, a complete picture of desolation. Rooms untenanted and unfurnished, *offices* without attendants, and the very stones untrodden. Thus also:

When all our *offices* have been oppress'd
With riotous feeders.
Timon, ii. 2.

The speaker means to say, that the offices below were full of riot, while the apartments above were occupied with ruinous luxuries. As the only doubt respecting this word has reference to the interpretation of Shakespeare, it is sufficient to bring his several passages together, to clear up the meaning of them all. See **FEEDERS**.

OFFSPRING. Very peculiarly used for origin.

Nor was her princely *offspring* damniſied,
Or ought disparag'd by those labours base.
Fairf. Tasso, vii. 18.

OFTEN, as an adjective, frequent.

Use a little wine for thy stomach's sake, and thine *often* infirmities.
His mother's *often* 'scapes, though truly knowne,
Cannot divert him.
1 Tim. v. 23.
Browne, Brit. Past. ii. p. 77.

OIL OF TALC. See **TALC**.

OLD, s. for *wold*. So read in the original edition of *Lear*, iii. 4. Spelman also has *olds* for *wolds*; and other writers.

OLD, a. In the sense of frequent, abundant; a burlesque phrase, which it has been thought necessary to illustrate in our early writers, but which is by no means disused at this hour.

Here will be an *old* abusing of God's patience and the king's English.
M. W. of W. i. 4.

If a man were porter to bell-gate, he would have *old* turning the key.
Macb. ii. 3.

I imagine there is *old* moving among them.
Lingua, O. Pl. v. 163.

Here's *old* cheating.
Roaring Girl, O. Pl. vi. 109.

See also the notes on those passages. See *Todd*, in *Old*, 9.

OLD SHOE. To throw an old shoe after a person. See **SHOE, OLD**.

ONE, as a substantive. An individual, a single person.

There's not a *one* of them, but in his house
I keep a servant feed.
Macb. iii. 4.

Not a *one* shakes his tail, but I sigh out a passion.
Albanozar, O. Pl. vii. 155.

One was sometimes pronounced, and even written, *on*. Thus the Echo, in the *Arcadia*:

— What salve, when reason socks to be gone? *One*.
Pemb. Arc.

V. Not mine, my gloves are on.

Sp. Why then this may be yours, for this is but *one*.
Two Gent. Ver. ii. 1.

The quibble here intended depends upon the word being so pronounced.

The original editions of Shakespeare frequently have *on* for *one*. Thus in *King John*:

— If the midnight bell
Did, with his iron tongue and brazen mouth,
Sound on unto the drowsy race of night.
Act iii. Sc. 5.

See the abundant proofs adduced by Mr. Malone, in the note upon that passage. It is so written in the older writers still more frequently, as in Chaucer. See *Tyrwhitt's Glossary*. So in Holland's *Suetonius*:
He caught from *on* of them a trumpet.
P. 14.

Spenser too has it:

It chaunced me on day beside the shore
Of silver-streaming Thamesis to bee.
Ruines of Time, ver. 1.

ONEYERS, s. or **ON-YERS.** According to Mr. Malone, public accountants. To settle accounts in the Exchequer, he says, is still called to *ony*, from the mark *o. ni*, which is an abbreviation of the Latin form, *oneretur, nisi habeat sufficientem exonerationem*. There is the more propriety in the interpretation, because the persons spoken of were supposed to come from the exchequer. This is chiefly from Cowell's *Law Dict.*

With nobility and tranquillity; burgomasters and great *oneyers*; such as can hold in.
1 Hen. IV. ii. 1.

ONSAID, s. Onset.

First came the New Custome, and he gave the *onsay*.
New Cust. O. Pl. i. 275.

ONSLAUGHT, s. The same.

I do remember yet that *onslaught*, thou wast beaten,
And fledst before the baker. *B. & Fl. Mons. Tao.* ii. 2.
Then called a council, which was best
By siege or *onslaught* to invest
The enemy; and 'twas agreed,
By storm and *onslaught* to proceed. *Hudibr.* i. iii. v. 421.

OPAL, s. This stone was thought to possess magical powers. Thus wrapped in a bay-leaf it produced invisibility.

— Nor an *opal*
Wrapped in a bay-leaf in my left fist,
To charm their eyes with.
B. Jon. New Inn. i. 6.

Its beautiful variety of colours naturally made it the object of peculiar admiration.

OPETIDE, s. The early spring, the time when flowers begin to open; the time of opening.

So lavish *ope-tyde* causeth fasting Lent.
Hall, Sect. B. ii. S. 1.

OPERANCE, s. Operation, effect.

— The elements
That know not what or why, yet do effect
Rare issues by their *operance*.
Fletcher, Two Noble Kinsm. i. 3.

OPERANT, a. Operative, fit for action.

My *operant* powers their functions leave to do.
Hamlet. iii. 2.

— May my *operant* parts
Each one forget their office. *Heyw. Royal K.*
Who seeks for better of thee, sauce his palate
With thy most *operant* poison. *Timon of Ath. iv. 3.*

OPINION, s. Credit, reputation; i. e. the good opinion held of us by others.

Thou hast redeem'd thy lost *opinion*. *1 Hen. IV. v. 4.*
And spend your rich *opinion* for the name
Of a night brawler. *Othello, ii. 3.*

— What *opinion* will the managing
Of this affair bring to my wisdom? *B. & Fl. Thierry & Th.*
— I mean you have the *opinion*
Of a valiant gentleman. *Gamst. O. Pl. ix. 16.*

OPPUGN, v. How Butler pronounced this word, which is now softened into *opune*, it is not easy to say. He certainly made it three syllables, as his verse testifies; perhaps *op-pug-en*.

If nothing can *oppugne* love,
And virtue invious ways can prove. *Hudib. l. iii. 385.*

OPUNCTLY, adv. Opportunely, at the point of time.

And you shall march a whole day until you come *opunctly* to your mistress.
Green's Tu Q. O. Pl. vii. 91.

OR, adv. in the sense of *ere*. Before; *wp*, Saxon.

And brake all their bones in pieces, or ever they came at the bottom of the den. *Demist. vi. 24.*

And, or I wist, when I was come to land.
Mirr. for Mag. p. 19.
I will be revenged, or he depart away.
New Cust. O. Pl. i. 663.

So in the *Psalms*, "Or ever your pots be made hot," means "ere ever," or before ever.

OR ERE therefore means *ere ever*; that is, "before ever." *Ere* being here a substitute for *er*, the contraction of *ever*.

— I would
Have sunk the sea within the earth, or *ere*
It should the good ship so have swallow'd. *Temp. i. 2.*
To schoole him once or *ere* I change my style.
Hell, Sat. IV. 4.

Milton has used it:

The shepherds on the lawn,
Or *er* the point of dawn. *Hymn on Nativity, l. 85.*

ORACULOUS, though used by most of our old writers, and even by Milton and Pope, as appears by Dr. Johnson's quotations, is now completely supplanted by *oracular*; and is therefore becoming obsolete. To the authorities for it we may add Massinger:

— We submit,
And hold the counsels of great Cosimo
Oraculous. *Great D. of Fl. i. 1.*
See *Johnson*.

ORANGE-TAWNY, s. A dull orange colour. This colour seems to have been appropriated by custom to the dress of some inferior persons; as clerks, apparitors, &c. Sometimes simply called *tawny*. See *TAWNY*.

— Thou scum of man,
Uncivil, orange tawney-coated clerk.
B. Jons. Tale of Tub, iv. 3.

Said to Metaphor, the justice's clerk. It is attributed also to Jews:

They say—that usurers should have *orange-tawny* bonnets, because they do judaize. *Bacon, Ess. 41.*

ORDINANCE, s. Used for fate.

— Let ordinance
Come as the gods foresee it. *Cymb. iv. 2.*

ORDINARY, s. A public dinner, where each person pays his share. The word, in this sense, is certainly not obsolete; but it is here inserted for the sake of observing, that ordinaries were long the universal resort of gentlemen, particularly in the reign of James I. They were, as a modern writer well observes, "The lounging-places of the men of the town, and the fantastic gallants who herded together. Ordinaries were the exchange for news, the echoing places for all sorts of town-talk; there they might hear of the last new play and poem, and the last fresh widow sighing for some knight to make her a lady; these resorts were attended also to save charges of housekeeping."—"But a more striking feature in these ordinaries shewed itself as soon as the voyder had cleared the table. Then began the shuffling and cutting on one side, and the bones rattling on the other. The ordinary in fact was a gambling house." *Curios. of Liter. vol. iii. 82.*

Hence they were often synonymous terms:

Exposing the dangerous mischiefs that the dicing houses, commonly called *ordinarie* tables, &c.—do daylie breed within the bowelles of the famous cite of London.

G. Whetstone, cited in Poet. Dec. ii. 210.

A very exact account of the *ordinaries* of those days may be found in a tract published in the *Harleian Miscellany*, vol. ii. p. 108. 4to. Park's edition.

In Shakespeare I find them twice mentioned, and they are frequently spoken of by his contemporary dramatists:

I did think thee, for two *ordinaries*, to be a pretty wise fellow; thou dost make tolerable vent of thy travel. *L. L. Lord, ii. 3.*

Being barber'd ten times o'er, goes to the feast,
And for his *ordinary* pays his heart,
For what his eyes eat only. *Ant. & Cleop. ii. 2.*

It was a part of fashionable education:

I must tell you, you are not audacious enough, you must frequent *ordinaries* a month more, to initiate yourself.

B. Jons. Cynthia's Rev. iii. 1.

Mentioned also Act ii. Sc. 3.

— I'll tell you his method;

First he will enter you at some *ordinary*.

Id. Alchem. iii. 4.

'Tis almost dinner, I know they stay for you at the *ordinary*.
B. & Fl. Scorr. L. iv. 1.

In 1608, a common price for a genteel *ordinary* was two shillings:

Why should a gallant pay but two shillings for his *ordinary* that nourishes him, and twenty times two for his brothel that consumes him. *Middl. Trick to catch O. One, i. 1.*

The latter was, doubtless, enormously dear.

Some ordinaries were cheaper:

No fellows that at *ordinaries* dare
Eat their *eighteen pence* thrice out before they rise, *Id. ib.*
And yet go hungry to a play.

Some were much dearer:

When you have done, step to the *ten crown ordinary*.
Id. Wildg. Ca. i. 1.

In the numerous writers of characters, we find the same mention of ordinaries:

The *ordinarie* is his [the gamester's] oratorio, where he preyes upon the country gull to feede himselfe. *Clitius's Whims. p. 49.*

The cant terms among gamblers at the *ordinaries* were borrowed from *bird-catching*; as those of money-lending sharpers were from the rabbit warren. See *CONVEYCATCH*.

ORGANS, s. A name for the herb pennyroyal; a corruption of *organum*, on which this punning epigram was founded:

A good wife once a bed of organs set,
The pigs came in, and eat up every whit;
The good man said, wife, you your garden may
Hog's-Norton call; here pigs on organs play.
Wit's Recreations, Epigr. p. 85. repr.

A pair of organs was the name for what we now call an organ:

But the great work, in which I mean to glory,
Is in the raising a cathedral church,
It shall be at Hog's Norton; with a pair
Of stately organs. *O. Pl. ii. 312.*

See *HOG'S NORTON*.

ORGILLOUS, a. Proud; from *orgueilleux*, French.

— From isles of Greece,
The princes orgilous, their high blood chafed.
Sh. Tro. & Cr. Prol. l. 2.

His atyros was orgulous.
Romance of Rich. quoted by Stevens.

ORIANA. A name given in flattery to Queen Elizabeth, in a set of madrigals published in 1601 to celebrate her beauty and chastity at 68. Jonson applied it to Anne, queen of James I. quasi, *Oriens Anna. Masque called the Satyr. See Gifford's Note, vol. vi. p. 475.*

ORIEL, or ORIEL, s. A portico, or court; also a small room near the hall in monasteries, where particular persons dined. *Blount's Glossogr.* Du Cange says, "*Oriolum*, porticus, atrium;" and quotes *Matth. Paris* for it. Supposed by some to be a diminutive from *area*, or *areola*. In modern writings we meet with mention of *oriel* windows. I doubt the propriety of the expression; but, if right, they must mean those windows that project like a porch, or small room.

At St. Alban's was an *oriel*, or apartment for persons not so sick as to retire to the infirmary.

Fubbrook's Brit. Monachism, vol. ii. p. 160.

I may be wrong in my notion of *oriel* window, but I have not met with ancient authority for that expression. Cowel conjectured that *Oriel* college in Oxford took its name from some such room or portico. There is a remarkable portico, in the further side of the first quadrangle, but not old enough to have given the name. It might, however, be only the successor of one more ancient, and more exactly an *oriel*.

ORK, or ORC, s. A marine animal, the nature of which seems not well defined. Poets have spoken of them as *monsters*, and forming the guard of Neptune. *Orca*, Latin. By Pliny's description of one stranded in the Tiber from its bulk, it seems most like the *narwal*, or *monodon monoceros* of Linnæus. Pliny says it is an inveterate enemy of the whale.

Now turn and view the wonders of the deep,
Where Proteus herds, and Neptune's orks do keep.
B. Jon. Musq. of Neptune.

Drayton makes the orks court the nymphs; thus implying that they had something of a human shape: Her marble-minded breast, impregnable rejects
The ugly orks that for their lord the ocean woo.

Polyol. ii. p. 687.

Ariosto's ork, which was to devour Angelica, is altogether a fanciful monster. Harington thus gives him:

I call him *orke*, because I know no beast
Nur fish from whence comparison to take.
His head and teeth were like a bore, the rest
A masse, of which I know not what to make.

Or. Fur. i. 87.

Milton mentions *orks*, *Par. Lost*, xi. 835.

ORNDERN, s. the same as ARNDERN. An afternoon's meal. By Ray stated as a Cambrian word, and explained, "Afternoon's drinkings." *North Country Words*, p. 47. This is so like *undern*, that it is difficult not to suppose them the same; yet Lye explains the latter to mean nine in the morning. See *UNDERN*.

ORPHARION, s. A sort of musical instrument; doubtless from the name of Orpheus.

Set the cornet with the flute,
The orpharion to the lute,
Tuning the tabor and pipe to the sweet violins.
Drayt. Ecl. 5d.

If I forget to praise our open pipes,
Such music to the muses all procuring.
That some learn'd ears prefer'd it have before
Both *orpharion*, viol, lute, bandore.

Harington's Epigr. iv. 91.

In both these passages it seems to be used as *orpharion*.

The *orpharion* was shaped like a lute, but differed in being strung with wire. In Sir John Hawkins's *History of Musick* is given a figure of it, with this account, from Morley's *Introduction to Practical Musick*:

The *orpharion* is strong with more strings than the lute, and also hath more frets, or stops; and whereas the lute is strung with gut strings, the *orpharion* is strung with wire strings, by reason of which manner of stringing the *orpharion* doth necessarily require a more gentle and drawing stroke than the lute.

Hist. Mus. lib. p. 314.

An instrument called *Orphion*, cannot be the same as this, being said to be invented by Thomas Pilkington, who died in 1660, at the age of 35. He was thus celebrated by Sir Aston Cockaine:

Mast'ring all music that was known before,
He did invent th' *orphan*, and gave more.
Hawkins, Hist. iii. p. 315.

ORT, s. A scrap, or trifling fragment of any thing; of obscure derivation. It is sufficiently illustrated by Dr. Johnson, and his last editor, who mark it as obsolete. I think, however, that it is not quite disused. It is seldom used in the singular, but examples may be found; as,

Where should he have this gold? It is some poor fragment or slender ort of his remainder.
Timon of Ath. ii. 3.

Let him have time a beggar's orks to crave.
Shakes. Rape of Lucrece, 531.

Sancho had in a short time choked himself with the ingratulated reliques and orks of the canon's provision.

Gay's Fest. Notes, p. 584.

OSPREY, s. The sea eagle; which name seems to have been given both to the *falco ossifragus*, and the *falco haliæetus* of Linnæus. See *Shaw's Gen. Zoology*. Besides its destructive power of devouring fish, it was supposed formerly to have a fascinating influence. Both these qualities are alluded to in the following passages:

— I think he'll be to Rome
As is the osprey to the fish, who takes it
By sovereignty of nature.
Coriolanus, iv. 7.

— But, Oh Jove, your actions,
Soon as they move, as *aspreys* do the fish,
Subdue before they touch.

Fletcher, Two Noble Kinsm. i. 1.

The *asprey*, oft here seen, though seldom here it breeds,
Which over them the fish no sooner do espy,
But, betwixt him and them by an antipathy,
Turning their bellies up, as though their death they saw,
They at his pleasure lie, to stuff his gluttonous maw.

Drayton, Polyolb. Song xiv.

I will provide thee with a princely *asprey*,
That, as the flyeth over fish in pools,
The fish shall turn their glittering bellies up,
And thou shalt take thy liberal choice of all.

Battle of Alcazar, 1594.

OSENT, s. Prodigy; from the Latin *ostentum*.

— Prepar'd to effect these black events,
Press'd before by proud Spain's sad omens.

Mirr. for Mag. p. 818.

2. Mere show or appearance:

Like one well studied in a sad *ostent*,

To please his grandam.

Merch. of Venice, ii. 2.

Giving full trophy, signal, and *ostent*,

Quite from himself to God.

Henry V. v. Chorus.

OTHERGATES, adv. Otherways; as *algates*, all-ways: sometimes made *otherguise*. Both more recently corrupted into *other guess*, which has no real sense, or derivative meaning. Howell's *Letters*, first edition, have *othergetts*, l. ii. 2. which is nearer the right, though still wrong.

If he had not been in drink, he would have tickled you *other-gates* than he driv.

Twelfth N. v. 1.

When Hudibras, about to enter

Upon an *othergates* adventure, *Hudib.* P. I. C. iii. l. 49.

So it should be printed; or else *anothergates*, in one word.

OTTOMITES, for Ottomans, i. e. Turks.

— And do undertake

This present war against the *Ottomites*.

Othello, i. 3.

OUCH, or OWCH, s. A jewel, broche, spangle, or necklace; but which is its primary signification cannot be known, till its etymology shall be found, which is at present very uncertain. Mr. Tyrwhitt, in his *Glossary* to Chaucer, inclines to think that the true word is *nouch*, from the Italian *nocchia*, which means any kind of bosse, also a clasp, or buckle. *Nouches*, he says, is the reading of the best MSS. at v. 8258. and *nochia*, *nosca*, and *nusca*, are certainly shown by Du Cange to be used in English documents, in the senses of *monile*, a necklace; *fibula*, a broche, &c. In this case an *ouch* will have been substituted for a *nouch*; in the same manner as an *eyas*, for a *nias*; a *nidget*, for an *ideot*, &c. See those words. In *Erodis*, xxviii. 11, &c. *ouches* seem to be used for the setting in which precious stones were held:

Engrave the two stones, with the names of the children of Israel: thou shalt make them be set in *ouches* of gold.

See also several succeeding verses, in that place; and chap. xxxix. 16, &c.

Your brooches, pearls, and *ouches*.

2 Hen. IV. ii. 4.

Pope says, on that place, that *ouches* were bosses of gold, set with diamonds.

What gold I have, pearl, bracelets, rings, or *ouches*,

Or what she can desire, gowns, petticoats, &c.

I am to give her for't. *B. & Fl. Woman's Prize*, iv. 1.

His jewels he thus disposed; to his daughter Suffolk, an *ouch* called the eagle, which the prince gave him; to his daughter Alice his next best *ouch*.

Dugdale, quoted by Stevens.

Instead of silks I will wear sack-cloth; for *ouches* and bracelets, leere and caddis.

Lyly's Euphues, H 1 b.

Barrett calls it a collar that women used about their necks. *Alvarie*. Skinner explains it a jewel, but doubts of the derivation; Minshew a broche, &c. Bacon, quoted by Johnson, seems to use it for a spangle. Holingshead has *ouches* or ear-rings, vol. i. c. 8. In Fleming's *Nomenclator* (1585), *monile* is rendered "a jewel to hang about one's necke; a necklace; an *ouch*;" and *monile baccatum*, "a necklace, *ouch*, or tablet beset with pearls." Also, metaphorically, a tumour in the skin, such as are usually termed carbuncles, and occasionally *gems*.

Up starts as many achs in's bunces as there are *ouches* in his skin.

Chapm. Widow's Tears, O. Pl. vi. 145.

OUCHER. An artist who made *ouches*.

Ouchers, slynners, and cutlers.

Cock Lorelle's Bot.

TO OVERCRAW, v. Licentiously used, for the sake of rhyme, instead of *over-crow*, or *crow over*, in triumph.

Then can the villain him to *overcraw*,

And brought unto him swords, ropes, poison, fire.

Spens. F. Q. i. ix. 50.

TO OVERCROW, v. The same word, in its regular form.

A base varlet that, being but of late grown out of the dunghill, beginneth now to *overcrow* so high mountains.

Spenser, View of Ireland.

This passage is well adduced, by Mr. Todd, to prove that Warton was mistaken in changing the word above cited in the *Fairy Queen*, to *over-aw*. *Ilist. Engl.* P. iii. 262.

Shall I, th' embassage of gods and men,
Be *overcrow'd*, and breathe without revenge.

Breuer's Lingua, cited by Todd.

OVERLY, a. Slight, superficial; so interpreted by Coles, and translated *levis, perfunctorius*. *Holioke* also has "overly, vide superficial."

The courteous citizen bade me to his feast,
With hollow words, and overly request.

Hull's Satires, III. iii. 1.

So have wee seenne an hauke cast off an heron slaw to looke and the quite other way, and after many carelesse and overly feiches, to lowre up unto the prey intended.

Ib. Quo Vadis p. 59.

See *Todd*, for other examples.

TO OVER-PEER, v. To peer over, or overhang.

— The pageants of the sea

Do *over-peer* the petty traffickers.

Merch. Ven. i. 1.

And mountainous error be too highly heap'd

For truth to *over-peer*.

Coriolanus, ii. 3.

O Rome, that with thy pride dost *over-peer*

The worst cities of the conquered world.

Kyd's Cornelia, O. Pl. ii. 381.

We will not thus be fac'd and *over-peer'd*.

Educ. II. O. Pl. ii. 325.

Johnson has also illustrated this word.

OVER-SCUTCHED, part. Whipped, probably at the cart's tail; seems to be a corruption of *overswitched*, much lashed with a whip.

And sung those tunes to the *over-scutched* huswives, that he heard the carmen whistle.

2 Hen. IV. iii. 2.

Ray has "*overswitched* housewife;" probably with allusion to this passage. He explains it thus: "A whore; a ludicrous word." *North Country Words*. Mr. Steevens seems to be mistaken in deducing it from *over-scotched*, to scotch being rather to score or cut with a knife or sharp instrument, than to slash with a whip or rod.

OVERSTOCKS, *s.* or UPPER-STOCKS; that is, upper stockings: *haut de chausses*, an old name for breeches. Barrett has, "Breeches, or men's overstocks, femoralia, *πρεζούρα*."

Thy upper-stocks, be they stuff with silke or flockes,
Never become thee like a nether pair of stocks.

Heywood's Epigrams.

See NETHER-STOCKS.

OVERTHWART, *a.* Cross, contrary, contradictory. It is rather extraordinary that this word, which appears to have been in great favour with many of his contemporaries, is not once used by Shakespeare.

Never in my life had I more overthwart fortune in one day.

Menachmi, 6 Plays, i. 146.

I'll make thee curse thy overthwart denial.

George a Greene, O. Pl. iii. 40.

Ever more, Philologe, you will have some overthwart reason to draw forth more communication withall.

Arch. Troph. p. 106. repr.

He seemeth so ienious of us all, and becomes so overthwart to all others.

Lyly's Court Com. Y 1 b.

It occurs in Butler, for across, but contracted:

For when a giant's slain in fight,
And mow'd o'erthwart, or cleft downright.

Hudib. I. ii. 29.

Many other compounds of *over-* occur, which are not now commonly in use; but in general they are sufficiently intelligible by knowing the meaning of the other part of the word.

OVERTHWART, as a substantive. Contradiction, quarreling.

What have we here before my face these unseemly and male-part overthwarts.

Lyly's Court Com. Endim. Act iii. Sc. 1.

Thy dull head will bee but a grindstone for my quicke wit, which if thou whest with overthwarts, peristi.

Id. Alex. & Camp. Act iii. Sc. 2.

OUGHT. Used as the preterite of *to owe*, in the sense of *to own*.

But th' Elfin knight, which ought that warlike wage,
Disdain'd to loose the meed he wonne in fray.

Spens. F. Q. I. iv. 39.

Also in the modern sense of *owed*:

The trust he ought me, made me trust him so.

Mirr. for Mag. p. 420.

OULD, *s.* See WOULD.

OUPE. Fairy, or sprite; said to be from *alf*, the Teutonic word for goblin.

Like urchins, ouphs, and fairies, green and white.

Merry W. W. iv. 4.

Search Windsor castle, elves, within and out:

Strew good luck, ouphs, on every sacred room,

That it may stand to the perpetual doom.

Id. v. 3.

Ouph is probably the proper reading in this line of the *Comedy of Errors*:

We talk with goblins, ouphs, and elvish sprites.

Act ii. Sc. 2.

Though the first folio reads *oules*. By the company in which it is found, *ouphs* was doubtless the word, as Theobald conjectured; but later editors, for the sake of contradicting Theobald, as it seems, denied. Capell alone defends Theobald.

OUPHEN, *a.* Belonging to *ouphs*, or fairies.

Ye ouphen heirs of fated destiny.

Merry W. W. v. 5.

This is the conjectural reading proposed by Warburton, and certainly very probable. The first editions have *orphan*.

OUR, as we now use *ours*. The form is not common.

We rule who live; the dead are none of *our*.

Daniel, *Civil War*, vi. 61.

Nor want of spirit, that lost us what was *our*. *Id.* *ib.* 76.

Their is sometimes similarly used.

OUSE, *s.* The liquor in a tanner's vat.

Whereas by the aunciente lawes and statutes of the land, you should let a hyde lye in the ouse at least nine months, you can make good leather of it before three months.

Green's Quip, *Hurl. Misc.* v. 410.

OUSEL, or OUZEL, *s.* The blackbird; the bird *as' iðoxn*. Oisel, or oiseau, old French; or orle, Saxon.

The ouzel cock, so black of hue,

With orange tawny bill.

Mids. N. Dr. ii. 1.

Drayton writes it *woosel*, but evidently means the same bird:

The woosel near at hand, that hath a golden bill.

Polyolb. Song xiii. p. 914.

He has it also *ousel*. *Sheph. Carl.*

In the passage of *Hamlet*, (Act iii. Sc. 2.) where some modern editions have read *ousel*, for *ousel*; the old editions all read *weasel*, which is now adopted.

The ouzel shrills, the ruddock warbles soft.

Spens. Epithal. l. 81.

OUT, *adv.* Full, or completely.

For then thou wast not

Out three years old.

Temp. i. 2.

OUT, ALAS! A common exclamation of grief, where we should now say *alas* only.

— Out, alas!

You'd be so lean that blasts of January

Would blow you through and through.

Wint. T. iv. 3.

Ha! let me see her: out, alas! she's cold.

Rom. & Juliet, iv. 5.

And out, he cries, alas, O worthy wight.

Harr. Arist. xviii. 90.

O, O, defend us, out, alas.

Puritan, iv. 3.

OUT OF GOD'S BLESSING INTO THE WARM SUN, *prov.* From better to worse. See *Hurton's Proverbs*, No. 3833. *Heywood*, &c. Therefore it is said of

Lear, who had deteriorated his own condition,

Good king, thou must approve the common saw;

Thou out of heaven's benediction comest

To the warm sun.

Leor, ii. 2.

Holinshead also has it. *Descr. of Brit.* Sir John Harington, who was always on the watch for a quibble, applied it to Bishop Marks, who was removed from a real bishoprick here, to a nominal one in a warmer climate:

Marks—removed from Carlisle to Samos in Greece; viz. out of God's blessing into a warme sunne, as the saying is.

Catal. of Bishops, Carlisle, 1608.

See GOD'S BLESSING.

TO OUT-BREAST, *v.* To out-voice, or surpass in power of voice.

— I have heard

Two emulous Philomels beat the ear of night,

With their contentious throats, now one the higher,

Anon the other, then again the first,

And by and by out-breasted.

B. & Fl. Two Noble Kinsm. v. 3.

See BREAST.

OUT-CEPT, *adv.* for except.

Look not so near, with hope to understand,

Out-cept, Sir, you can read with the left hand.

B. Jons. Underw. vol. vii. p. 50.

OUT-CRY, *s.* An auction; because such a sale was proclaimed by the common cry.

— Or else sold at out-cry, oh, yes!

Who'll give most, take her. *Parson's Wedd.* O. Pl. xi. 461.

The goods of this poor man sold at an *owl-cry*,
His wife turned out of doors. *Mass. City M. i. 8.*
Their houses and fine gardens given away,
And all their goods, under the spear, at *owl-cry*.
B. Jon. Catiline, ii. 3.
That titles were not vented at the drum,
Or common *owl-cry*. *Id. New Inn, i. 3.*

OUT-WARD, *s.* Outside, external.

— I do not think,
So fair an *outward*, and such stuff within,
Endows a man but him. *Cymbel. i. 1.*

To OUT-WELL, *v.* To pour out, as from a well.

His fattie waves do fertile slime *out-well*.
Spens. F. Q. I. i. 31.

OUTRE-CUIDANCE, *s.* A complete French word, but occurring now and then in our authors; the same as SURQUENRY, and from the same root. Overweening, presumption.

It is strange *outrévidence*! your humour too much redoundeth.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Rev. v. 2.

God doth often punish such pride and *outrévidence* with scorn and infamy.
Eastw. Hoe, O. Pl. iv. 274.

Some think, my lord, it hath given you addition of pride and *outrévidence*.
Chapman's M. D'Olive, iv.

The verb *cuidar* was used in a similar sense in old French: "Que le trop *cuidar* ronger les os de l'esprit," thus rendered by the English author, "That too much presumption [literally, *presuming too much*] gnaweth the bones of the spirit." *Ulysses against Ajax*, sign. C. 8.

OWCH. See OUCHE.

To OWE, *v.* in the sense of to own, have, or possess.

This is no mortal business, nor no sound
That the earth owes. *Temp. i. 4.*
If now the beard be such, what is the prince
That owes the beard? *B. & Fl. Egeg. Bush. ii. 1.*
I will be heard first, there's no tongue
A subject owes, that shall out-thunder mine.
Massey. Renegado, iii. 3.

I pray you tell me how come you by this armour? for if it be by the death of him who owed it, then have I more to say unto you.
Pemb. Arc. p. 37.

And by these marks I will show you,
That only I this heart do owe. *Drayt. Odes, p. 1373.*

This sense is extremely common in Shakespeare, and all his contemporaries. So in the authorized translation of the Bible, in *Acts, xxi. 11.*

So shall the Jews at Jerusalem bind the man that oweth this girl.

This, and many other old words, have been tacitly changed in the modern editions; but I find *oweth* here as late as 1708.

THE OWL WAS A BAKER'S DAUGHTER. A legendary tale respecting a baker's daughter transformed into an owl, is alluded to in the following passage:

Well, God 'ield you! They say the owl was a baker's daughter.
Heml. iv. 5.

The tale which Steevens and Johnson imperfectly recollected, has been recovered by Mr. Douce; and the substance of it is, that a *baker's daughter*, who refused bread to our Saviour, was by him transformed into an owl, as a punishment for her impiety.

OWLE-GLASS, OWL-SPIEGEL, or ULEN-SPIEGLE. The hero of a very popular German tale, often alluded to

by various authors. It appears that *Owl-glass* was a Saxon jester, or buffoon.

1. Or what do you think
Of *Owl-glass* instead of him?
2. No, him

I have no mind to.
1. O but *Ulen-spigle*
Were such a name. *B. Jons. Masq. of Fort. vi. 190.*

Jonson also calls him *Owl-spigle*:

Thou should'st have given her a madge-owl, and then
Thou'dst made a present of thyself; *Owlspigle*.
Sad Shepherd, ii. 1.

This tale was probably translated into English. There is an old book, in black letter, without date, entitled, "A mery Jest of a Man that was called *Hoxle-glas*." In Jonson's *Poetaster*, *Tucca* calls *Histrio Owle-glas*. Act iii. He is alluded to in the humorous poem called *Grobrianus*:

Fecit inde quondam vir famigeratus ubique,
Nominia cui speculo noctuo juncta dedit.

That is, *ule*, owl, and *spiegel*, a looking glass.

I extracted the following account of him from an old book of travels, of which I accidentally omitted to preserve the name:

From Lubeck we took our journey to Luneburg, being tenne miles distant, and the first night we lodged in a village called Millen [Mollen] where a famous jester *Oulen-spigell* (whom we call *Owle-glas*) hath a monument erected: hee died in the yeere 1350, and the stone covering him is compassed with a grate, least it should be broken and carried away pece-meal by passengers, which they say hath already been done by the Germans. The towns-men yearly keep a feast for his memory, and yet shew the apparill he was wont to weare.

There is a translation of the German tale of *Owl-glass*, in Latin verse, entitled, *Noctue Speculum*; by which it appears that his history was a tissue of buffoon adventures, and that his real name was *Tylus*. The whole title runs thus: "Noctue Speculum. Omnes res memorabiles variasque ad admirabiles *Tyli Saxonici* machinationes complectens, plane novo, more nunc primum ex idiomate Germanico Latinitate donatum, adjectis insuper elegantissimis iconibus, veras omnium historicarum species ad vivum adumbrantibus, ante hac nunquam visis aut editis. Authore *Egidio Periandro*, Bruxellensi, Brabantino." *Francol. ad Menum, 1567.*

The *icones* are coarse wood-cuts, the hexameters and pentameters of the translator are as coarse as the cuts, and his Latinity of a piece with both. Towards the end is this epitaph:

Siquis ad hac transis inane monumentum, viator,
Cum Speculo *Bubo* semisepulchri ades.
Hæc sunt vota super vitæ, nos parcite Divæ,
Pro tanto grates munere vulgus habet.

This is in a copy of verses entitled, "Epicœdion in obitum *Tyli Saxonici*." It is one of the numerous books that were printed at the expense of Sigismund Feyrabendt and Simon Huter, whose colophon and device is at the end.

OX, THE BLACK, HAS TROD ON HIS FOOT, *prov.* That is, he has fallen into decay or misfortune. In the following passage it seems to imply age:

When the blacke crowe's foote shall appeare in their eie, or the blacke are tread on their foote — who will like them in their age who liked none in their youth? *Euphuæ, E. 1.*

Ray explains it of misfortune :

The black or never trod on his foot; i. e. he never knew what sorrow or adversity meant. *Proverbial Phrases*, p. 205.

OX-LIP. The greater cow-slip.

Where ox-lips, and the nodding violet grows.
Midi. N. D. ii. 2.

The cowslip then they couch, and th' azilp for her meet.

Drayt. Polyth. Song 15.

The azilp — is very like to the cowslip aforesaid, seeing that his leaves be greater and larger, and his flowers be of a pale or faint yellow colour, almost white, and without savour.

Dodoens, p. 135.

P.

PACE, *v.* Corrupted from *parse*, that is, to resolve a word into its parts and circumstances; *pars*, Latin.

I am no Latinist, Candius, you must conster it. *Can. So I will, and pace it too: thou shalt be acquainted with case, gender, and number.* *Lyly's Mother Bombe*, i. 3.

For the right word, see *Johnson*. Also *Corderius*, by Hoole, col. 4 and 14.

PACK, for pact. An agreement, or contrivance.

It was found straight that this was a grosse packe betwixt Saturninus and Marius. *North's Plut. Lives*, 459 B.

In Daniel the two words follow each other in two succeeding lines :

A. Was not a pack agreed twixt thee and me?

C. A pact to make thee tell thy secrecy. *Dan. Works*, K k 5.

TO PACK, seems to be used in a similar manner.

Go pack with him, and give the mother gold,
And tell them both the circumstance of all. *Tit. Andr.* iv. 2.

But it is also used metaphorically, from *packing* the cards, or putting them together in an unfair manner :

— What hath been seen

Either in snuffs, and packings of the duke's. *Lear*, iii. 1.
With two gods *packing* one woman silly to cozen. *Stanh. Virgil*.

Thus Antony says of Cleopatra, suspecting her to have betrayed him :

— She, Eros, has

Pack'd cards with Caesar, and false play'd my glory
Unto an enemy's triumph. *Ant. & Cleop.* iv. 12.

PACK, *s.* Familiar appellation. See NAUGHTY PACK.

PACK-STAFF, *s.* A pedlar's staff, on which he carried his pack; often introduced by way of proverbial simile. "As plain as a *pack-staff*," but *pike-staff* is now more common, alluding to the staff of a pike. Both staves being equally plain, there seems little reason for preference between them.

Not riddle-like, obscuring their intent,
But *pack-staff* plaine, uttering what thing they ment.

Hell's Sat. Prol. to B. iii.

So Marston :

A *packstaff* epithet and scorned name.
Scourge of Villanie, ii. 5.

And :

— O *pack-staffe* rhimes. *Sat.* 1.

PACKINGTON'S POUND. An old song, the air of which is adapted in the *Beggar's Opera* to the words, "The Gamsters united in Friendship are found." B. Johnson mentions it as *Paggington's pound* : "To the 358

tune of *Paggington's pound*." *Bart. Fair*, iii. 1. And W. Barley, who published *The Guide of the Pathway to Musick*, in 1596, gives a lesson for the orphan, which he calls *Bockington's pound*; but still the same tune. *Hawk. Hist. Mus.* iii. 344.

PACOLET'S HORSE. An enchanted steed, belonging to Pacolet, a character in the old romance of *Valentine and Orson*. Thus introduced in the old black letter edition, printed by W. Copland, without date :

In the castell of plesaunce of the fayre lady Clerymonde was a dwerfe that she had noursysed from his chylhode, and sette unto the scole. That same dwerfe was called *Pacolete*. He was full of grece, wytte, and understandinge, the whiche at the scole of toilette had lerned so much of the arte of nygromancye that above all other he was perfyte, in such manere that by enchantement he had made and composed a lytell horse of wynde, and in the hede was anyfycelly a pryue that was in suche wyse set, that every tyme that he mounted upon the horse for to goe somwhere, he torned the pryue toward the place that he wolde go to, and anon he founde him in the place without harme or danger, for the hors was of suche facyon that he wente thourough the ayre more faster than ony byrde coude fle. Chapter xxi.

His horse and himself are thus described, in a modern edition :

Within this castle where Clerimond resided, dwelt a dwarf named *Pacolete*, who was a necromancer, and constructed a wooten horse, in the head of which he affixed a pin, that by turning round to the way he desired, would go through the air, swifter than any bird. Chap. xxi.

As for example, I may speake, though I am here, of Peru, and in speech digresse from that to the description of Calcut; but in action I cannot represent it without *Pacolete's horse*.

Defence of Poesie, p. 596.

Pacolete's horse is for their lords, and the night-mare or ephialtes for their virgins. *Gayton, Fest. Notes*, p. 192.

This name of *Pacolete* was borrowed by Steele, for his familiar spirit in the *Tutler*. See a curious note on similar fictions, in Dr. Henley's *Notes to Vathek*, p. 299.

PADDOCK, *s.* A toad, used by Dryden; but perhaps not since.

Would from a *paddock*, from a bat, a gib,
Such dear concernings hide. *Hamlet* iii. 4.

No certainly; a March [marsh] frog kept thy mother,
Thou art but a munster-paddock. *Mumming, Merry Woman*, iii. 1.

Sometimes a frog :

Paddockes, todes, and watersnakes.
Cesar & Pompey, Chap.

Iz. Walton talks of "the *padock*, or *frog-paddock*, which usually keeps or breeds on land, and is very large, and boney, and big" Part I. ch. viii.

By Shakespeare it is made the name of a familiar spirit:

Paddock calls; Anon, Anon.

Macb. i. 1.

PAGLE, or PAIGLE, s. A cowslip. Gerard particularly applies the name to the double cowslip, and marks the figure of it, "double *paigles*." He describes it, "Double *paigle*, called of Pena, *primula hortensis Anglica*, *onium maxima*, &c."

Blue harebells, *pagles*, pansies, *calaminth*. B. Jons. *Masq.*

PAINTED CLOTH, as a species of hangings for rooms, is very frequently mentioned in old authors, and has generally been supposed and explained to mean tapestry; but was really *cloth*, or *canvas*, *paint*ed in oil, with various devices and mottos. Tapestry being both more costly and less durable, was much less used, except in splendid apartments; nor though coloured, could it properly be called painted.

In the accounts of Corpus Xii. Gild, Coventry, 1 Hen. VIII. is a charge for painting part of the hall, "and for the clothe, and the *peynting* of the *hynging* that hongis at the hy deys next the seyd cupburd."

This, and the following information were supplied by the kindness of Mr. T. Sharp, of Coventry, a most accurate and diligent antiquary. "The old council house, at St. Mary's Hall in Coventry, exhibited (says Mr. S.) till 1812 a very perfect specimen of the *painted cloth hangings*. The roof of this curious room is of oak, ornamented with carved figures, of no mean workmanship. Benches, with wainscoting, surround the room to a convenient height, and the space between the wainscoting and a rich cornice of vine-leaves *gilt* was covered with *painted cloth*. The arms of England and of the city, with the prince's plume, (which has a peculiar reference to Coventry,) formed the principal subjects of the painted cloth, and the whole was surrounded with an ornamental border. At certain intervals, in the upper border, scrolls were painted, inscribed, in black letter, with various texts of scripture, applicable to the destination of the room. This *painted cloth* was put up early in the reign of Eliz., and is still preserved, but was removed from its situation in 1812, by the corporation, being much decayed."

Mayster Thomas More, in his youth, decayed in his father's house in London, a goodly hanging of *fyne paynted cloth*, with nyne pageauntes, and verses over every of these pageauntes.

Sir Th. More's Engl. Works, by Rastell.

The verses, mottos, or proverbial sayings, interspersed on such cloths, are often made the subject of allusion:

I. You are full of pretty answers: Have you not been acquainted with goldsmith's wives, and conned them out of rings? O. Not so; but I answer you right *painted cloth*, from whence you have studied your questions. *As you l. i. iii. v.*

So in the *Match at Midnight*, when Bloodhound says that he will have a poesy "which shall savour of a saw," (or proverb), he is answered,

When thou 'twill smell of the *painted cloth*.

O. Pl. vii. 360.

It was considered as a cheap and vulgar hanging. In Wye Saltonstall's *Pictura Loquentes*, a country ale-house is thus described:

The inward hangings is a *painted cloth* with a row of bullets pasted on it. *Pict.* 221.

G. But what says the *painted cloth*?

"Trust not a woman when she cries,
For she'll pump water from her eyes,
With a wet finger; and in fester show'rs,
Thou April when he rains down flowers."

W. Aye but, George, that *painted cloth* is worthy to be hanged up for lying. Hon. Whore, O. Pl. iii. p. 344.
(Who fears a sentence, or an old man's saw,
Shall by a *painted cloth* be kept in awe.)

Sh. *Rape of Lucrece*, Suppl. i. 487.

Other authorities are quoted by Stevens, in the note on the passage from *As you like it*.

PAIR OF CARDS. What we now call a pack of cards; though *pack* was sometimes used. As for instance:
(O then! that gentlemen would be so proud to disdain these base-muddled shifts and cosenages, and to scorn that gayne that is got with a *packe* of *cardes* and dyce.)

Sir J. Harrington, on *Playe*, *Nugæ*, vol. i. p. 218. Park.

— I ha' nothing but my skin,

And clothes; my sword here, and myself;

Two crowns in my pocket, two *pair* of *cards*;

And three false dice.

B. & Fl. *See Voyage*, i. 1.

Ha' you ne'er a son at the groom-porter's, to beg or borrow a *pair* of *cards* quickly.

B. Jun. *Maque of Xs*, vol. vi. 6.

A *pair* of *cards*, Nicolas, and a carpet to cover the table.

Woman k. with K. O. Pl. vii. 294.

I can shift the moone and the sun, and know by one *corde*, what all you cannot do by a whole *paire*. Lyly's *Gallathea*, i. 4.

The price was not ruinous at that time:

He sayd a *pyre* of *cards* cost not past two-pence.

Auch. *Tazoph.* p. 42. repr.

"Fasciculus foliorum, a *pair* of *cards*." Higgins

and Fleming's *Nomencl.* p. 294.

PAIR OF SHEERS, *prov.* "There went but a pair of sheers between this and that;" a proverbial metaphor, implying that the things were as much alike as if cut from the same cloth.

There went but a *paire* of *sheeres* between him [an apparitor] and the pursuivant of hell.

Overb. *Char.* i. 3.

There goes but a *pair* of *sheers* between a promoter [informor] and a knave.

Match at *Mdn.* O. Pl. vii. 367.

PAIR-ROYAL, s. (now corrupted into the unmeaning word *préal*.) Three cards of a sort, at commerce, and some other games.

A *pair* is a pair of any two, as two kings, two queens, &c. A *pair-royal* is of three, as three kings, three queens, &c.

Complete *Gamster*, p. 106.

Howell dedicates his particular Vocabulary, To the *pair-royal* of peers, William lord marquis of Hartford, &c. Thomas, earl of Southampton, &c. John, earl of Clare, &c.

Lesic. *Tetraglotton*.

On a *pair-royal* do I wait in death;

My sovereign, as his liegeman; on my mistress,

As a devoted servant; and on *thothods*,

As if no brave, yet no unworthy enemy.

Ford's *Broken Heart*, v. 3.

It is well illustrated by Butler:

Strickland and his son,

Both cast into me,

Were meant for a single baron;

But when they came to sit,

There was not wit

Enough in both to serve for one.

Wherefore 'twas thought good

To add honeywood;

But when they came to trial,

Each one prov'd a fool,

Yet three knives in the whole,

And that made up a *pair-royal*.

Ballad on the Parl. Poeth. Works.

As it rhymes here to *trial*, it is perhaps fair to conclude that it was already spoken *préal*. The epigrammatist, Owen, has a quaint epigram on what he calls a *paire-royal* of friends, which, in a foreign edition now before me, is blundered into "a *paire* of

royal friends!" These friends are *England, Scotland, and Wales*, then united under James I.

Hoc in amicitia mihi per regale videtur,
Tres inter quoties exstitit unus amor:
Scilicet ut genui sit par in amore tuorum,
Unus quique tuum his numerandis erit.

With this conceit, he writes his title to it thus:

Ad { Cambro-Anglo- } Britannos.
 { Anglo-Scoto- }
 { Scoto-Cambro }

Epigram. Liber Unus, Ep. 270.

The *par regale* must puzzle every reader who knew not the term *pair-royal*; particularly foreigners.

In one place I find it printed *perryall*:

Fl. Why two foolies? Fr. Is it not past two, doth it not come neere three, sister? [meaning to call her one]. Pa. Shew *perryell* and take it. J. Day's *Humour out of Breath*, sign. C. 8.

This was a step towards *prial*.

To PAISE. To weigh, or poise. See PEIZE.

Though soft, yet lasting, with just balance *pois'd*,
Distributed with due proportion. Fletch. *Purple Isl.* ii. 7.
To the just scale of even *poised* thoughts.

Marston, *What you w. Indur.*

PALABRAS, s. Words; pure Spanish. It seems to have been current here, for a time, even among the vulgar; probably, therefore, imported by our seamen, as well as the corrupted form, *pala'ver*.

Comparisons are odorous: *palabras*, neighbour *Verges*.

Much *Ado* ab. N. iii. 4.

We have it also in a corrupted form elsewhere:

Therefore *paucas pallabris*: let the world slide, *Sessa*.

Taming of *Shrew*, i. 1.

For *pocas palabras*. Thus:

Pocas palabras, mild as the lamb.

Span. Tragedy, O. Pl. iii. 211.

Again, more corrupt:

A syynogue shall be called, Mistress Mary; disgrace me not; *pacus palabras*, I will conjure for you, *farewell*.

Roaring Girl, O. Pl. vi. 114.

Mr. Steevens quotes also the *Wise Woman of Hogsden* for it, and remarks that it is usually given to low people. In *Hieronymo* it is introduced, I presume, as being a Spanish tragedy.

PALE, s. A division, a place set apart from another; as the English *pale*, the *pale* of the church, &c. The English *pale*, in Ireland, comprehended four counties; namely, *Louth*, in Ulster, with *Meath*, *Dublin*, and *Kildare*, in Leinster; which were particularly possessed by the English, while the rest of the country was chiefly in the power of the native Irish.

The wild O'neyle, with swarms of Irish kerna,

Lives uncontrold' within the English *pale*.

Edw. II. O. Pl. ii. 351.

For in the last conspiracy of the English *pale*, think you not that there were many more guilty, than those that felt the punishment.

Spens. *View of Irel.* Todd's ed. viii. 432.

Why then comes in the sweet o' the year,

For the red blood reigns in the winter's *pale*.

Winter's T. iv. 2.

This seems to be the sense, but the commentators dispute upon it. I have no doubt that a quibble was also intended upon *red* and *pale*.

PALE, v. To inclose, as with a *pale*.

Behold, the English beach *pales* in the flood

With men, with wives, and boys.

Hen. V. v. Chorus.

Whate'er the ocean *pales*, or sky inclips,

Is thine, if thou wilt have it.

Ant. & Cleop. ii. 7.

2. To make *pale*, in colour:

— This will *pale* the dye

Which thy cheek blusheth, when it would clothe modesty
In a rich scarlet. Nubbes's *Hannibal & Scipio*, F. 4.

360

— Let not her cheeks,
As red as is the partie-colour'd rose,
Be *paled* with the news herof.

Tancred & Gism. O. Pl. ii. 909.

Also in page 226.

PALERMO RASORS. Formerly celebrated for their excellence, before Britain had learnt to excel all the world in cutlery.

It is a *reysor*, and that a very good one,

It came lately from *Palerma* [Pallarmine, 4to] it cost me twenty crowns alone.

Dem. & Pith. O. Pl. i. 227.

That your wordes may shave like the rasors of *Palerma*.
Lodge's *Wounds of Civ. War.* i. 4.

PALL, s. A rich mantle; from *palla*, a robe. Also stuff fit for making such robes.

He gave her gold and purple *pall* to wear.

Spens. F. Q. i. vii. 16.

Then crown'd with triple wreath, and cloth'd in scarlet *pall*.

Fletch. *Purp. Id.* iv. 17.

In the old ballads *purple* and *pall*, is a frequent phrase for "purple robes." See *Percy*, vol. i.

PALL-MALL. A game, of which the most common memorial remains in the street once appropriated to that use, as was afterwards the *Mall*, in St. James's Park. It is derived from *pale maille*, French; at which word Cotgrave thus describes the game: "A game, wherein a round bow bowle is, with a mallet struck through a high arch of yron (standing, at either end of an ally. one) which he that can do at the fewest blowes, or at the number agreed on, wins." Properly, I believe, the place for playing was called the *mail*, the stick employed *palemail*. So at least it appears in these quotations given by Todd:

If one had *paille-mails* it were good to play in this alley, for it is of a reasonable good length, straight, and even.

Fr. Garden for Engl. Lad. 1601.

A stroke with a *pailmail* beetle upon a bowl makes it fly from it.

Digby on the Seal.

See *Todd* in *pail-mail*, and *pall-mail*.

Evelyn, however, more than once speaks of a *Pall-Mall* as a place for playing in:

Sunday, being May-day, we walked up into the *Pall-Mall*, very long, and so nobly shaded with tall trees (being in the midst of a greene wood) that unlasse that of Tours I had not seen a statelier.

Memoirs, i. p. 60.

Yet at Tours he calls it *Mall* only:

The *Mall* without comparison is the noblest in Europe for length and shade. Here we play'd a party or two.

ib. p. 61.

At Lyons he finds a *Pall-Mall* again. P. 68.

See also p. 228.

PALLIAMENT, s. A robe; the white gown of a Roman candidate. Affected as a classical term by the author of *Titus Andronicus*:

Titus Andronicus, the people of Rome, —

Send thee by me, their rhubarb, and their trust,

This *palliament*, of white and spotless hue.

T. And. i. 7.

PALLIARD, s. A vagabond who lies upon straw.

Paillard, French.

— No, base *palliard*,

I do remember yet. H. & Fl. *Monst. The.* ii. 2.

A clapper dudgeon is a beggar born, some call him a *palliard*.

Decker, *Vill. Disc.* O. 2.

PALM, s. The broad part of a deer's horns, when full grown.

Nailing it up among Irish heads of deer, to shew the mightiness of her *palm*.

B. & Fl. *Scarf.* L. iii. 1.

PALM-PLAY. Tennis; *jeu de paulme*, French.

The *palm-play*, where, dispoysed for the game

With dazed yies, oft we, by glances of love

Have mist the ball and got sight of our dame.

Surrey's *Poems*, *Prison. at Windsor*, 4c.

PALMED DEER, is a stag of full growth, that bears the palms of his horns aloft.

— The proud, *palmed deer*.

Forsake the closer woods. *Drayt. Polyolb.* 1114.

In the same sense *high-palmed* is used:

While still the lusty stag his *high-palm'd* head up bears.

Id. xiii. p. 917.

When thy *high-palmed* harts, the sport of bows and hounds.

Id. xxvi. p. 1169.

And where the goodly herds of *high-palmed* harts did gaze.

Id. B. vii. p. 792.

High-palmed harts amidst our forests run.

Drum. p. 183. Lond. 1791.

Hence, "the most high and *palmy* state," may be so understood. See **PALMY**.

PALMER, *s.* A wandering votary of religion, vowed to have no settled home. Supposed from gaining the *palm*, or prize of religion, or from carrying a *palm* branch.

I am a *palmer*, as ye so,

Which of my life much part have spent,

In many a fayre and faire countrie. *Four Ps.* O. Pl. i. 49.

The difference between a pilgrim and a *palmer* was this. The pilgrim had some home or dwelling place, but the *palmer* had none. The pilgrim travelled to some certain designed place or places; but the *palmer* to all. The pilgrim went at his own charges; but the *palmer* professed wilful poverty, and went upon alms.

Stevley's Romish Horseleuch, p. 93.

Johnson has copied this account.

PALMING DICE. One of the numerous arts of cheating, which seem to have flourished much among us, at the end of the sixteenth century. Full directions for the practice of this branch of art, may be found in the *Compleat Gamester*, (a book often quoted for the ancient games), page 10. As we no longer hear of these tricks, it is probable that having been long exposed, they have ceased to be practicable; or the players are grown too cunning to be so deluded. In a later book, a Major Clancy is celebrated for all these arts. When he was not furnished with *high* and *low fullums*, it is said,

Why then his hand supply'd those wants, by *palming* the die; that is, having the box in his hand he nimbly takes up both the dice, as they are thrown, within the hollow of his hand, and puts but one into the box, reserving the other in the *palm*, and observing with a quick eye what side was upward, he accordingly conforms the next throw to his purpose, delivering that in the box, and the other in his hand smoothly together.

Memoirs of Gamesters, 1714, p. 27.

The expression of *palming* any thing upon you, evidently comes from this.

So Jonson:

Well said, this carries *palm* with it. *Poetaster*, Act v.

And Mr. Gifford's note on it, p. 522. Soon after the expression occurs of "a work of as much *palm*." *P.* 524.

PALMY, *a.* Grown to full height; in allusion to the *palms* of the stag's horns, when they have attained their utmost growth.

In the most high and *palmy* state of Rome,

A little ere the mighty Julius fell. *Hamlet* i. 1.

It might, however, mean no more than glorious, in allusion to the *palms* of victory; and it must be allowed, that a contemporary of Shakespeare has so employed it:

These days shall be 'bove other far esteem'd,

And like Augustus' *palmy* reign he deem'd.

Drummond's Forth Feasting, p. 181. ed. 1791.

See **PALM**, above, and **PALMY**.

PALTER, *v.* To shuffle, or speak contradictorily; probably, to act in a paltry manner.

— Be these juggling fiends no more believed,

That *palter* with us in a double sense. *Macb.* v. 7.

— What other bond

Than secret Rumanos, that have spoke the word,
And will not *palter*. *Jul. Cas.* ii. 1.

— Now I must

To the young man send humble treaties, dodge,

And *palter* in the shifts of lowness. *Ant. & Cleop.* iii. 9.

One while his tongue it ran, and *palter'd* of a cat.

Gammer Gurte, O. Pl. ii. 35.

PAMPESTRIE, *s.* A word which I have only found in the following passage, where it evidently means something of the magical kind.

— Of th' abuse

That comes by magicke arts of imagerie,

By vile incantments, charms, and *pampestrie*.

Mirr. for Mag. p. 58.

Can it be a corruption of *palmystry*?

PAN-PUDDINGS. Perhaps Yorkshire puddings, which are baked in the dripping-pan; or else fritters. See **FLAP-JACK**.

To devour their cheese-cakes, apple-pies, cream and custards,

flap-jacks, and *pan-puddings*. *Jovial Crew*, O. Pl. x. 353.

PANARY, *s.* A storehouse for bread; from *pamis*, Latin. In the preface to the Church Bible the translators, speaking of the excellence of scripture, sum up their eulogy by saying,

In a word, it is a *panary* of wholesome food, against fenowed traditions; a physican's shop (as S. Basil calls it) of preservatives against poisoned heresies; a pandect of profitable laws, against rebellious spirits; a treasury of most costly jewels, against beggarly elements; finally, a fountain of more pure water, springing up unto everlasting life. *The Translators to the Reader*.

PANCRIDGE. A corruption of Pancras, a parish close to London. The earl of Pancridge was one of the ridiculous personages in the burlesque procession called *Arthur's Show*. Jonson mentions him:

T. Next our St. George,

Who rescued the king's daughter, I will ride;

Above prince Arthur. C. Or our Shoreditch duke.

M. Or *Pancridge* earl. P. Or Bevis, or Sir Guy.

Tale of a Tub, iii. 3.

Also in some lines against Inigo Jones, he says:

Content thee to be *Pancridge* earl the while,

Au earl of show, for all thy worth is show.

To Inigo Marquis Would-be.

The *Duke of Shoreditch* was another mock nobleman of that company.

PANDORE, *s.* A musical instrument, something resembling a lute; probably the same as *bandore*, but nearer to its original, *pandura*, Italian. It seems by these lines to have been strung with wire, not catgut:

Some that delight to touch the sterner *wiery* chord,

The cythron, the *pandore*, and the theorbo strike.

Drayt. Polyolb. iv. p. 736.

See **BANDORE**.

PANE, *s.* An opening or division in parts of a dress; *pan*, or *panneau*, French. "A *pane* of cloth, panniculæ." *Coles*.

He (Lord Mountjoy) wore jerkins and round hose —, with laced *panes* of russet cloth. *Fynes Morison*, Part ii. c. 46.

Strikes off a skirt of a thick-laced satin doublet I had; — cuts off two *panes* embroidered with pearl.

B. Jons. Ev. M. out of H. iv. 6.

The Switzers wore no coats, but doublets and hose of *panes*, intermingled with red and yellow, and some with blew, trimmed with long puffes of yellow and blew sarsenet rising up between the *panes*. *Coryat*, vol. i. p. 41. repr.

In fact, a *pane* of a window is perfectly analogous, and of the same origin.

PANED HOSE. Breeches ornamented with cuts or openings in the cloth, where other colours were inserted in silk, and drawn through. Such breeches were usually made full, and stuffed out with cotton. Minshew, in his *Spanish Dialogues*, has, "Give me my *paned velvet hose*," and translated *paned* by *acuchilladas*; which is *cut, slashed, &c.*

Hunger, begotten of some old limber courier,
In *paned hose*.

— With an old pair of *paned hose*,
Lying in some hot chamber o'er the kitchen.

— Our diseased fathers
B. & Fl. *Wit at sev. W.* iv. 1.

Worried with the scintian and aches,
Brought up your *paned hose* first, which ladies laugh at.

— My spruce ruff,
Mass. *Old Law*, ii. 1.

My hooded cloak, long stocking, and *paned hose*,
My case of toothpicks, and my silver fork.

I. d. *Gr. Duke of Fl.* iii. 1.
Bulwer says, "Bombasted *paned hose* were, since I can remember, in fashion;" and the accompanying wood cut exhibits breeches striped and stuffed as above described. *Artificial Changeling*, p. 540. Other parts of dress were *paned* also; and Mr. Todd has cited a passage from Warton's *Life of Sir Thomas Pope*, in which certain altar clothes are directed to be made of "blew bawdkyn, *paied* with red velvet." P. 339.

PANNIKELL, s. The crown of the head, or skull; called by some the *brain-pan*.

Smote him so rudely on the pannikell,
That to the chin he cleft his head in twain.

Spens. *F. Q.* III. v. 23.

PANSY, s. *Pensée*, French. The viola tricolor; called also *heart's-ease, &c.* This may be considered as a poetical name, not yet disused. See *Johnson*.

PANTABLE, s. A sort of high shoe, or slipper; perhaps corrupted from *pantofle*.

I cry your matronship mercie; because your *pantables* be higher with corks, therefore your feete must needs be higher in the instep.

Lyly, *Endimion, Court Com.* C. 2 b.

To sell your glorious buffe to buy fine pumps

And *pantables*. B. & Fl. *Coronation*, iii. 1.

Let the chamber be perfum'd, and get you, sirrah,

His cap and *pantables* ready. Mass. *City Mod.* iii. 1.

Chafing and swearing by the *pantable* of Pallace, and such other oaths as his rusticall bravenie could imagine.

Pembr. *Arcad.* p. 49.

PANTACLE, s. Of uncertain signification. Mr. Stevens supposes it might be put for *pantofle*; but there seems no reason for such a corruption, nor does it particularly suit the sense. It occurs twice in the play of *Damon and Pythias*:

If you play Jacke napes in mocking my master and dispising my face,

Even here with a *pantacle* I wyll you disgrace. O. Pl. i. 215.

And soon after, another speaker says,

Prayse well thy winning; my *pantacle* is as readie as yours.

Ibid. p. 216.

It is more likely to be a mistake for *pantable*.

PANTLER, s. The servant who had the care of the pantry, or of the bread.

A good shallow young fellow; he would have made a good *pantler*, he would have chipped bread well. 2 Hen. IV. ii. 4

— When my old wife lived, upon

This day, she was both *pantler*, butler, cook;

Both dame and servant; welcom'd all; serv'd all.

Wint. *Tale*, iv. 3.

But I will presently take order with the cook, *pagtler*, and butler, for my wanted allowance to the poor.

Jovial Crew, O. Pl. 1. 338.

A rogue that bathed upon me — like pollen from a *pantler's* chippings.

Mis. of Inf. *Murr. O. Pl.* v. 26.

PANTOFLE, s. A slipper; *pantofle*, French. One page was considered as attached to the *pantofle*, it being his office to bring them. One of these says,

— Ere I was

Sworn to the *pantofle*, I have heard my tutor

Prove it by logic, that a servant's life

Was better than his master's.

Massing. *Unnat. Comb.* iii. 2.

— As your page,

I can wait on your trencher, fill you wine,

Carry your *pantofles*, and be sometimes bless'd,

In all humility, to touch your feet.

B. & Fl. *Span. Carat.* iv. 1.

They seem to have been at one time reckoned smarter than pumps; for Harrington says of one Sextus, that having lost his *pantofles* when drunk,

To save such charges and to shun such frumps,

He goes now to the tavern in his pumps. *Epie. ii.* 52.

In Higgins's *Nomenclator*, *crepida* is explained, "*Pantofle*, a slipper, or *pantofle*." P. 170. So Holioke, "A *pantofle*, or slipper." See also the authority in *Johnson*.

PAP WITH A HATCHET, TO GIVE, PROC. A proverbial phrase for doing a kind thing in an unkind manner; as it would be to feed an infant with so formidable an instrument. So it is explained by Mr. Park, in a note on the second passage quoted here, and I have seen no interpretation so good.

They give us pap with a spoon before we can speak, and when we speak for that we love, *pap* with a hatchet.

Lyly's *Court Comed.* 2. 12 b.

So, to receive it, is to obtain a pernicious favour; *Dupor, aduov.*

He that so old seeks for a nurse so young, shall have *pap* with a hatchet for his comfort.

Disc. of *Marr. Harl. Misc.* ii. 171. Park's ed.

That is, evidently, shall find more harm than good in it. It has been conjectured to be the true reading in the following passage of a play attributed to Shakespeare:

Ye shall have a bempen caudle then, and the *pap* [now read *help*] of a hatchet.

2 Hen. VI. iv. 1.

The conjecture is Dr. Farmer's, and is probable at least. *Pap with a Hatchet* is well known to be the title of one of Nash's tracts against Martin Marprelate. See *Beloe's Anecdotes*, vol. vi. p. 432.

PAPALIN, s. A papist. This word I have not met with. Mr. Todd has exemplified it from *Herbert's Travels*, and *Puller on the Church of England*. See *Todd*.

PAPER, v. To set down in a list, on paper. If the following passage of Shakespeare, in which alone it occurs, be not corrupt, (of which there is great appearance) it should be thus pointed:

— He makes up the file

Of all the gentry; for the most part such

Too, whom as great a charge as little honour

He meant to lay upon; and his own letter

(The honourable board of council out)

Must fetch him in, — he *papers*. Henry VIII. i. 1.

After all, it is not very intelligible.

PAPPEY, or PAPPEV. A fraternity of priests, formerly established in Aldgate Ward, London.

Then come you to the *pappey*, a proper house, wherein some time was kept a fraternity, or brotherhood of S. Charite, and

S. John Evangelist, called the *popey*, for poore, impectant priestes (for in some language priestes are called *popes*) founded in the yere 1430, &c. *Stowe's London*, p. 110.

It was suppressed in the reign of Edward the Sixth. See also *Stowe*, p. 124.

To PARAGON, v. from the substantive. To excel; to be considered as excellent.

— We are contented
To weare our mortall state to come, with her,
(Katherine our queene) before the primest creature
That's *paragon'd* o' th' world. *Henry VIII.* ii. 4.

This reading has been doubted; but it is that of the first folio, and is confirmed by the following:

If thou with Cæsar *paragon* again,
My man of men. *Ant. & Cleop.* i. 5.

— He hath achiev'd a maid
That *paragons* description. *Othello*, ii. 1.
Exemplified also from Sidney and Milton. See *Todd*.

PARAQUITO, s. A perroquet, or parakeet; a small kind of parrot. Used, in the following passage, by way of playful endearment:

Come, come, you *paraquito*, answer me,
Directly to the question that I ask. *1 Hen. IV.* ii. 3.

This Italian form of the word is not peculiar to Shakespeare:

— With a close ward to devour thee,
My brave *paraquito*. *Dumb Kn.* O. Pl. vi. 463.

PARAVANT, adv. Before-hand, or first. French.

— But that faire one,
That in the midst was placed *paravant*,
Was she to whom the shepheard pygt alone. *Spens.* F. Q. VI. x. 15.

Tell me some markes by which he may appeare,
If chance I him encounter *paravant*. *Id. ib.* III. ii. 16.

In the following passage Mr. Todd, in his notes, has explained it *publicly*; but I think it clearly means first and foremost, above all others:

Yet so much grace let her vouchsafe to grant
To simple swain, with her I may not love,
Yet that I may her honour (honour her) *paravant*,
And praise her wit. *Colin Clout's Come H.* v. 939.

To PARBREAK, v. To vomit; supposed to be for to break forth.

You shall see me talk with him, even as familiarly as if I should
parbreak my mind, and my whole stomach upon him.

Grim the Collier, O. Pl. xi. 256.

And when he hath *parbreak'd* his grieved mind.
Hall, Satires, l. v.

— And virulently disgard'g,
As though ye wold *parbreak*. *Skelton*, p. 86.

Come *parbreak* heer your foul, black, banefull gall.
Sylv. Durbart. III. i. 2.

PARBREAKE, s. from the verb. The matter thrown from the stomach in vomiting.

Her filthie *parbreake* all the place defiled hath.
Spens. F. Q. I. i. 30.

PARCEL, s. A part; a law term, often used conjointly with part; as, "part and parcel."

Divers philosophers hold, that the lips is *parcel* of the mouth.

Merry W. W. i. 1.

To make it *parcel* of my empery.
Tamburlaine.

It is a branch and *parcel* of mine orb.
Com. Err. v. 1.

In composition with almost any word, it implied being partly one thing, partly another. Thus *parcel-bawd*, a person, one part of whose profession was being a bawd:

He, sir, a tustper, *parcel-bawd*. *Meas. for Meas.* ii. 1.

Parcel-gilt, partly gilt:

Thou didst swear to me upon a *parcel-gilt* goblet.
2 Henry IV. ii. 1.

— Or changing

His *parcel-gilt* to massy gold. *B. Jon. Alchemist.*

I find also *partial-gilt*, which is perhaps the origin of the other; or was, at least, supposed by the author to be so:

He can distinguish of your guilt by your guilt: this makes him
ever goe *partial-guilt*. *Clitus's Enter-Character*, p. 3.

In the following passage *parcel* is put alone for *parcel-gilt*:

And flowers for the window, and the Turkey carpet,
And the great *parcel* salt. *B. & Fl. Corcomb*, iv. 1.

Parcel-poet occurs frequently in Ben Jonson:

He is a gentleman, *parcel-poet*, you slave. *Poetaster*, iii. 4.

— *Parcel-physician*,
And as such prescribes, &c. &c.; *parcel-poet*,
And sings encomiums to my virtues sweetly.

Massing. City Madam, ii. 2.

So also in various other and arbitrary modes of composition:

He's *parcel-statemans*, *parcel-priest*, and so
If you observe, he's *parcel-poet* too.

Wit's Recreat. Epig. 639.

See the confession of the joint-editors of *Beaumont and Fletcher*, (of 1750), of their long continued mistake respecting this word. Vol. x. p. 222. The examples might be multiplied without end, but I trust the above are sufficient.

PARDONER, s. A person who was licensed to sell papal indulgences. Such a character appears in the old play of the *Four Ps*:

P. Truly I am a *pardoner*.

Palmer. Truly a *pardoner*! that may be true,
But a tiew *pardoner* doth not ensue.
Right seilde is it seems, or never,
That truth and *pardoners* dwell together. *O. Pl.* i. 59.

PARDY, or PERDY, adv. A very common corruption of *par-Dieu*, French.

For if the king likes not the comedy,
Why then belike he likes it not, *perdy*. *Hamlet*, iii. 2.

In that you Palmer, as deputation
May clearly discharge him *pardie*. *Four Ps*, O. P.

PARELS. A doubtful word in the same play; it may either signify a similar event, or may be a corruption of *perils*. *O. Pl.* i. 96. It seems to be equally doubtful here, though it will bear the sense of peril:

'Constant I was in my prince's quarrell
To die or live, and spared for no *parrell*.

Mirr. for *Mag.* p. 359.

PARGET, v. To plaister, as a wall. The French word for plaistered is *crespi*, which Cotgrave explains by "*pargetted*, rough cast," &c. Some have derived it from *paries*, a wall; and Mr. Todd has found it written *pariet*, in Bishop Hall. But I consider *pariet* as intended to be spoken *parjet*; the *i* vowel being almost as commonly put for the *i* consonant, as the vowel *u* for the *v*.

Applied metaphorically to female face-painting, as we now say sometimes that a woman *plasters*:

She's above fifty two, and *pargets*.

B. Jon. Silent Wom. v. 1.

So in *Cynthia's Revels*, Phantaste prays, in their mock Litany,

From *pargetting*, painting, slicking, glazing, and renewing old
rivelled faces, good Mercury defend us. *Act v. ad fin.*

Hence a conjectural reading in *Antony and Cleopatra*, where the heroine says,

— Sole sir o' the world,
I cannot *projet* mine own cause so well. *Act v. Sc. 2.*

Sir Thomas Hamner reads,

I cannot *parget* mine own cause so well.

That is, I cannot *bedaub*, or gloss it over; which is the more probable, because the *pargetting* was the fine finishing plaister. "*Opus albarium* — white lining worke, or *pargetting* worke." *Abr. Fleming, Nomencl.* p. 198. b.

Pargetting is still not uncommon in some countries for plastering upon a wall.

PARGET, s. Plaister laid on a wall.

Gold was the *parget*; and the seeling bright
Did shine all scaly with great plates of gold.

Spens. Visions of Bellay, l. 25.

See there Mr. Todd's note. Minshew explains *parget* by mortar. Skinner conjectures that it is from an old French word; but it does not appear in the dictionaries of old French.

PARIS GARDEN. The famous bear-garden on the Bankside in Southwark, contiguous to the Globe theatre. So called from *Robert de Paris*, who had a house and garden there in the reign of Richard II. *Blount, Gloss.*

Do you take the court for *Paris garden*, ye rude slaves.

Henry VIII. v. 3.

And cried it was a threatening to the bears,
In that accursed ground the *Paris garden*.

B. Jon. Execr. to Vulcan.

So was he dry-nurs'd by a bear,
That fed him with the purchas'd prey
Of many a fierce and bloody fray;
Bred up where discipline most rure is,
In military *garden Paris*.

Hudib. i. ii. l. 168.

PARISH TOP. A top bought for public exercise in a parish.

He's a coward and a coysilr, that will not drink to my niece,
'till his brains turn like a *parish top*.

Tactish N. i. 3.

On which Mr. Stevens says, "This is one of the customs now laid aside. A large top was formerly kept in every village, to be whipped in frosty weather, that the peasants might be kept warm by exercise, and out of mischief while they could not work." *Loc. cit.*

Ben Jonson:

A merry Greek, and cunts in Latin comely,
Spins like the *parish-top*.

New Inn, ii. 5

Evelyn, speaking of the uses of willow wood, among other things made of it, mentions "great *town-tops*." *Sylva*, xx. 29.

The custom seems to have further illustration, but it is alluded to also by Beaumont and Fletcher:

— I'll hazard

My life upon it, that a body of twelve
Should scourge him hither like a *parish top*,
And make him dance before you.

Thierry & Thod. Act ii. p. 149.

In another play we have a *town-top* mentioned:

And dances like a *town-top*, and reels, and hobbles.

B. & F. Night Walker, i. 1.

Sir W. Blackstone asserts also, that to *sleep like a town-top* was proverbial. *Note on Shakesp.* l. c.

PARLE, s. the same as *parley*. From the French. Conference between enemies. This word is hardly obsolete; it has been used as lately as by Rowe, and perhaps much later. See *Johnson*. Stevens on *Hamlet*, i. 1. calls it an affected word, introduced by Lylly; but it has been used by our best authors, not excepting Milton. So that the decision of Mr. Stevens may fairly be overruled.

PARLOUS, adj. A popular corruption of *perilous*: jocularly used for alarming, amazing.

A *parlous* boy! — go to, you are too shrewd.

Rick III. ii. 4.

— Oh, 'tis a *parlous* boy,

Bold, quick, ingenious, forward, capable.

Id. iii. 1.

Thou art in a *parlous* state, shepherd. *As you L. it.* iii. 2.

Parlous pond, a pool so called, meant *perilous pond*, now corrupted to *Peerless pool*. *O. P. vi.* p. 41. It is near Old Street, London.

PARMACITY. A mere corruption of *spermaceti*.

And telling me the sovereign'st thing on earth

Was *parmacity*, for an inward bruise. *1 Hen. IV.* i. 3.
For an inward bruise, lamb-stones and sweet-breads are but one's *spermaceti*. *Oberbury, Char.* 45. l. 2 b.

PARMASANT, s. Evidently for *Parmesan* cheese, in the following passage, the scene being at Parma.

Forsooth, my master said, that he loved her almost as well as he loved *Parmasant*, and swore, I'll be sworn for him, that she wanted but such a nose as his was as pretty a young woman as any was in Parma. *'Tis Pity She's a W.* O. Pl. viii. 23.

But Decker has twice used it, as if he took it for a liquor. In an address to Bacchus, he mentions, The Switzer's stoop of Rhenish, the Italian's *Parmasant*, the Englishman's healths, &c. *Gul's Hornb. Proem.* p. 27.

And in his *Seven Deadly Sins*:

They were drunk according to all the rules of learned drunkenness, as Upsy-freeze, cranbo, *Parmasant*.

P. 3.

Can this have been ignorance? or was there such a liquor?

PARTED, a. Endowed with parts, or abilities.

— A strange fellow here

Writes me, that man, how dearly ever *parted*, —
Cannot make boast to have that which he hath.

Tro. & Cres. iii. 3.

A youth of good hope; well *friended*, well *parted*.

Eastw. Hor. O. Pl. iv. 214.

Whereas, let him be poorer, and meanly clad

Though we're so richly *parted*.

B. Jon. Ev. M. out of H. iii. 9.

So, well-*parted*. *Id.* ib. v. 2.

Also for departed, or dead:

But scarce their *parted* father's ghost to heav'n or hell was sent,
When that his lucre did fall at odds.

Alb. Engl. p. 3

Hence the compound term *timely-parted*, for lately dead:

Oh! have I seen a *timely-parted* ghost,
Of ashes semblance.

2 Hen. VI. ii. 2.

PARTIAL, a. Used for *impartial*; so at least it seems in the following speech, unless the speaker, Hedon, was intended to make a blunder.

We must prefer the monsieur. We courtiers must be *partial*.

B. Jon. Cynth. Rev. v. 4.

We have seen *impartial* similarly put for *partial*.

See **IMPARTIAL**.

PARTISAN, or PARTIZAN, s. *Pertuisan*, French. A pike, or halberd.

I had as lief have a reed that will do me service, as a *partizan*
I could not have.

Ant. & Cleop. ii. 7.

— Let us

Find out the prettiest dairy'd spot we can,
And make him, with our pikes and *partizans*,
A grave.

Cymb. iv. 2.

The hills are wooded with their *partizans*,
And all the vallies overgrown with darts.

B. & F. Bonduca, i. 4.

PARTLETTE, s. A ruff or band worn by women.

As frontettes, fylletes, *partlettes*, and braceletttes.

Four Ps. O. Pl. i. 64.

"Amictorium — a *partlett*, neckkercher, or gorget." *Fleming's Vocab.* p. 164. 12mo.

One province for her robe, her rail another,
Her *partlet* this, her pantofle the 't'her;
This her rich mantle, that her royal chain.

Sylv. Dubart. III. ii. 4.

Hence early used as a name for a *hen*, which frequently has a kind of ring or ruff of feathers on the neck. See *Ruddin. Gloss. to G. Douglas, v. Partlet*. Used by Chaucer and others, down to Dryden. Hence jocularly applied to women. Falstaff says to the Hostess,

How now, dame *Partlet*, the hen! 1 *Hen. IV. iii. 3.*
And Leontes, in the *Winter's Tale*, says to Antigonus, speaking of his wife:

Thou dotard, thou art woman-tyr'd, unroosted
By thy dame *Partlet* here. *W. Tale, ii. 3.*

PARTRICH, for partridge.

Of most hot exercise, more than a *partrich*
Upon record. *B. Jons. For, iv. 5.*

PASCH EGGS; that is, Easter eggs; from *pascha*, the passover. The custom of giving eggs at Easter has been laboriously traced to many times and countries. See *Brand's Pop. Ant.* vol. i. p. 142. 4to. ed. Suffice it, at present, that it prevailed among our ancestors before the Reformation, being considered in the Romish church as a sort of sacred observance. The egg was doubtless considered as an emblem of resurrection; and it was usual to colour the eggs for the purpose; which, I presume, was merely for ornament. "*Paschale ovum nemo ignorat*," says Erycius Puteanus, "ubique celebratur;" and, in another place, "Candidum ovum est, et tamen omnes colores admittit; et nunc flavum, nunc rubrum, nunc cæruleum, patri ritus faciunt." *Encom. Ovi.* Coles, in his Dictionary, has "*Pasch eggs*, eggs given at Easter, ovum paschale, *croceum aut luteum*." These eggs were blessed by the priests, and thought to have great virtues. Thus *Egg Saturday* concluded the eating of eggs before the fast of Lent, and Easter Day began it again. We find this form of blessing the eggs in an old Roman Ritual: "Bless, O Lord! we beseech thee, this thy creature of eggs, that it may become a wholesome sustenance to thy faithful servants, eating it in thankfulness to thee, on account of the resurrection of our Lord," &c. *Rit. Pauli Quinti, Paris, 1657.* *Paste eggs* are mentioned as used at Newcastle on Tyne; but that was probably no more originally than a corruption of *pasch eggs* See **EGG SATURDAY**.

There is a curious book of emblems, well known to collectors, adorned with 100 beautiful engravings of eggs, with devices within them, and entitled, "*Ova Paschalia, sacro emblemate inscripta descriptaque, à Georgio Stengelio, Soc. Jesu Theologo.*" Ingolstadt, 1672.

Ray has a proverb, "I'll warrant you, for an egg at Easter," p. 56; which evidently alludes to these practices. A further illustration of it may be seen in *Maine's Senonaises*, No. 10. p. 68; where the author cites a French proverb, "Donner un œuf, pour avoir un bœuf," as giving an egg at Easter to have more substantial food in return.

PASH, v. To strike violently, or dash in pieces.

If I go to him, with my armed fist
I'll pash him o'er the face. *Tro. & Cress. ii. 3.*

— A firmament of clouds, being fill'd

With Jove's artillery, shot down at once,
To pash your gods in pieces. *Mas. Virg. Mart. ii. 2.*

Where see Mr. Gifford's note.

— When you do fall,

You pash yourselves in pieces, ere to rise.
B. Jons. Sejanus, conclus.

Drayton also used it, and even Dryden, in whose writings many words since disused are to be found. See *Plays*, vol. iv. 411.

PASH, s. Supposed to mean a skin, in the following passage. From the context it seems to mean something belonging to a calf or bull:

Thou want'st a rough pash, and the shoots that I have,
To be full like me. *Wint. T. i. 2.*

Mr. Steevens pretends to derive it from *paz*, a kiss, Spanish; but there is neither proof nor probability for it, and he seems diffident of the interpretation himself. It is probably a provincial term, not yet traced out.

Grose and others mention "*mad pash*," as meaning *madcap*, in Cheshire; but Coles has it as an established word, and Latins it by *cerebrosus*, &c.

PASLING, a. An obscure word, which I have found only in the following passage.

Surely I perceive that sentence of Plato to be true which sayeth, that there is nothing better in any common wealth, than that there should be always one or other excellent *pasling* man, whose life and virtue should place forwards the will, diligence, labour, and hope of all other.

Adam's Topogr. p. 87. ed. 1788.

Qu. Is it any thing like the *feugel* man in our modern regiments, who gives example of the motions to the rest?

PASS, v. To care for, or regard; usually with a negative.

As for these silken-coated slaves, I pass not;
It is to you, good people, that I speak. 2 *Hen. VI. i. 2.*
Transform me to what shape you can,
I pass not what it be. *Drayt. Quest of Cynthia.*

Coles, in his Dictionary, has "*to passe* [care] *moror*. I *passee* not for it;" which he renders by *quid meâ?*

This unthankfulness — hapneth by reason that men do not *passee* for their sinnes, do lightly regard them. *Latimer, Ser. Ded.*

Also for to exceed what is usual, to be extraordinary:

The women have so cried and shriek'd at it that it *passed*.
Mer. W. W. i. 1.
Why this *passes*, Master Ford, you are not to go loose any longer. *Ib. iv. 2.*

And Helen so blush'd, and Paris so cluck'd, and all the rest so laugh'd, that it *pass'd*. *Tro. & Cr. i. 2.*
Your travellers so dote upon me, as *passes*.

Lingua, O. Pl. v. 147.

Yen, and it *passeth* to see what sporte and passetyme the goddis them selves have, at such folie of these selic mortal men.

Chaloner's Moria Encom. K. 2.

You both do love to look yourselves in glasses,
You both love your own houses, as *it passes*.

Harington, Epigr. iii. 24.

PASSADO, s. A pass, or motion forwards; a term in the old art of fencing. *Passata*, Italian. See **STOCATA**, and **PUNTO-REVERSO**.

A duellist, a duellist; a gentleman of the very first house; of the first and second cause; ah! the immortal *passado*! the *punto reverso*.

Rom. & Jul. ii. 4.

The *passado* he [Cupid] respects not; the duello he regards not.

L. L. Lost, i. 2.

The translator of *Vincenzio Saviola*, the great authority in this art, preserves the Italian form, *passata*:

If your enemy be first to strike at you, and if at that instant you would make him a *passata*, or remove, it behoveth you to be very ready with your feet and hands.

Practise of the Duello, 1595, H. 3.

You may with much sodainnesse make a *passata* with your left foote. *Ib. K. 2.*

All the other terms may there be found. See the passages selected in Capell's *School of Shakespeare*, vol. iii.

PASSAGE, s. The name of a species of game, played with dice; in French *passé-dix*, from the chief law of the game.

Passage is a game at dice to be played at but by two, and it is performed with three dice. The caster throws continually till he hath thrown dubblets under ten, and then he is out and loseeth, or dubblets above ten, and then he *passeth* and wins.

Complete Gamester, 1680, p. 119.

For *passage* carried away the most part of it, a plague of fortune. *Hog hath lost his P. O. Pl.* vi. 383.

It appears that it is still a military game, under the same name, for a modern author thus describes it:

A camp game w.th three dice: doublets making up ten or more, to *pass* or win; any other chances lose.

Grose's Classic. Dict.

That author has also *Pass-bank*, for the place where the game is played; also the stock or fund.

2. Also apparently used for *passing*. Cassio, when wounded, exclaims:

What ho! no watch? no *passage*? *Othello*, v. 1.

3. *Passage* also meant event, circumstance, or act: This young gentleman had a father (O that had), how sad a *passage* 'tis. *All's Well*, i. 1.

Ourself and your own soul, that have beheld

Your vile, and most lascivious *passages*.

Dumb Kn. O. Pl. iv. 491.

In this way it was currently used as late as Swift's time; since which it seems to have fallen into total disuse:

It will not perhaps be improper to take notice of some *passages*, wherein the public and myself were jointly concerned.

Memoirs relating to the Queen's Ministers.

Where it very often occurs. It may be found also in the very first paper of the *Tatler*.

PASSING, adv. Very much.

For Oberon is *passing* fell and wrath. *Mids. N. Dr.* i. 1.

Thus in Shakespeare, and other authors, continually; so frequently that it is universally known, though few persons now would write, or say it.

PASSION, v. To feel passion, or express it.

— And shall not myself,

One of their kind; that relish all as sharply,

Passion as they, be kindlier mov'd than thou art?

Temp. v. 1.

— Madon, 'twas Ariadne *passioning*

For Theseus perjury, and unjust flight.

Two Gent. Ver. iv. 3.

What art thou *passioning* over the picture of Cleanness?

Blind Begg. of Alex. 1598, sign. D 4.

PASSIONATE, v. To express passion, or complain.

Thy niece and I, poor creatures, want our hands,

And cannot *passionate* our tenfold grief

With folded arms.

Tit. And. iii. 2.

Great pleasure, mix'd with pitiful regard,

That goodly king and queen did *passionate*.

Spen's F. Q. i. xii. 16.

Now leave we this amorous hermit, to *passionate* and playne his misfortune. *Palace of Pleasure*, vol. ii. L 13.

PASSY-MEASURE, PASSA-MEASURE, or PASSING-MEASURE. English terms variously corrupted from *passamezzo*, the Italian name of a dance, fashionable in the time of Shakespeare. Sir John Hawkins gives this account of it: "From *passer*, to walk, and *mezzo*, the middle, or half: a slow dance, differing little from the action of walking. As a galliard consists of five paces or bars in the first strain, and

is therefore called a cinque-pace; the *passa mezzo*, which is a diminutive of the galliard, is just half that number, and from that peculiarity takes its name." *Hist. of Music*, iv. 386. Florio renders the Italian *passa-mezzo* by "A *passameasure*, in dancing;" to which he adds, "a cinque pace," which is Sir John's galliard. Mr. Douce speaks of two *passameze* tunes in Alford's *Instructions for the Lute*, 1568. *Illust. of Shakespeare*.

Then he's a rogue, and a *passy-measures* pany,

I late a drunken rogue.

Twelf. N. v. 1.

This is the reading of the first folio, and I suspect it to be nearly right, *pany* being merely a misprint for *paynim*, i. e. *pagan*. The second substitutes *pavin*. See **PAVAN**.

Prythee sit still, you must dance nothing but the *passing-measures*.

Lingua, O. Pl. v. 180.

PASTERER, s. A pastry-cook, or confectioner, one who deals in *paste*; and so expressly inserted in Howell's *Lexicon Tetraglotton*: "A *pasterer*, pasteur ou pastier, pastissier, pasticier; pasticiero; pastelero." All which mean the same; but Mr. Steevens, to introduce it into a corrupt passage of Shakespeare, interpreted it a *caterer*, in the following example:

Alexander, before he fell into the Persian delicacies, refused those cooks and *pasterers* that Ada queen of Caria sent him.

Greene's Forewell to Folie, 1617.

Cooks and confectioners certainly suit the passage better. Coles explains it the same as Howell; but he adds *pasteler*, as another form, translating them by *pistor crustularius*. Minshew has it, *pastler*.

The passage meant to be illustrated is one in *Timon*, iv. 3. which is perhaps best read thus:

Raise me this beggar, and deject 't this lord,

The senator shall bear contempt hereditary,

The beggar native honour.

It is the *pasture* 's lords' the *browner* 's sides,

The want that makes him lean.

In the original 'deny't, modern edition *denude*: 'pastor'; 'lords'; 'brothers'. Much has been written upon it, and after all it is doubtful; there is, indeed, great confusion in the speech.

PATACON. A Spanish coin, worth 4s. 8d. sterling. *Kersey*. "Patucon monetæ genus Portugallie."

Minshew, Span. Dict.

This makes Spain to purchase peace of her [England] with his Indian *patucons*.

Howell's Lett. iv. 47.

PATCH, s. A fool; perhaps from the Italian *pazzo*, or from wearing a *patched*, or parti-coloured coat. As in this passage:

But man is but a *patch'd* fool, if he will offer to say what methought I had.

Mids. N. Dr. iv. 1.

A crew of *patches*, rude mechanicals.

ib. ii. 2.

The *patch* is kind enough, but a huge feeder, Snail-allow in profit.

Mer. Ven. ii. 5.

Wolsey we find had two fools, both occasionally called *Patch*, though they had other names. *Douce*, i. 258. The name of one of them was Sexton, who yet is called *Patch* by Heywood the epigrammatist. See *Warton's Hist. Poet.* iii. 89. But one old author seems to have thought that *Patch* was originally the proper name of some celebrated fool. See *Cowson's*. Queen Elizabeth also had a *Patch*. *ib.*

The idiot, the *patch*, the slave, the booty,

The property, fit only to be beaten. *Mass. New W.* v. 1. Come down, quoth you, nay then you might count me a *patch*.

O. Pl. ii. 18.

I do deserve it, call me *patch*, and puppy,
And beat me if you please. *B. & Fl. Wildg. Ch. iv. 2.*
The term *cross-patch*, still used in jocular language,
meant therefore originally "all-natured fool."

PATCHES. Ladies long continued to wear these fantastical ornaments; but it seems that men also used them, that is, cockcombs, at an early period. This is ascribed to a man:

No, nor your visits (each day in new suits,
Nor your black patches you wear variously,
Some cut like stars, some in half moons, some lozenges.
B. & Fl. Elder Ho. iii. 5

Bulwer complains chiefly of female patching:

Our ladies here have lately entertained a vain custom of spotting their faces, out of an affectation of a mode to set off their beauty, such as Venus had; and it is well if one black patch will serve to make their faces remarkable; for some fill their visages full of them, varied into all manner of shapes and figures.

Artificial Chancelling, p. 261.

But he mentions also their male imitators:

They behold the like prodigious affectation in the faces of effeminate gallants, a bare-headed sect of amorous idolaters, who of late have begun to eye patches, and beauty-spots, nay painting, with the most tender and phantastical ladies. *Ibid. p. 263.*

PATENT. One of the great oppressions complained of under Elizabeth, James, and Charles I., was the granting of *patents of monopoly*. James, of his own accord, called in and annulled all the numerous patents of this kind, which had been granted by his predecessors; and an act was passed against them in 1624. But they were imprudently revived by Charles, in 1631. See *Hume*. They were begged, as places, by persons in favour at court, noblemen, and others.

— Their's nought doth me so nearly touch
As to see great men wrong the state so much;
For there's no place we hear not of these
Tax'd and reprovd for their monopolies,
Which they will beg that they their turns may serve.

Honest Ghost, (1638), p. 31.

PATH, v. To go on as in a path.

For if thou path, thy native semblance on,
Not Erebus itself were dim enough,
To hide thee from prevention. *Jul. Ces. ii. 1.*
Where, from the neighbouring hills, her passage way doth path.
Drayt. Polyth. ii.

Also to trace or follow in a path:

Pathing young Henry's unanalysed ways.
Duke Hamfr. to El. Cobham.

PATHEMATICAL seems to have meant, jocularly at least, affecting or affecting something falsely.

And his page o' t'other side, that handful of wit!
Ah heavens, it is a most pathemat'cal wit. *L. L. L. iv. 1.*
I will think you the most pathemat'cal break-promise, and the most hollow lover.
As you it, iv. 1.

PATIENCE PERFORCE, prov. A proverbial expression, when some evil which cannot be remedied is to be borne. The whole proverb is properly this: "*Patience perforce* is a medicine for a mad dog." *Ray's Prov. p. 145.* Also *Howell, p. 9. b.* Or mad horse. *How. p. 19. a.*

With wreath of grasses my royall browes abouse,
Patience perforce, it might not be refuse.
Mirr. for Mag. 730.
Patience perforce; helpless what may it boot
To fret for anger, or for griefe to moone.
Spens. F. Q. II. iii. 3.

George Gascoigne has a poem entitled *Patience Perforce*, which begins thus:

Content thyself with *patience perforce*.
Works, 1575, p. 286.

Fuller has it, "*upon force*," which is a modernism. No. 3860.

— Here's *patience perforce*,
He must needs trow about that tress his horse.
Woman K. w. Kinda. O. Pl. vii. 314.

TO PATIENT, v. To compose, or to tranquillize.

Patient yourself, madam, and pardon me.
Titus Andr. i. 2.
Patient your grace, perhaps he liveth yet.
Ferrex & Porr. O. Pl. i. 117.

PATRICK'S, ST. PURGATORY. A cavern in Ireland, the object for many years of pilgrimages, and various superstitions. It was situated in the southern part of the county of Donegall, and Sir James Melvill describes it as looking "like an old coal-pit, which had taken fire, by reason of the smoke that came out of the hole." *Memoirs, p. 9. edit. 1683.* It is mentioned in the *Four Ps, O. Pl. i. 53.*

Also in the *Honest Whore, Part 2.*

Faith that's soon answered; for *St. Patrick*, you know, keeps his purgatory; he makes the fire, and his countrymen can do nothing, if they cannot sweep the chimneys. *O. Pl. iii. 375.*

Ye satte all's cave and glomming, as if he had come lately from Troponius' heave, or Saint Patrick's purgatory.

Erasim. Proue of Folie, sign. A.

PAVAN, PAVEN, PAVIN, or PAVIAN. A grave Spanish dance. The editor of Bishop Earle's *Micrographia*, (Mr. Bliss) has given the figure of the *pavian*, (as it is there called) from one of Dr. Rawlinson's MSS. in the Bodleian Library; but I fear the terms are too technical to give much information at the present day:

THE LONGE PAVIAN. ij singles, a double forward; ij singles syde, a double forward; reduce backe once, ij singles syde, a double forward, one single burke twyse, ij singles, a double forward, ij singles syde, preface backe once; ij singles syde, a double forward, repreface backe twyse. *Mirr. p. 273.*

Sir, I have seen an ass and a mule trot the Spanish *pavin*, with a better grace, I know not how often.

— Your Spanish ruls are the best

Wear: your Spanish *pavin* the best dance.

B. Jon. Alch. iv. 4.

Turning up his mustachoes, and marching as if he would begin a *paven*. *Pembr. Arc. 322.*

Sir John Hawkins derives it from *pato*, a peacock, and says that, "Every *pavan* had its *galliard*, a lighter kind of air, made out of the former." *Hist. of Mus. ii. 134.* See him also iv. 409.

This leads to the suspicion that *passy-messure pavan*, and *passy-messure galliard*, were correlative terms, and meant the two different measures of one dance. If so, the reading of the second folio of Shakespeare may be preferable to that of the first, in the passage above quoted from *Twelfth Night*; and it should be read:

Then he's a rogue, and a *passy-messure pavin*.

That is, a strange solemn fellow. *Passy messure galliard* occurs in various places.

A strain or two of *passy-messures galliard*.

Middleton's More Discomb. c. by Steevens.
Ligon, in his *History of Barbadoes*, is quoted as using a similar expression.

Voltaire tells us, that in the youth of Louis XIV. the French had only Spanish dances, "comme la sarabande, la courante, la *pavane*;" and he says that Louis himself "excellait dans les danses graves, qui convenoient à la majesté de sa figure, et qui ne

blessaient pas celle de son rang." *Siecle de Louis XIV.* ch. xxv. Such was the *paran*. It is mentioned with the galliard by Ascham :

These galliards, *paranes*, and dances, so nycolye fingered, and so sweetlye tuned. *Art of Archery*, p. 24.

Sometimes it is simply used for a dance :

— My whistle wet once,
I'll pipe him such a *pavin*. *B. & F. Mud Lover*, ii. 1.
Who doth not see the measures of the moon,
Which thirteen times the danceth every year?
And ends her *pavin* thirteen times as soon
As doth her brother. *Sir J. Davies on Danc. Stan.* 41.

PAUL'S, ST. The body of old St. Paul's church in London, was a constant place of resort for business and amusement. Advertisements were fixed up there, bargains made, servants hired, politics discussed, &c. &c.

I bought him [Bardolph] in *Paul's*, and he'll buy me a horse in Smithfield: if I could get me but a wife in the stews, I were man'd, hors'd, and wiv'd. *2 Hen. IV.* i. 2.

Alluding to some such proverb as this: "Who goes to Westminster for a wife, to St. Paul's for a man, and to Smithfield for a horse, may meet with a whore, a knave, and a jade." *Ray*, p. 254.

In Ben Jonson's *Every Man out of his Humour*, the scene lies in *Paul's*, through the chief part of the third act, and there the fashion of the times, in that matter, is more fully displayed than any where else. They walk and chat, and stick up advertisements, and expect to meet variety of company, &c. The usual resort may be explained by this passage :

It is agreed upon, that what day soever St. Paul's church hath, in the middle tale of it, neither a broker, masterless man, or a penniless companion, the usurers of London shall be sworn by oath to bestow a steple upon it.

Pennycuik Parl. of Thredb. Poets, cited by Whalley.

And this of Bishop Corbett :

When I pass *Paul's*, and travel in the *walk*
Where all our British sinners swear and talk,
Old hairy ruffins, bankrupts, southsayers,
And youth whose couenage is as old as theirs;
And there behold the body of my lord
Trod under foot by vice, which he abhor'd,
It wounded me. *Elegy on Dr. Ravis, Bp. of London*.

Public business of a more solemn kind was also transacted there. Thus the indictment of Lord Hastings was to be read in that place :

Here is the indictment of the good Lord Hastings,
Which in a set hand fairly is engross'd,
That it may be to-day read o'er in *Paul's*. *Rich. III.* iii. 6.

Another writer describes it as,

The land's epitome, or you may call it the lesser ile of Great Brittain. It is more than this, [continues he] the whole world's map, which you may here discern in its perfect'st motion, justling and turning. It is a heape of stones and men, with a vast confusion of languages; and were the steple not sanctified, nothing liker Babel. The noise in it is like that of bees, a strange humming or buzze, mist of walking, tongues and feet. It is a kind of still roare, or loud whisper. It is the great exchange of all discourse, and no business whatsoever but is here stirring and afoot.

Earle's Microcosmographie.

Bliss's edition, 1811, page 116.

See **POULES**.

PAUL'S CHURCH-YARD, JOHN OF. Probably a hat-maker, or a peruke-maker, by his blocks being mentioned :

They measure not one's wisdom by his silence, for so may one of *John of Paul's church-yard's blocks* prove wiser than he himselfe, but by the choise composition and deliverance of good and graceful termes. *Dimoc. of New World*, p. 129.

But the place was most celebrated for booksellers' shops and stalls :

It were too long to set downe the catalogue of those lewde and lascivious bookes, which have mustered themselves of late years in *Paul's churchyard*, as chosen souldiers ready to fight under the devill's banners. *French Academy, Epistle prefred to 2d Part*.

A PAUL'S MAN. Why Bobadil is so styled, in the dramatis personæ to Jonson's *Every Man in his Humour*, may be perfectly understood from this passage of Bishop Earle :

The visitants [in *Paul's walk*] are all men, without exceptions, but the principal inhabitants and possessors, are stale knights and captains out of service, men of long rapiers and breeches.

Microcos. Char. 46.

PAUNCE, s. The pansy, or heart's-ease. See *Todd*. Used by Spenser and Jonson.

PAYONE, s. A peacock; *parone*, Italian. Spenser uses it, but no other author that I have seen.

And wings it had in souldry colours dight,
More souldry colours than the proud *parone*
Bears in his boasted fan. *F. Q. III.* xi. 47.

PAYV, s. The hard peach, as distinguished from the melting kind.

I mean those which come from the stone, and are properly so called, not those which are hard and are termed *paries*.

Sir W. Temple, on Gardening, vol. iii. 226.

Of *paries*, or hard peaches, I know none good here but the Newington, nor will that easily hand till it is full ripe. *Jb.* 431.

He says that this sort requires a much warmer climate than the melting peaches.

PAWN, s. Peacock. So the French *paon* is pronounced. And he as py'd and garish as the *paon*.

Drayt. Moonc. p. 482.

PAWN, for palm, of the hand.

But its such safe travelling in Spain, that one may carry gold in the *pawn* of his hand. *Howell's Lett.* I. § 3. Let. 39. 1st ed.

In the later editions it is changed to *palm*.

Here the *Paune* seems to be a place :

In truth, kind counsell, my comings from the *Paune*,
But I protest I lost my labour there;
A gentleman promis't to give me lawne
And did not meet me.

Tis merry when Gossips meet, 1609, repr. 1818.

PAX. A symbol of peace, which, in the ceremony of the mass, was given to be kissed at the time of the offering. Du Cange says, "Instrumentum, quod inter missarum solemniam populo osculandum præbetur." In Capt. Stevens's Spanish Dictionary we are told that it was the cover of the sacred chalice. He expresses himself rather indignantly : " *Le par*, in church-stuff, is the *par* that covers the chalice at mass, and is sometimes given to the people to kiss; so called, because then the priest says, *par Domini sit semper vobiscum*, the peace of the Lord be always with you." Florio, under *pace*, has "also a *par*."

The fullest account of the *par* is in Kelham's Norman Dictionary, which I transcribe :

Parce-pair, the *par* for the holy kiss. In the primitive times, in the eastern countries, a ceremony was used by the Christians after Divine service ended, to kiss one another, as a token of mutual amity and peace; to continue and perform which custom, with more convenience and decency, in after-times this invention was devised, viz. a piece of wood or metal, with the picture of Christ upon it, was solemnly tendered to all the people present to kiss; this was called *osculatorium*, or the *par*, to signify the peace, unity, and amity of all the faithful, who in that manner, and by the medium of the *par*, kissed one another.

Mat. Paris tells us, that during the great difference between Henry II. and his turbulent Archbishop Thomas Becket, "Rex osculum pacis dare archi-

episcopo negavit." *Matt. Par.* 117. And Holinshed says that the king refused to *kiss the par* with the archbishop at mass. *Holinsh.* 1171. *Stavely*, 191.

Modern authors and commentators have often confounded it with the *pix*, in which the sacred wafer was contained; but for that see *Pyris*, in *Du Cange*. In the following passage of Shakespeare it was *par* in the old editions; in the old quarto it is spelt *paks*: but altered by the modern editors, not only without reason, but with much impropriety, the *pix* being generally too large to be easily stolen:

Fortune is Bardolph's foe, and frowns on him,
For he hath stol'n a *par*, and hang'd must be. *Hen. V.* iii. 6.

But Exeter hath given the doom of death
For *par* of little price. *Ibid.*

Mr. Steevens has shown, by two quotations, that *pays* and *pizes* were different.

Palmes, chalices, crosses, vestments, *pices*, *pazes*, and such like. *Stowe's Chron.* p. 677.

Had he been present at a masse, and seen such kissing of
pays, crucifixes, &c. *Barton, Dem. to Reader*, p. 28.

Who make the *par* of their mistresses hands.
Speeches at Ricot, Progr. of Eliz. vol. ii.

A cup, and a sprinkle for holy water, a *par*, and a *par*, all of
excellent crystal, gold, and amber. *Our Lady of Loretto*, p. 505.

Kissing the *par* is mentioned by Chaucer in the
Parson's Tale:

He waiteth to sit, or to go above him in the way, or kisse the
par, or be encensed, or gon to offring before his neighbour. *Vol. iii.* p. 182. *Tyrwh.*

The above-cited Capt. John Stevens has also,
Tomar la paz de la iglesia, to kiss the par, as above.

This probably is all that is meant when the pope is said to have ordered the *kiss of peace* to be given at the conclusion of the mass. Fox says, "Innocentius ordained the *par* to be given to the people: *Pacis, ait, osculum dandum est post confecta mysteria.*" *Fox's Martyrs*, vol. iii. p. 9. It was only that they should kiss the *par*; which was, in that sense, "*pacis osculum.*" The custom being obsolete after the reformation, the *pix* and the *par* were soon confounded. The *pix*, or *pyr*, containing the consecrated wafer, might also be kissed on other occasions. See *Pix*.

A genuine *par* was produced at the Society of Antiquaries in London, in the spring of 1821, by favour of Dr. Milner, which by the kind communication of Mr. Ellis, one of the secretaries, I am enabled correctly to describe. It is a silver plate, about two inches and a half in height, by two in breadth, and about an eighth in thickness; square at bottom, and bluntly pointed at the top; with a projecting handle behind, against which it may rest, nearly upright, when put out of the hand. Its general form may therefore be compared to that of a flat iron, for smoothing linen, except that it is so much smaller. On the surface is represented the crucifixion, in embossed figures; with the Virgin and some others, standing at the foot of the cross.

It was called sometimes *osculatorium*, or *osculare*; but we are informed that it is now disused, on account of the quarrels which often arose about precedence in having it presented. The relique is therefore the more curious, as it is not now to be seen in the congregations. See also *Stavelley's Hist. of Churches*, p. 191.

PAX-BREAD. E. Coles has this word, which he Latinizes *panis osculandus*, i. e. bread to be kissed; by which must be meant the host itself.

PAYNIM, or PAINIM. A pagan.

For in that place the *paynim* rear'd a post,
Which late had serv'd some gallant ship for mast. *Fairf. Tasso*, xviii. 80.

Ah dearest dame, quoth then the *paynim* bold,
Pardon the error of enraged wight. *Spens. F. Q.* l. iv. 41.

This word was perhaps intended in the difficult passage quoted under *PASSY-MEASURE*.

Then he is a rogue, and a passy-measure *paynim*. *Twelfth N. v.* 1.

That is, "A pagan dancer of strange dances." But this is by no means certain. See also *PAVAN*.

PEA, s. The beautiful eastern fowl, distinguished as *pea-cock* and *pea-hen*; but the simple name is now disused. We have also *pea-fowl*, and *pea-chick*. The English translator of Porta's *Natural Magic*, uses the simple word *pea*; but I know no other instance. He says,

A cock and a *pea* gender the Gallo-pavus, which is otherwise called the Indian hen, being mixed of a cock and a *pea*, though the shape be liker to a *pea* than a cock. *B. ii.* ch. 14.

Pea, in this compound, has yet found no nearer etymology than *papa*, Saxon, which is not very satisfactory.

PEACOCK, s. Said to be used for a fool; but, as Mr. Douce properly observes, only for a vain fool, that bird being at once proud and silly. This is plainly proved by the context of the very passage, which is quoted by Mr. Steevens to support the other sense, which runs thus:

For thou hast caught a proper paragon,
A theefe, a coward, and a *peacocke* foole,
An asse, a milke-sop, and a minion.

Gaucoigne, Weedes, p. 281. ed. 1575.

It does not, therefore, suit the passage of *Hamlet*, into which it has been attempted to introduce it, in the place of the unintelligible reading of the quarto and first folio, which is *paiock*; or of the subsequent folios, *pajocke*. The lines in which it occurs, are jocularly spoken by Hamlet, and seem like a fragment of an old ballad:

For thou dost know, O Damon dear,
This realm dismantled was
Of Jove himself; and now reigns here
A very, very, *pajocke*.

Hamlet. iii. 2.

Horatio answers, "You might have rhymed;" meaning that "ass" would have filled up the place consistently. *Peacock* clearly is too gentle, and little suits the murderous usurper, who was no *dandy*. *Padock* is therefore a better conjecture; especially as Hamlet had once before given that very name to his uncle. Nor are *padock*, and *pajock*, very remote in sound, though not very near to the eye.

PEAK-GOOSE, s. A term of reproach, a simple or peaking goose.

If thou be thral to none of these,
Away good *peakgoose*, away John Cheese.

Ach. Scholom. p. 48.

Peak-goose is not peculiar to Ascham; it occurs also in Beaumont and Fletcher, though the modern editors have changed it to *pea-goose*:

— 'Tis a fine *peak-goose*!
N. But one that fools to the emperor. *Prophetess*, iv. 3.

What art thou, or what canst thou be, thou *pea-goose*,
That durst give me the lie thus? *Little Fr. Lany.* ii. 3.
Here also it should be *peak-goose*. Yet Cotgrave,
in *Benet*, certainly has *pea-goose*; and Sherwoode, in
the English part. The authority of Ascham, how-
ever, is decisive.

PEAKISH, a. Simple, rude.

Did house him in a *peakish* graunge, within a forest grent.
Warn. Alb. Engl. p. 201.

The same place is afterwards called "the simple
graunge." P. 203. To *peak* is also to look or act
sneakingly, which is well illustrated in *Todd's*
Johnson.

PEARL, s. Any thing very valuable, the choice or best
part; from the high estimation of the real pearl.

I see thee compass'd with thy kingdom's *pearl*. *Macb.* v. 7.

That is, the chief nobility.

Black men are *pearls* in beauteous ladies' eyes.

Two Gent. Ver. v. 2.

— He is the very *pearl*

Of courtesy. *Shirley's Gent. of Venice.*

— An earl,

And worthily then termed Albion's *pearl*.

Endymion's Song, and Tragedy.

See MARGARITE.

PEASCOB, s. The shell of pease growing or gathered;
the cod being what we now call the *pod*.

I remember the wooing of a *peascob* instead of her.

As you I. it, ii. 4.

In *peasced* time, when bound and home,
Gives ear till buck be kill'd. *England's Helicon.*

Hence a "sheal'd *peascob*," (*Lea*, i. 4.) means an
empty husk. The robing of Richard the Second's
image in Westminster Abbey, is described to have
been adorned "with *peascols* open, the *peas* out."
Camden's Remains, ed. 1674, p. 453.

PEASE, v. To weigh. See PEIZE.

PEASE, s. Dr. Johnson I think is right in stating
peas to be the regular plural of a *pea*; and *pease*
when spoken of collectively; as, "a dish of *pease*,"
or, "*pease* are now in season." It is not, however,
much observed; but in old writers, *pease* is often
singular. Mr. Todd gives two examples, which, as
they are decisive, I shall copy.

The vaunting poet's found not worth a *pease*,

To put in peace among the learned troupe.

Spens. Shep. Kal. Oct. 69.

A bit of marmalade no bigger than a *pease*.

B. & Fl. Double Marriage.

To which we may add,

The graynes whereof [of Indian corn] are set in marvellous
order, and are in founte somewhat lyke a *pease*.

R. Eden's Hist. of Travelye, fol. 10. b.

PEASON, s. Formerly the collective or general name
for pease. Gerard makes the general title to his
whole account of that vegetable, and its various
species "Of *Peason*." B. ii. ch. 510. ed. Johns.
The chapter begins,

There are different sorts of *peason*, differing very notably in
many respects. P. 1219.

But he also uses *pease* almost indiscriminately.

— In so hot a season,

When ev'ry clark eats artichokes and *pease*.

B. Jon. Epigr. 134.

But an older writer speaks of single *peas* by that
name:

Dangerous to deale with, vaine of none avails,

Costly in keeping, past, not worth two *peason*.

Ld. Surrey, Frailty, &c. of Beauty.

A green goose serves Easter, with gooseberries drest;

And July affords us a dish of green *peason*;

A collar of brown is new-year's-tide feast;

But sack is for ever and ever in season. *H. Crompton.*

See *Restituta*, i. 274.

PEAT, s. A delicate person; usually applied to a
young female, but often ironically, as meaning a
spoiled, pampered favourite. Our modern word *pet*,
is supposed to be the same; *petit* has been conjectured
as the origin of it.

— A pretty *peat*! 'tis best

Put finger in the cye, — an she know why.

Tam. of Shrew, i. 1.

— Of a little thing,

You are a pretty *peat*, indifferent fair too.

Mass. Maid of Hon. ii. 2.

Also *City Madam*, ii. 2.

God's my life, you are a *peat* indeed.

Eastward Hoe, O. Pl. iv. 279.

To see that proud pert *peat*, our youngest sister.

Old Play of King Lear.

'PEAZE, v. Contraction for appease.

Their death and myne must 'peaze the aerie gods.

Ferrex, &c. O. Pl. i. 136.

So also pages 138 and 140.

Thus 'peare is also used for appear:

It shall as level to your judgment 'pear,

As day does to your eye.

Hamlet iv. 5.

See PEER.

PECKLED, part. a. for speckled.

Jacob the patriarch, by the force of imagination, made *peckled*
lambs, laying *peckled* rods before his sheep.

Burt. Anat. of Mel. p. 94.

It is used also by Izaak Walton. See Todd.

PED, s. A basket.

A baskie is a wicker *ped*, wherein they use to carrie fish.

Orig. Gloss. to Spens. Shep. Kal. Novemb. v. 16.

It occurs also in Tusser. See Todd. Johnson
derives *pedler* from *petty-dealer*, by contraction; it is
more probably from carrying a *ped*. Minshew from
aller au pied, still worse.

PEDLAR'S FRENCH. The cant language, used by
vagabonds, thieves, &c.

I'll give a schoolmaster half a crown a week, and teach me
this *pedlar's French*.

— 'Twere fitter

Such honest lads as myself had it, than instead

Of *pedlar's French* gives him plain language for his money,

Stand and deliver. *B. & Fl. Faithful Fr.* i. 2.

Grose inserts it, as still in use, *Classical Dict.*

PEEL'D. Stripped, or bald, whether by shaving or
disease. Hence applied to monks and other eccle-
siastics.

Peel'd priest! dost thou command me to be shut out?

1 Hen. VI. i. 3.

Skinner derives pill-garlick from *peel'd* garlick, a
person whose head was smooth, like *peel'd* garlick;
"ex morbo aliquo, præsertim è lue venerea."

PEEL-CROW, or PILCROW, s. The mark for a para-
graph in printing. See PILCROW.

PEELE, s. A board with a long handle, with which
bakers set things in the oven, and take them out.
Minsh. Wilkins explains it, "A baker's staff with
lamin." *Univ. Char. Paelle*, French.

Hence it is certain that *George Pyeboard*, the
scholar, in the comedy of the *Puritan*, is meant to

represent *George Peele*, a well-known writer; and not at all to the *pie*, or rule of offices, as some of the commentators have fancied. Mr. Stevens first discovered the true allusion. See *Malone's Suppl.* vol. ii. p. 587. To make the matter more clear, a trick of *George Peele's*, related in his *Merrie Conceited Jests*, p. 9. reprint. is attributed to *Pyebord* in the comedy, Act iii. Sc. 5. with very little change in the circumstances.

O, he has those [flashes] of his oven; a notable hot baker, when he plied the *peel*. *B. Jon. Bart. Fair.* iii. 1.

PEER, v. A contraction of appear; but often written in this form.

How bloodily the sun begins to *peer*
Above yon busky hill.

1 Hen. IV. v. 1.

So buffets himself on the forehead, crying *peer-out*, *peer-out*.
[That is, appear out, meaning his horns] *Mer. W. W.* i. 2.

There is, however, *peer*, in the sense of to peep. See *Johnson*. Nor are they always very distinguishable.

Peering in maps for ports, and piers, and road.

Merch. of Ven. i. 1.

Mr. Stevens says that one of the quartos reads *peering*; but he has not mentioned the first and second folio. He prefers *prying*, to avoid the jingle, which I fear Shakespeare did not wish to avoid.

PETER, s. An abbreviation of *peter-see-me*, a name for some kind of wine, which has not been described, though often mentioned. I suspect, from the ridiculous kind of name, that it was a factitious wine, and that Britain, in the following mock invocation, is equally in opposition with that and metheglin:

By old claret I enlarge thee,
By Canary I charge thee,
By Britain metheglin and *peter*,
Appear and answer me in meeter.

B. & Fl. Chances, v. 3.

See **PETER-SEE-NE**.

PEEVISH, a. used as a term of contempt. Foolish, idle, trifling. For the etymology of this word, which is very uncertain, see *Todd*.

What a wretched and *peevish* fellow is this king of England, to mepe with his fat-brain'd followers so far out of his knowledge.

Henry V. iii. 7.

There never was any so *peevish* to imagine the moonie either capable of affection, or shape of a mistress. *Lyly's Endimion*, i. 1.

— Before that *peevish* lady

Had to do with you, women, wine, and money,

Flow'd in abundance with you. *Mass. Virg. Mart.* iii. 3.

This is your *peevish* chattering, weak old man!

'Tis Pity She's, &c. O. Pl. viii. 87.

Yet it was also used in the common sense of *pettish*, irritable.

PEG-A-RAMSEY, or PEGGY RAMSEY. The name of an old song alluded to by Sir Andrew in *Twelfth Night*, ii. 3. Percy says it was an indecent ballad. Sir John Hawkins has given the tune of it, in the notes to the above passage.

PEGASUS, THE. A tavern in Cheapside, London. Pegasus, Mr. Stevens says, became a popular sign in London, from being the arms of the Middle Temple.

Meet me an hour hence at the sign of the Pegasus in Cheap-side. *Return from Parnassus, Or. of Engl. Drama*, vol. iii. p. 217.

A pottle of elixir at the Pegasus,

Bravely carous'd, is more restorative.

Randolph, Jeal. Lover.

Shakespeare has taken the liberty to suppose a tavern with the same sign in *Genoa*:

Near twenty years ago, in Genoa,
Where we were lodgers, at the *Pegams*.

Taming of Shr. iv. 4.

Mr. Stevens inadvertently says *Padau*, which is contradicted by the very line preceding.

PEIZE, v. To weigh down, or oppress; *peser*, French. Last leaden slumber *peize* me down to noorway.

Richard III. v. 3.

I speak too long, but 'tis to *peize* the time.

Mer. of Ven. iii. 2.

To weigh, or estimate:

But *peasing* each syllable of each word by just proportion.

Sir Ph. Sida. Def. of Poetrie, p. 50R.

How all her speeches *peized* be

Pemb. Arcad. 74.

Written also, and spoken *peize*:

No wastefull wi,ht, no greedily groom is praised;

Stand largesse just in equal ballance *peized*.

Grimoald, in Warton's Hist. Poetry, iii. p. 68.

Also to *poise*:

Commodity, the bias of the world,

The world that of itself is *peized* well.

K. John, ii. 2.

Nor was her schooles *peiz'd* down with golden weights.

Middl. Legend, Harl. Misc. x. p. 169.

PEIZE, or PEISE, s. A weight.

Was in his mind now well apaid, and glad

That such a *peize* he from his necke had shaken.

Harringt. Arist. xlv. 24.

Used also for a blow, implying therefore a heavy blow:

Yet when his love was false, he with a *peize* it brake.

Spens. F. Q. III. ii. 20.

TO PELT, v. To be in a tumultuous rage.

Another smother'd seems to *pelt* and *awear*.

Sh. Rape of Lucrece, Mal. Suppl. i. 554.

The young man, all in a *pelting* chafe.

Witts, Fitts, and Fancies.

Also in the sense of to submit. Meaning, I suppose, to become paltry or contemptible:

I found the people nothing prest to *pelt*,

To yeeld, or hostage give, or tributes pay.

Mirr. Mag. p. 166.

PELTING, a. A very common epithet, with our old writers, to signify paltry, or contemptible. Dr. Johnson supposed it a corruption of petty, but Mr. Todd has discovered that *pelting* was the original word, in the same sense. See him in *paltry*.

This land —

Is now less'd out (I die pronouncing it)

Like to a tenement or *pelting* farm.

Rich. II. ii. 1.

— From low farms,

Poor, *pelting* villages, sleepcoates, and mills. *Leor*, ii. 3.

Your penny-pot poets are such *pelting* thieves.

B. & Fl. Bloody Br. iii. 2.

Packing up *pelting* matters, such as in London commonly come to the hearing of the masters of Bridewell.

Ascham, Scholem. p. 191.

Good drink makes good blood, and small *pelting* words spill it!

Lyly's Alex. O. Pl. ii. p. 140.

PENDICE, s. Pent-house, or covering; *pentice*, Italian. *Pentice* was also used, which makes it probable that *pent-house* is only a corruption of this.

And o'er their heads an iron *pendice* cast

They built, by joining many a shield and target.

Fairf. Tasso, xi. 33.

Again in xviii. 74. where *penticle* also occurs, as synonymous with it.

PENNECH. A game formerly in use, which is sufficiently described in the *Compleat Gamester*.

PENNER, s. A case to hold pens. So Kersey and others. The following lines are spoken in the character of a schoolmaster:

I first appear, though rude and raw, and muddy,
To speak before this noble grace this tutor:
At whose great feet I offer up my *penner*.

B. & Fl. Two Noble Kinsm. iii. 5.

Is friendly muse become so great a foe,
That lab'ring pen in *penner* still shall stand.

T. Churchyard, Worth. of Wulcs, p. 101. repr.

Still current in the Scottish dialect.

PENILESS BENCH. A cant term for a state of poverty. There was a public seat so called in Oxford; but I fancy it was rather named from the common saying, than that derived from it.

— Bid him bear up, he shall not

Sit long on *peniless bench*. *Mass. City Mad. iv. 1.*

That everie stoole he sate on was *peniless bench*, that his robes were rags. *Euphues & his Engl. D. 3.*

See *Warton's Companion to the Guide*, page 15.

PENNY-FATHER, s. A penurious person. *Wilkins, Univ. Char.*

Alas, this reconfirms what I said rather,
Cosmos has ever been a *penny-father*.

Haringt. Ep. ii. 21.

To nothing fitter can I thee compare
Than to the son of some rich *penny-father*.

Drayton's Idios, x. p. 1262.

We shall be bold, no doubt; and that, old *penny-father*, you'll confess by to-morrow morning. *O. Pl. vi. 418.*

PENSIL, s. A pendant, or ornamental flag.

Terror was deckt so bravely with rich furniture, gilt swords, shining armours, pleasant *pensils*, that the eye with delight had scarce leisure to be affraid. *Pembr. Arc. p. 254.*

PENTACLE, s. Perhaps the same as *penticle*. It was, however, something in use among pretended conjurers.

They have their chrystals, I do know, and rings,
And virgin-parchment, and their dead men's skulls,
Their raven's wings, their lights, and *pentacles*,
With characters: I ha' seen all these.

Ben Jon. Devil on Ass, i. 2.

PENTICLE, s. A covering.

For that strong *penticle* protected well
The knights, &c. *Fairf. Tasso, xviii. 74.*

See **PENDICE**.

PEPPER, TO TAKE PEPPER IN THE NOSE, prov. phr.
To be angry, to take offence. *Ray's Proverbs, p. 206.*

Of a testy fuming temper, like an ass with crackers tied to his tail, and so ready to take *pepper in the nose* for yes and nay, that a dog would not have lived with them.

Ozell's Rabelais, vol. xvi. p. 123.

Myles bearing him name the baker, took straight *pepper in the nose*. *Tarleton's News out of Purg. p. 10.*

Because I entertained this gentleman for my ancient — he takes *pepper* 't' th' nose, and sneezes it out upon my ancient.

Chapm. May-Day, iii. p. 72.

Wherewith enraged all, (with *pepper in the nose*)

The proud Megarian came to us, as to their mortal foes.

North's Plut. p. 173.

Take you *pepper in your nose*, you mar our sport.

Span. Gipsy, Anc. Dr. iv. 190.

PEPPERERS, s. Grocers; from dealing in pepper.

The *pepperers* and grocers of Sopers-lane are now in Buckles-burie.

Stowe, Lond. 1599, p. 62.

Within this lane standeth the Grocer's hall, which companie being of old called *Peperars*, were first incorporated by the name of Grocers in 1343.

Id. p. 212.

See also 210.

PEPPERNEL. Apparently a lump, or swelling.

Has a *peppernel* in his head, as big as a pullet's egg.

B. & Fl. Knight of B. P. ii. 1.

PERADVENTURE. Used as a substantive, in the phrase *without all peradventure*, meaning, without all doubt.

Doubtless, and without all *peradventure*, more miracles.

R. Brome, Qu. & Conr. iv. 2.

It is often repeated in that scene, and seems to be used as a rustic mode of expression. *Johnson* quotes South for it.

PERCASE, adv. Perchance.

— They throw, *percase*,

The dead body to be devour'd and torn
Of the wild beasts. *Tamer. & Giam. O. Pl. ii. 216.*

Lest thou defer to think me kind, *percase*.

Mirr. for Mag. 413.

Though *percase* it will be more stung by glory and fame.

Bacon, cited by Johnson.

PERCHER, s. A sort of wax candle, called in the old dictionaries Paris-candles. See *Kersey*.

And in her hand a *percher* light the nurse bears up the staye.

Romeus & Juliet, Malone's Suppl. i. 310.

PERDU, from the French enfant perdu. A soldier sent on a forlorn hope; any person in a desperate state.

— To watch, poor *perdu*,

With this thin helm!

Lear, iv. 7.

— Revolts from manhood,

Debauch'd *perdus*.

Wid. Tears, O. Pl. vi. 157.

— Come call in our *perdus*,

We will away.

Goblins, O. Pl. x. 151.

See also *Id.* p. 229.

— I'm set here, like a *perdue*,

To watch a fellow that has wrong'd my mistress.

B. & Fl. Little Fr. L. Act ii.

PERDURABLE, a. Lasting; accented on the first.

I confess me knit to thy deserving, with cables of *perdurable* toughness.

Othello, i. 3.

There is nothing constant or *perdurable* in this world.

North's Plut. 278. v.

Giving that natural pow'r, which, by the vigorous sweat,

Doth lend the lively springs their *perdurable* heat.

Drayt. Polyol. iii. p. 109.

PERDURABLY, adv. Lastingly.

Why would he, for the momentary trick,

Be *perdurably* fin'd.

Meas. for Meas. iii. 1.

PERDY, or PARDY. A corrupt oath; from *pardieu*.

Perdy, your doors were lock'd and you shut out.

Com. of Errors, iv. 4.

Yes, in thy maw, *perdy*.

Henr. V. ii. 1.

The earle of Warwick regent was two yeares *perdie*.

Mirr. for Mag. p. 491.

PEREGALL, a. Equal; a remnant of the language of Chaucer.

Whilom thou wert *perigall* to the best.

Sp. Sh. Kal. August, i. 8.

Eighteen young men, here at our city wall,

From foreign parts, to us returned are,

All goodly fair, in years all *peregall*.

Fascic. Florum, p. 24. Lond. 1636.

All, beyond all, no *peregal*; you are wonder'd at, (aside) for an ass!

Mart. Anton. & Mell. ii. 1.

PERFECT, a. in the sense of certain.

Thou art *perfect* then, our ship hath touch'd upon

The deserts of Bohemia.

Wint. Tale, iii. 3.

— I am *perfect*

That the Pannonians and Dalmatians for

Their liberties are now in arms.

Cymb. iii. 3.

PERFORCE, adv. Of necessity; occurring often in the phrase *force perforce*, which means of absolute necessity. See also **PATIENCE PERFORCE**.

To **PERFORCE**, *v.* Singularly made into a verb.

My furious force their force *perforc'd* to yield.

Mirr. Mag. p. 416.

But it is in the legend of Lord Hastings, which was written by Dolman, a barbarous writer, wholly destitute of taste.

To **PERGE**; from *pergo*, Latin. To go on. I have met with it only in the following passage:

If thou *pergest* thus, thou art still a companion for gallants.

Mis. of Inf. Marr. O. Pl. p. 24.

It seems to be the Latin word that is used in,

Perge, Master Holofernes, *perge*. *Love's L. L. v. 2.*

For, "proceed, master," &c.

PERIAGUA, *s.* A boat, or canoe; whether from the French *pirogue*, or both from some Indian origin, I cannot at present ascertain. The word occurs in so common a book as Defoe's *Robinson Crusoe*, and therefore may probably be found also in earlier travels.

At length I began to think whether it was not possible for me to make myself a canoe or *periegua*, such as the natives of these climates make.

Vol. i. p. 161. & passim.

PERIAPT, *s.* A bandage, tied on for magical purposes; from *περιεπτω*, Greek. Also in old French, *periapte*. See *Colgrave*. From which our word most probably came.

Now help ye charming spells and *periapts*.

1 Hen. VI. v. 4.

Out of these they conforme their charmes, enchantments, *periapts*. *Harnett's Declaration of Popish Imp. S 4 b.*

To **PERIOD**, *v.* To put a stop to.

— Which failing him,

Periods his comfort.

Timon of Ath. i. 1.

To *period* our vain grievings.

Country Girl, 1647.

Also, as a neuter verb, to end, or cease:

'Tis some poor comfort that this mortal scope

Will *period*. *Barton, Holiday's Acknowl.*

To **PERISH**, *v. a.* To destroy.

Because thy flinty heart, more hard than they,
Might in thy palace *perish* Margaret.

2 Hen. VI. iii. 2.

— Let not my sins

Perish your noble youth. *B. & Fl. Maid's Trag. iv. 1.*

— To such perfections, as no flattery

Of art can *perish* now. *Ford's Fancies, i. 3.*

See the examples in *Todd*. The verb is surely obsolete; the participle *perished* is still in use.

PERIWINKLE, for *periwig*.

His bonnet vail'd, ere ever he could think,

Th' unready winds blows off his *periwinkle*.

Hall, Sat. iv. 5.

PERKE, *s.* Pert; perhaps from *perking* up the head.

They woot in the windy wagger their wriggle tayles,

Perke as a peacocks. *Spent. Shep. Kal. Febr. 7.*

See *Todd's Johnson*. Mr. Todd thinks it is still in use among the vulgar; but I much doubt it. The original Glossary to the *Shepherd's Kalender* does not notice this word.

PERN, *v.* To take profits. A very obscure word, probably formed from a law-term, *pernour*, or *pernancy*. Tithes in *pernancy*, are tithes taken, or that may be taken, in kind; therefore *pernancy* of profits, means taking of the profits; and a *pernour* of profits, was he who so took them. *Law Dict.* It is most affectingly introduced by *Sylvester*:

And such are those, whose wily, wazen minde,

Takes every seal, and sails with every winde;

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Not out of conscience, but of carnal motion,
(Of fear, or favour, profit, or promotion;
Those that to ease their purse, or please their prince,
Pern their profession, their religion nuince.

Dubartas, IV. iv. 2.

PERPETUANA, *s.* A sort of stuff; by its name it should be something like *everlasting*. See *Wit's Interp. p. 115.*

Perpetuana is for pedants, and attorneys clarks.

Quete's Alm. Pragm. for Mercers, p. 33.

Under the Italian word *Duraforte*, Florio says, "Strong-endure, lasting-strong, the name of a horse. Also the stuff, *perpetuana*."

PERSPECTIVE, *s.* Apparently used for a kind of optical deception, showing different objects through or in the glass, from what appeared without it; like the *anamorphosis*. Speaking of a brother and sister, very like to each other, it is said,

One face, one voice, one habit, and two persons,

A natural *perspective*, that is and is not. *Twelfth N. v. 1.*

A picture of a chancellor of France presented to the common beholder a multitude of little faces; — but if one did look at it through a *perspective*, there appeared only the single pourtraiture of the chancellor. *Humane Industry*, cited by Mr. Todd.

PERSPECTIVELY, *adv.* Used apparently with the same allusion.

Yes, my lord, you see them *perspectively*, the cities turn'd into a maid. *Hen. V. v. 2.*

PERSPICIL, *s.* A telescope, or glass for distant vision.

Sir, 'tis a *perspicil*, the best under heav'n;
With this I'll read a leaf of that small liard
That in a walnut-shell was desk'd, as plainly,
Twelve long miles off, as you see Paul's from Highgate.

Albumaz. O. Pl. vii. 139.

— Let her be

Ne'er so far distant, yet chronology —

— Will have a *perspicil* to find her out.

Crash. Verses to Isaacson's Chronol.

Johnson quotes also *Glanvil*.

And those bring all your helps and *perspicils*,
To see me at best advantage, and augment
My me as I come forth. *B. Jons. Staple of N. i. 1.*

PERSUADE, *s.* Persuasion.

— The king's entreats,

Persuades of friends, business of state, my honours,

Marriage rites, nor ought that can be nam'd,

Since Lelia's loss, can move him.

B. & Fl. Faithf. Friends, i. 1.

— Were her husband from her,

She happily might be won by thy *persuades*.

Suliman & Perseda, Act iv. Orig. of Dr. ii. p. 260.

PERSWAY, *v.* To soften, or mitigate.

The creeping venom of which subtle serpent, as some late writers affirm, neither the cutting of the perilous plant, nor, &c. &c. can any way *persway*, or assuage.

B. Jons. Bart. Fair, Act ii.

PES. Of uncertain meaning; possibly, it may be put for piece, meaning the piece of cloth with which the work was to be done.

My gammer sat her down on her *pes*, and bad me reach thy braches.

Gammer Gurt. O. Pl. ii. 12.

The prologue had told us that she

Sat *perysing* and patching of Hodg her man's braches.

PESTLE, *s.* The leg and leg-bone of an animal, most frequently a pig, in the phrase a "*pestle* of pork." Probably from the similarity between a leg bone, and a pestle, used in a mortar. Sometimes applied to a gammon of bacon.

With shaving you shine like a *pestle* of pork.

Demon & Path. O. Pl. i. 228.

Yet I can set my Gallio's dieting,
A *peste* of a lark, or plover's wing. *Hall, Sat. iv. 1.*
That is, something ridiculously small.
You shall as commonly see legges of men hang up, as here with
us you shall find *pestles* of porke, or legges of veale.
Healy's Disc. of a New World, p. 161.
Here is a *peste* of a portugee, Sir,
'Tis excellent meat with sour sauce.

B. & Fl. Sea Voyage, i. 1.
The jest here consists in speaking of a gold coin
(a *portugee*) as eatable meat, to starving sailors,
whose avarice had ruined all. The same speaker
recommends gold chains to them for sausages;
implying, "since you were so fond of gold, eat it if
you can."

2. Also the short staff of a constable, or bailiff;
probably from the same similitude:
One whiff at these pewter-buttoned shoulder-slappers, to try
whether this chopping knife or their *pestles* were the better
weapons. *Chapm. May-Day, iv. 1. Auc. Dr. iv. 76.*

PETER-MAN, s. A familiar term for a fisherman on the
Thames; by the occupation of St. Peter.
Yet his skin is too thick to make parchment; 'twould make
good boots for a *Peter-man* to catch salmon in.

Eastward Hoe, O. Pl. iv. 227.
Moreover, there are a great number of other kind of fishermen
—belonging to the Thames, call'd *Ishermen, Petermen, and*
Trawlmen. Howell's London, p. 14.
I have seen also *Peter-boat*, for a fishing-boat.

PETER-SEE-ME, PETER-SA-MEENE, PETER-SEMIN, E.
(for it is written in all those ways, and sometimes
only PEETER). A sort of wine; the name apparently
much corrupted, but from what original, I
have not been able to trace. It is spoken of as a
Spanish wine:

Peter-see-me shall wash thy nowl,
And Malligo glasses fox thee.
Middl. Spou. Gipsy, iii. 1. Auc. Dr. iv. 158.
Imprecis, a pottle of Greek wine, a pottle of *peter-sa-meene*, an
pottle of charnock. *Hon. W. 2d part, O. Pl. iii. 457.*
Peter-see-me, or headstrong charnock,
Sherry and Rob-o-day here could flow.
J. Taylor, Praise of Hempseed, p. 65.
By Canary thus I charge thee,
By Britan-roethbeglin, and *peeter*,
Appear and answer me in meeter. *B. & Fl. Chances, v. 3.*
From the Spaniard all kinds of sacks, as Malligo, Charnio,
Sherry, Canary, Leatica, Paleroo, Frontinice, *peter-see-me*, &c.
Philothoonista, (1635) p. 48.

It is plain, however, that several of those wines
are not Spanish. A curious rhyme, entitled, "Van-
dunk's Four Humours, in Qualitie, and Quantitie,"
thus mentions this:

I am nightie *melancholy*,
And a quart of sack will cure me;
I am *cholericke* as any,
Quart of claret will secure me.
I am *phlegmaticke* as may be,
Peter-see-me must inure me;
I am *sanguine* for a ladie,
And cold Rhenish shall conjure me.

Laws of Drinking, p. 80.
PETITORY, a. PETITIONARY. French and Latin.
And oft perfum'd my *petitory* stile
With civet-speech. *Liagua, O. Pl. v. 123.*

Mr. Todd gives this example, and I have not met
with another.

PETREL, corrupted from *pectoral*. A breastplate, or
any covering for the breast. See *Blount's Glossogr.*
under *pectoral*. "A *petrel*, pectorale." *Coles' Dict.*
That if the *petrel* like the crupper be.

Hering's Epigr. i. 24.
Amidst their *petrel* stands another pike.
Sylv. Dubart. p. 400.

PETRONEL, s. A carbine, a light gun carried by a
horseman. "Scolopus equestris." *Coles. Petronel,*
or *petrinal*, Freuch.

He made his brave horse like a whirlwind bear him
Among the constablers, and in a moment
Discharg'd his *petronel*, with such sure aim,
That in the adverse party, from his horse
One tumbled dead. *B. & Fl. Love's Cure, i. 1.*
But he with *petronel* upleav'd!
Instead of shield, the blow received. *Hudibr. I. ii. l. 788.*

PEW-FELLOW, s. A person who sat in the same pew
at church.

Being one day at church, she made mone to her *pew-fellow*.
Westward for Smells, D 1 b.

Also metaphorically, a companion:
And makes her *pew-fellow* with other's morn.

Rich. III. iv. 4.
He would make him *pue-fellow* with a lord's steward at least.

Northward Ho.
When I was a treasury scholar in the noble university of
Cambridge, though I hope I had as good a conscience as other of
my *pew-fellows*. [Reference omitted.]

See other authorities in Steevens's note on
Rich. III. l. c. Sir J. Hawkins asserted the word
to be still in use.

PEWTER, considered as costly furniture.

Valance of Venice gold in needlwork,
Pewter, and brass, and all things that belong
To house or housekeeping. *Taming of Shrew, Act ii.*

In the Northumberland House-hold Book it ap-
pears that *pewter* was hired by the year, even in
noble families.

PHERR, or PHARE. See FERE.

To PHEEZE, FEAZE, or FEIZE. To chastize, or beat.
Dr. Johnson gives two interpretations of this word;
the one from Sir Thomas Smith, *de Sermone Anglico*,
which explains it in *fila diducere*, to separate a twist
into single threads; the other to comb or curry.
Whatever may have been the original meaning, the
allusive sense, in which it occurs, is evidently to
chastise or humble. In the first instance it is said,
in a threatening manner, by Sly the tinker, to his
wife:

I'll phreeze you, i' faith. *Taming of Shrew, Indut.*

In another, Ajax says of Achilles,
An he be proud with me, I'll phreeze his pride.

Tro. & Cress. ii. 3.
Come, will you quarrel? I will *feize* you, sirrah.

B. Jons. Alch. v. 5.
Mr. Gifford, who is a West-country man, acknow-
ledges it as a word of that country. He says, "It does
not mean, as Whalley supposes, to *drive*: but to *beat*,
to *chastize*, to *humble*, &c. in which sense it may be
heard every day." That is, in the west of England.
Note on the above passage.

Stanyhurst, however, used it for to *drive away*:
We are touzled, and from Italy *feazed*. *Transl. of Virgil.*

Here it means to *humble*:
O peeries you, or els no one alive
Your pride serves you to *feaze* them all alone.
Parthenide apud Puttenk. p. 180.

See Steevens's Note on Tam. Shr.

PHEWTERER. See FEUTERER.

PHILIP, or contracted into PHIP. A familiar appella-
tion for a sparrow; from a supposed resemblance in
their note to that sound.

To whist, to whoo, the owle does cry,
Phip, phip, the sparrows as they fly.
Lyly's Mother Bombye, iii. 4.

Hence the allusion following, by a person named *Philip*:

G. Good leave, good *Philip*.

P. *Philip! sparrow!*

K. John, i. 1.

Sir Philip Sidney has the name at length, and the contraction, in one sonnet, addressed to a sparrow. He begins,

Good brother *Philip*, I have borne you long.

And he ends,

Leave that, Sir *Phil*, lest off your necke be wrong.

Astrophel, S. 83.

— Had he but the perseverance

Of a cock-sparrow, that will come at *Philip*;

And cannot write nor read, poor fool.

The Widow, O. Pl. xii. 277.

Philip Sparrow was a great favourite with the early poets. Skelton has an elegy upon one, which he calls "A little boke of *Philip Sparrow*;" and G. Gascoigne writes also "The praise of *Philip Sparrow*." Both have the contraction of the name to *Philip*; but, what is odd enough, Gascoigne's *Philip* is a female throughout the poem:

When *Philip* lyst to go to bed,

It is a heaven to heare my *Phippe*,

How she can chirpe with chery lip.

Gascoigne's Weedes, p. 279.

PHILIP and CHEYNEY. Some kind of ornament, or rather a sort of stuff.

— A goodly share!

'Twill put a lady scarce in *Philip and Cheyney*,

With three small bugle laces.

B. & Fl. Wit at wr. W. ii. 1.

So it is read in both the folio editions. The annotator of 1750 conjectures *Philippine cheyney*, which he says is "a sort of stuff at present in common use, but goes now by the name of Harrateen." On what authority he decides the identity of these articles, he has not told us; but it is certain that *Philip and cheyney* was a current name for some kind of stuff. It is mentioned by Taylor, the water-poet:

No cloth of silver, gold, or tissue here,

Philip and cheyney never would appear

Within our bounds.

Praise of Hempseed.

The conjecture of *Philippine*, therefore, though it sounds probable, wants confirmation.

PHILISIDES. One of the poetical names of Sir Philip Sidney, evidently formed from portions of the two names, *Philip* and *Sidney*. It appears first in "A Pastoral Æglogue on the Death of Sir *Philip*," which is printed among Spenser's Poems. See *Todd's edit.* vol. viii. p. 76.

Philisides is dead, &c.

Line B.

Often mentioned in the poems of friends, introductory to the two parts of Browne's *Pastorals*; in one of which it is said,

Numbers, curious eares to please,

Learn'd he of *Philisides*,

Kala loves him, &c.

Signed E. Heywood.

Beyond the second book, one says of Browne, that

He masters no low soule, who hopes to please

The nephew of the brave *Philisides*.

That is, William, earl of Pembroke, son of the sister of Sidney, to whom that book is dedicated. See *Beloe's Anecd. of Liter.* vol. vi. p. 59. The name, however, was invented by himself. We have "the lad *Philisides*." *Arcad.* B. iii. p. 394. *Ecl.* 3d. In

the edition of 1724, *Philisides* is so explained. vol. iii. *Explanation of Characters*, p. 3. Bishop Hall too so styles him:

He knows the grace of that new elegance,

Which sweet *Philisides* fetch'd of late from France.

Sat. VI. 1.

PHILOSOPHER'S GAME, or, according to some, *PHILOSOPHY GAME*. A game played with men of three different forms, round, triangular, and square, on a board resembling two chess boards united, the men black and white. It is mentioned by Burton, in the same light as chess, as too anxious to suit studious men; in whom, if melancholy should arise from over much study, it might "do more harm than good." Chess is, he says,

A sport for idle gentlewomen, souldiers in garrison, and courtiers that have nought but love matters to lussie themselves about, but not altogether so convenient for such as are students. The like I may say of Cl. Bruexer's *philosophy game*.

Anat. of Melanch. p. 273.

Bruexer published an account of it, which was printed by H. Stephens in 1514. Strutt has described it in some degree from a Sloanian MS. 451. and has shown the arrangement of the men in Plate 30. See *Sports*, &c. p. 277. Dr. Drake also speaks of it in his *Shakesp.* &c. vol. ii. p. 271.

PHYSNOMY, s. A corrupt contraction of physiognomy, as used for face or countenance.

Faith, Sir, he has an English name, but his *physnomy* is more hotter in France than here.

Alf's Well, iv. 5.

Who both in favour, and in princely looks,

As well as in the mind's true quality,

Doth represent his father's *physnomic*.

Mirr. for Mag. p. 756.

His judgement consists not in pulse but *physnomy*.

On a Painter, *Cicilius's Cater-Char.* p. 10.

I will examine all your *physnomies*.

Shirley, Sisters, i. 1.

The art of physiognomy:

I say 't for if my *physnomy* deceive me not,

You two are born to be — coxcombs.

Id. Doubt's Heir, ii. 1.

PIACHE, s. for a piazza, or, more properly, an arcade. Though this is now a mere vulgarism of the lowest order, it seems to have been formerly deemed more respectable, since Coles has admitted it into his Dictionary. Those who now use it pronounce it like *p* and *h*. In the Dictionary it is similarly spelt:

A *piache*

Piazza } forum.

The Italian *piazza* is in fact exactly the French *place*, though it is now thought to mean a set of buildings on arches.

PIACLE, s. A grievous crime, requiring expiation in the sight of heaven; from *piaculum*, Latin, which meant originally an expiation, and afterwards an act of guilt requiring such satisfaction. Mr. Todd thinks that the English word was once common, having found it frequently in Howell. He quotes also Bishop King for it. Not having met with it, I cannot but think that, like many other Latinisms, it was confined to those who were scholars, or affected scholarship. I borrow his examples:

But may I without *piacle* forget in the very last scene of one of his latest actions amongst us, what he then did?

Bp. King, Sermon, p. 58.

To tear the paps that gave them suck, can there be a greater *piacle* against nature.

Howell, Engl. Tears.

PICAROON, s. A rogue, thief, or pirate; from *picaro*, Spanish, meaning the same.

He is subject to storms and springing of leaks, to pirates and *picaroons*. *Howell, Lett. ii. 39.*

Some frigates should be always in the Downs to chase *picaroons* from infesting the coast. *Ld. Clarendon.*

These examples are from *Todd's Johnson*, but the word is there derived from the Italian; whereas it is Spanish, as we may see in the following passage, where it is used as *pickero*, which is nearer the original:

The arts of coquismo and Germania, used by our Spanish *pickeroes* (I mean, flinging, foisting, nining, jilting) we defy. *Spanish Gipsy, ii. 1. Anc. Dr. iv. 134.*

In Shirley's *Opportunity*, an impertinent valet is pretending to be a Spanish prince, and tells a boy that he will prefer him, but is only laughing at him:

Thou shalt be a *picaro*, in your language, a page; my chief *picaro*. *Act ii.*

PICCADEL, or PICKADILL. *Pickedillekens*, Dutch; *piccadille*, French. See *Cotgrave*. A piece set round the edge of a garment, whether at the top or bottom; most commonly the collar. Blount describes it as "a kind of stiff collar, made in fashion of a band."

— This (halter) is a coarse wearing;

'Twill sit but scurvily upon this collar;

But patience is as good as a French *piccadell*. *B. & Fl. Pilgrim, ii. 2.*

Or of that truth of *pickardill*, in clothes
To boast a sovereignty o'er ladies. *Id.*

With a hair's-breadth error, there's a shoulder-piece cut, and the base of a *pickadille* in puncto. *Mass. Fatal Dowry, iv. 1.*

In every thing she (woman) must be monstrous,
Her *piccadil* above her crown appears. *Drayton, Mooncalf, p. 489.*

It seems there was an order made by the vice-chancellor of Cambridge, when the king was expected there in 1615, against wearing *pickadels*, or *peccadilloes*, as they were also called, to which allusion is made in these lines:

But leave it, scholar, leave it, and take it not in snuff,

For he that wears no *pickodel*, by law may wear a ruff. *Cambr. Mag. Hawk. Ignoramus, p. cxvii.*

PICCADILLY. It seems agreed that this street was named from the above ornament. Blount says,

That famous ordinary near St. James's, called *Pickadilly*, took denomination from this, that one Higgins, a taylor, who built it, got most of his estate by *piccadilles*, which in the last age were much in fashion.

• Bailey makes Higgins build the street; but it is much more probable that he built a few houses, besides that which became famous as an ordinary; and that the street, gradually extended, still preserved the name. The compiler of *Dodley's Dictionary of London and Westminster*, partly confirms this opinion.

PICK, for pike, or spike. The sharp point fixed in the centre of a buckler.

— Take down my buckler,

And sweep the colubels off, and grind the pick on't. *H. & Fl. Cupid's Revenge, iv. 1.*

Picks are put jocularly for forks:

Undone, without redemption, he eats with *picks*. *Id. Mons. Tho. i. 2.*

Spoken of a traveller. See *FORKS*.

TO PICK A THANK. To perform some servile or mean act, for the sake of gaining favour.

Fine heads will *pick* a quarrell with me, if all be not curious, and flatterers a *thanks* if a nie thing be currant. *Euphuus, A 4 b.*

Or doth he mean that thou would'st *pick* a thank,
No sure, for of that fault I count thee frank. *Sir J. Haringt. Epigr. 55.*

By slavish fawning, or by *picking thanks*. *Wither. Brit. Rem. p. 89.*

PICK-THANK, s. A flatterer, a person who is studious to gain favour, or to *pick* occasions for obtaining *thanks*. A word so common once, that it may be said to have been a favourite.

Which oft the ear of greatness needs must hear,
By smiling *pick-thanks*, and base news-mongers. *1 Henry IV. iii. 2.*

With pleasing tales his lord's vain ears he fed,
A flatterer, a *pickthank*, and a lyer. *Fairfax.*

See *Johnson*.

Also as an adjective. Thus Poole, in his *Parnassus*, gives it as an epithet both to *sycophant* and *paranie*. So, in Lady Eliz. Carew's tragedy of *Mariam*, the *Fair Queen of Jewry*, we have

— Base, *pick-thank* devil. *Steers. Nae.*

PICK-TOOTH, s. This common and necessary implement, now more commonly called a *tooth-pick*, was not a native invention, but was imported by travellers from Italy and France; and the using of it in public was long deemed an affected mark of gentility. But the most extraordinary display of it, as a trophy, seems to have been the wearing it in the hat. Sir Thomas Overbury thus winds up his description of a courtier, who, of course, was supposed to be the pink of fashion:

If you find him not heere, you shall find him in Paules, with a *pick-tooth* in his hat, a cape cloke, and a long stocking. *Charact. 4. od. 16th.*

Of an idle gallant, Bishop Earle says, that
His *pick-tooth* bears a great part in his discourse. *Mier. Cher. 19.*

What a neat case of *pick-tooths* he carries about him still. *B. Jons. Every M. out of H. iv. 1.*

See **TOOTH-PICK**.

PICKED, a. Nicely spruced out in dress. "It is a metaphor taken from birds, who dress themselves by *picking* out, or pruning, their broken or superfluous feathers," *Stevens*.

He is too *picked*, too spruce, too affected, too odd, as it were; too peregrinate, as I may call it. *L. L. Lard, v. 1.*

Why then I suck my teeth, and catechize
My *picked* man of countries. *K. John, i. 1.*

The age is grown so *picked*, that the toe of the peasant comes so near the heel of the courtier, he galls his kibe. *Hamlet, v. 1.*

'Tis such a *picked* fellow, not a hair
About his whole bulk, but it stands in print. *Chapman's All Fools, O. Pl. iv. 183.*

Certain quaint, *pickt*, and neat companions, attired—a la mode de France. *Greene's Def. of C. Catechizing.*

So it is in Chaucer, "He kembeth him, he proueth, and *piketh*." *Cant. Tales, 9885.* All the explanations from *piked* shoes, beards, &c. are nothing to the purpose; nor from the sense of *picked*, as meaning selected, *picked* out.

PICKEDEVANT, s. The pointed part of the beard, as once worn. A fantastic gallant is described as,
A man consisting of a *pickedevant* and two mustaches, to defeat him there needs but three clippings of a pair of *cizars*. *Poole's Parn. 301. ed. 1637.*

See **PIKE-DEVANT**.

PICKEDNESS, s. Neat, spruce niceness. After speaking of those who are always "kempt and perfumed," and exceedingly curious in mending little imperfections, Ben Jonson says,

Too much *pickedness* is not manly. *Discoveries, p. 116.*
From *picked*, in the sense above noticed.

To PICKEER. To rob, or pillage; from the Italian. Not much in use, if at all. Johnson quotes *Hudibras* for it.

PICKEERER, s. One who robs or *pickeers*.

The club *pickeerer*, the robust churchwarden
Of Lincoln's Inn back-corner.

Cleveland's Poems, 1687, p. 136.

PICKERELL, s. A young pike; a diminutive from pike. In Merrett's *Pinax*, or Catalogue, we have "Maximos vocat Gesner lucas, parvos *pickers*;" and Colles has "*Pickel*, luciolus, lucius parvus." One author, comparing them to ships, says, "The pikes are the taller ships, the *pickers* of a middle sort, and the Jacks the pinnaces." *Cens. Lit.* x. p. 128.

— Like as the little roach
Must else be eat, or leape upon the shore,
When as the hungry *pickers* doth approach.
Mirr. for Mag. 303.

Izaak Walton speaks of a weed called *pickers*-weed; because, according to Gesner, pikes are bred in it, by the help of the sun's heat! Part I. ch. viii. init.

PICT-HATCH. A noted tavern or brothel in Turnmill, commonly called Turnbill, street, Cow-cross, Clerkenwell; a haunt of the worst part of both sexes.

Go, — a short knife and a thong; — to your manor of *Pickt-hatch*; — go.

— The lordship
Of Turnhal so, — which with my *Pickt-hatch* grange,
And Shore-ditch farm, and other premises
Adjoining — very good — a pretty maintenance.

From the Bordello, it might come as well,
The Spittle, or *Pict-hatch*. *B. Jon. Ec. M.* in H. i. 2.

The decay'd vestals of *Pickt-hatch* would thank you
That keep the fire alive there. *Id. Alchem.* ii. 1.

Why the whores of *Pict-hatch*, Turnbill, or the unmerciful
bawds of Bloomsbury. *Randolph, Hey for Honesty*, B 3 b.

It has been well observed, that a *hatch* with *pikes* upon it was a common mark of a bad house:

Set some *pikes* upon your *hatch*, and I pray profess to keep a
bawdy house. *Cupid's Whirligig*.

Hence the name. The pikes were probably intended
as a defence against riotous invasion. See *Pericles*,
iv. 3. Suppl. to Sh. ii. 107. See TURNBILL.

PIE, or PYE, s. The familiar English name for the popish ordinal; that is, the book in which was ordained the manner of saying and solemnizing the offices of the church. See *Gutch, Collect. Cur.* ii. 169. The difficulty and intricacy of it is alluded to in the Preface to our Liturgy:

The number and hardness of the rules called the *pie*, and the manifold changings of the service, was the cause that to turn this book only was so hard and intricate a matter, that many times there was more difficulty to find out what should be read, than to read it when it was found out. *Conc. the Services of the Ch.*

Supposed to be an abbreviation of *pinor*, the Greek word for an index; or, by some, to be so called because it was *pied*, or of various colours, red, white, and black. The former seems more probable.

PIECE, s. for cask, or vessel of wine. The expression is borrowed from the French, in which language it is still used in that sense.

Home Lance, and strike a fresh *piece* of wine.

B. & Fl. Mons. Thom. v. 8.

PIGS, BARTHOLOMEW. Among the attractions of Bartholomew Fair, in early times, were pigs, which were there roasted and sold in pieces to those who would buy and eat. Much of this may be observed in Ben Jonson's comedy of *Bartholomew Fair*, where the puritanical wife, Win-the fight, longs for pig, in the very first act. On which Busy, the Banbury puritan, thus learnedly discourses:

Now *pig* it is a meat, and a meat that is nourishing and may be longed for, and so consequently eaten; it may be eaten; very exceeding well eaten: but in the fair, and as a *Bartholomew pig*, it cannot be eaten; for the very calling it a *Bartholomew pig*, and to eat it so, is a spice of idolatry, and you make the fair no better than one of the high places. *Act i. Sc. 6.*

Abundance of matter, on the same subject, may there be found. Gayton thus mentions these attractions of the fair:

If Bartholomew Faire should last a whole year, nor pigs nor puppet-plays would ever be surfeited of. *Pestivous Notes*, p. 143.

No season through all the yeere accounts be more subject to abomination than *Bartholomew faire*. their drums, bobwhistles, rattles, bahies, Jewtrumps, nay pigs and all, are wholly Judicall.

Whimcies, or a New Cast of Characters, 1631. A *Zealous Brother*, p. 800.

Pig was not out of fashion when Ned Ward wrote his *London Spy*, in Queen Anne's time.

Other fairs had also the same dainties: She left you at St. Peter's Fair, where you long'd for pig.

Wits, O. Pl. viii. 431.

See BARTHOLOMEW PIG.

PIGHT, part. Pitched. Generally considered as put for *pitched*, either as the participle, or the preterite tense of to pitch; but there was certainly an old verb, to *pight*. Thus:

— And having in their sight
The threatened city of the foe, his tent did Asser pight.

Warner, Alb. Engl. p. 26.

Mr. Todd also quotes it from Wicliff. *Pight*, the participle, was common:

— Your vile abominable tents,
Thus proudly *pight* upon our Phrygian plains.

Tro. & Cress. v. 11.

Also in the sense of placed or fixed:

But in the same a little gate was *pight*.

Spens. F. Q. I. viii. 37.

When I dissuaded him from his intent,
And found him *pight* to do it.

Lear, ii. 1.

The threatened citie of the foe his tents did Asser *pight*.

Alb. Engl. p. 26.

PIGNIER, s. A diminutive of pig; a burlesque term of endearment, as in this English hexameter:

Miso mine own *pignier*, thou shalt have news of Dametas.
Sidney's Arc. p. 377.

Butler has used it for a small eye, quasi a pig's eye. See *Johnson*.

PIKE-DEVANT, s. The beard cut to a sharp point in the middle, below the chin; a fashion once much in use. It is seen in most of the portraits of Charles the First.

He [Lord Mountjoy] kept the haire of his upper lippe something short, onely suffering that under his neither lip to grow at length and full; yet some two or three yeares before his death he nourished a sharpe and short *pikedevant* on his chin.

Fynes Morison, Part ii. p. 45.

And here I vow by my concealed beard, if ever it chance to be discovered to the world, that it may make a *pike devant*, I will have it so sharp pointed, that it shall stab Motio like a poynard.

Lyly's Midas, v. 2.

My piece I must alter to a poynard, and my pike to a *pikedevant*; only this is my comfort, that our provant will be better here in the court, than in the camp.

Heywood's Royal King, &c. Act iv. ad fin.

PILCH, or **PILCHER**, *s.* A scabbard; from *pylche*, a skin-coat, Saxon. See *Skinner*. Hence he derives *pilchard* also.

Will you pluck your sword out of his *pilcher* by the ears.
Rom. & Jul. iii. 1.

A *pilche*, or leather coat, seems to have been a common dress for a carman. Decker says of Ben Jonson,

Thou hast forgot how thou ambled'st in a leather *pilch*, by a
play-wagon in the high-way. *Satiricist.*

A carman in a leather *pilche*, that had whipt out a thousand
pound out of his horse-tail.

Nash's Pierce Penniless, in Cens. Lit. vii. 13.

Coles has "A *pilche* for a saddle, *instratum*;" which explains that it was an external covering, and probably of leather. Kersey also calls it a covering for a saddle; but he likewise gives it the sense of "a piece of flannel to be wrapt about a young child." It seems, therefore, to have been used for any covering.

PILCROW, *s.* A technical word with printers, for the mark of a paragraph. See *Blount*, *Kersey*, *Coles*. Minshew supposes it to be corrupted from *paragraphus*; but by what process, it is not easy to guess.

A lesson how to confer every abstract with his moneth, and how to find out huswifery verses by the *pilcrow*. *Tusser, p. 2.*

In husbandry matters, where *pilcrow* ye find,
That verse appertaineth to husbandry kind. *Id. ib.*

These directions refer to the form and divisions used in the printing of his book. Beaumont and Fletcher write it *peel-crow*. Speaking of the marks in a printed book, Lapet says,

But why a *peel-crow* here?
Gl. I told him so, sir:
A scare-crow had been better. *Nice Valour, iv. 1.*

TO PILL, for to pillage.

The prince thereby presumed his people for to *pill*.
Mirr. for Mag. p. 279.

—The commons he hath *pill'd*
With grievous taxes, and quite lost their hearts. *Rich. II. ii. 1.*

Hear me, you wrangling pirates, that fall out
In sharing that which you have *pill'd* from me. *Rich. III. i. 3.*

Often joined with *poll*, as to *pill* and *poll*, to plunder and strip:

Can *pill*, and *poll*, and catch before they crave.
Mirr. for Mag. p. 467.

We cut off excursions, we prole, *pole*, and *pill*. *Ibid. 84.*
Kildare did use to *pill* and *poll* his friends, tenants, and reteyners. *Holingsh. Hist. of Irel. F. 7. col. 2. a.*

Because they *pill* and *poll*, because they wrest.
Gaucoigne, h 3 b.

See **POLL**. Hence,

PILLERY, *s.* Rapine, the act of pillaging.

And then concussion, rapine, *pillerias*,
Their catalogue of accusations fill. *Daniel's Works, I 3 b.*

PILLARS. Ornamented pillars were formerly carried before a cardinal, and Wolsey was remarkable for keeping up this piece of state. In the stage directions for his solemn entry in the play of *Henry VIII.* it is said, "Then two gentlemen bearing two great silver pillars." *Hen. VIII. ii. 4.* This was from authentic history. He is so described by Holingshead, and other historians. Cavendish, his biographer, speaks of these silver *pillars*, and of his cross-bearers

and *pillar-bearers*. *Wordsw. Eccl. Biogr. i. p. 353.*

Skelton satirically describes him as going

With worldly pompe incredible.
Before him rydeth two prestes stronge,
And they bear two crosses right longe,
Gapynge in every man's face.
After them folowe two laye-men secular,
And ech of theym holdynge a *pillar*
In their handes, stende of a nace. *Skelton's Works.*

These pillars were supposed to be emblematical of the support given by the cardinals to the church.

Bishop Jewel, in his *Apology*, speaking of the pomp of the Roman prelates, says, "*Amictum quidem habent illi interdum aliquem, cruces, columnas, galeros, tiaras, pallia, quam pompam veteres episcopi Chrysostomus, Augustinus, Ambrosius non habebant.*" § 9. In a useful modern edition [Pontrac, 1812] the word *columnas* is put between brackets, as suspected to be wrong; but it is perfectly right, and is in all the best editions.

PILLED, *part.* Bare, as if picked or stripped.

Their (the ostriches) neckes are much longer than cranes, and *pilled*, having none or little feathers about them. Also their legs
—are *pilled* and bare. *Coryat, vol. i. p. 39. seq.*

PILLORY. The ancient mode of punishment in it was this: The *collistrigium*, or pillory, was placed horizontally, so that the criminal was suspended in it by his chin and the back of his head. Hence is explained a passage of Shakespeare, supposed by Dr. Johnson to be corrupt:

You must be hooded, must you? show your knave's visage,
with a p—x to you: show your sheep-biting face, and be *hang'd*
an hour. *Meas. for Meas. v. 1.*

The alleged crime was not capital, and suspension in the pillory for an hour was all that the speaker intended. The words an hour are, therefore, not superfluous. The method, however, may be presumed to be uncommon, as Minshew only mentions "standing on the pillorie." *Ed. 1617.*

PIMLICO. Perhaps originally the name of a man who kept a public house at Hogsdon, to which there was a great resort of the common people. There is an old tract existing, named "*Pimlyco*, or runne Red-cap, 'tis a Bad World at Hogsdon." 4to. 1609.

—All sorts, tag-rag, have been seen to flock here
In thraves, these ten weeks, as to a second Hogsdon,
In days of *Pimlico* and Eyebright. *B. Jon. Alch. v. 2.*

Afterwards a part of Hogsdon seems to have been so called:

I have sent my daughter this morning as far as *Pimlico*, to fetch
a draught of Derby ale. *Green's Tu Quoque, O. Pl. v. 63.*

It was famous for cakes and custards:

My Lord Noland, will you go to *Pimlico* with us? We are
making a boon voyage to that happy land of spice cakes. *Roaring Girl, O. Pl. vi. 104.*

To squire his sisters, and demolish custards
At *Pimlico*.

A sort of ale also seems to have taken the name:

Or stout March-beer, or Windsor ale,
Or Labour-in-vain (so seldom sale)
Or *Pimlico*, whose too great sale

Did mar it.

Nichols's Coll. Poems, iii. 265.

A part just beyond Buckingham Gate, St. James's Park, in the way to Chelsea, has since succeeded to the name: how, or when, it was transferred I know not.

PIN, *s.* The middle point of a butt, or mark set up to shoot at with arrows. To cleave this, was to shoot

best. It stood in the very centre of the white. See WHITE.

The very pin of his heart cleft with
The blind bow-boy's butt-shaft. *Rom. & Jul. ii. 4.*
Then will she get the up-shot, by cleaving of the pin. *Lose L. L. iv. 1.*

— The pin he shoots at,
That was the man delivered by. *B. & Fl. Island Princess, iv. 1.*

— Hold out, knight,
I'll cleave the black pin i' the midst of the white. *No Wit like a Woman's.*

For kings are clouts that every man shoots at,
Our crown the pin that thousands seek to cleave. *Malone's Tumburl. cited by Malone.*

See CLOUT.

PIN AND WEB. A disorder of the eye, consisting apparently of some excrescence growing upon the ball of the eye. So, at least, Markham describes it in horses:

But for the wart, pearly, pin or web, which are evils grown in
and upon the eye, to take them off, take the juice of the herb
betin, and wash the eye therewith, it will wear the spots away. *Cheap and Good Husbandry, Book i. ch. 37.*

Flibbertigibbet,—he gives the web and the pin, squints the eye,
&c. *Lear, iii. 4.*

— Wishing clocks more swift;
Hours minutes; the noon midnight; and all eyes
Blind with the pin and web, but theirs. *Wint. Tale, i. 2.*

His eyes, good queen, be great, so are they clear and graye,
He never yet had pinne or webbe, his sight for to decay. *Gascogne's Princely Pl. of Kenebr.*

Capell says, the pin is pterygium, or unguis; and
the web, pannus. See Johnson, Pin, 9.

PIN-BOUKE, s. A sort of vessel. When Moses brought
water out of the rock, the Israelites, says Drayton,
ran to catch it, and

In pails, kits, dishes, basons, pinboukes, bowls,
Their scorched bosoms merrily they baste. *Moses, B. iii. page 1604.*

I have not seen the word elsewhere, nor in any
Dictionary.

PINE, or PYNE, s. Grief, or suffering; from to pine,
and that from pinan, Saxon. It is to be found in
Pope. See Todd.

His raw-bone cheeks, through penurie and pine,
Were shronke into his jawes, as he did never dine. *Spens. F. Q. I. ix. 35.*

Also for fatal pain:

The victor hath his foe within his reach,
Yet pardons her that merits death and pine. *Fairf. Tasso, xvi. 57.*

So also Spenser:

Who whether he alive be to be found,
Or by some deadly chaunce be done to pine,
Since I him lately lost, unneath is to define. *F. Q. VI. v. 28.*

In boundes of bale in pangs of deadly pyne.
Gascogne, Flowers, a 3 b.

PINER, or PIONER, s. A pioneer; an attendant on
an army, whose office is to dig, level, remove ob-
structions, form trenches, and do all works executed
with unwarlike tools, as spades, &c. From French.

My piners eke were prest with shovell and spade,
T' inter the dead, a monstrous trench that fill,
And on them dead they reard a mighty hill. *Mirr. Mag. p. 182.*

Wherewith to win this towne, afresh th' assault he led,
He piners set to trench, and undermine amaine,
Made bastiles for defence, yet all this toyle was vaine. *Ibid. p. 491.*

Ben Jonson has pioneer, in the folio edition:

Statilius, Curius, Ceparius, Cimber,
My labourers, pioneers, and incendiaries. *Catiline, iii. 3.*

Captain Grose on *Othello*, iii. 3. gives instances to
show that the situation of a pioneer was a degrada-
tion; and in both instances it is written pioneer. A
soldier of course considers himself superior to a mere
labourer; consequently it must be a degradation to
him to be turned into that corps.

PINGLER, s. Probably a labouring horse, kept by a
farmer in his homestead. *Pingle* is defined by Coles,
"Agellulus domui rusticæ adiacens, ager conceptus."
Picle is the same, in provincial language.

Perversio due they always think of their lovers, and talke of
them scornfullie, judging all to bee clownes which be not cour-
tisers, and all to be pinglers that be not courtisers. *Euphues, sign. M 1 b.*

PINK, s. A vessel with a narrow stern; *pinque*, French.
Hence all vessels so formed are called *pink-sterned*.
Chambers. In the French *Manuel Lexique* it is thus
defined: "Nom d'un vaisseau de charge qui s'ap-
pelle aussi flutte. Il est plat de varange (flat-bot-
tomed), et il a le derriere ronde." It is not, in fact,
an obsolete term at sea.

This pink is one of Cupid's carriers:—
Clap on more sails; pursue. *Merry W. W. ii. 2.*

Observe, however, that the three oldest editions
read *punccke*, and *pink* is only conjectural. As we
know no other derivation of *punk*, perhaps it is
merely a corruption of *pink*. A woman is often
compared to a ship; as here:

This pink, this painted foist, this cockle-boat,
To haug her fights out, and debse me, friends,
A well known man of war. *B. & Fl. Woman's Pr. ii. 6.*

PINK EYNE. Small eyes. See the next word.

Come, thou monarch of the vine,
Plumpy Bacchus, with pink eyne. *Ant. & Cleop. ii. 7.*

This expression, in the quaint language and fan-
tastic spelling of old Laneham, appears thus:

It was a sport very pleasant of theese beasts, to see the bear
with his pink nyes leering after his enemie approach. *Letter from Kenilworth.*

PINK-EYED. Small eyed. Coles renders it by *luci-
nius* and *ocella*; later ed. also *patus*: and in the Latin
part of his Dictionary he has, "Ocella,"—*arum*.
Maids with little eyes; *pink-eyed girls*." To wink
and *pink* with the eyes, still means to contract them,
and peep out of the lids. Johnson quotes L'Estrange
for this sense. In Fleming's *Nomenclator* we have,
"Ocella, lucinius, qui exiles habet oculos, μικρομακρος."
Ayant fort petits yeux. That hath little eyes:
pink-eyed." Page 451, a. Bishop Wilkins also has,
"pink-eyed'd, narrow eyed." *Alph. Dict.*

Also them that were *pink-eyed*, and had very small eyes, they
termed ocellæ. *P. Holland's Pliny, B. 11.*

PIRAMIS, or PIRA'MIDES. A pyramid. The latter is
either singular or plural.

— That *piramis* so high,
Reard (as it might be thought) to overtop the sky. *Drayt. Polyolt. 1161.*

Place me some God upon a *piramis*
Higher than hills of earth. *B. & Fl. Philaster, iv. 4.*
Then he, above them all himself that sought to raise,
Upon some mountain top, like a *piramides*. *Drayton, Polyolt. p. 1013.*

Now flourishing with fanes, and proud *piramides*.
Id. p. 922.

— Make it rich
With brass, and purest gold, and shining jasper,
Like the *pyramides*. B. & Fl. *Philast.* v. 3.
Spenser and others write it *pyramides*.

PIRRIE, or PERRIE, s. A sudden storm at sea. *Pirr*, in Scotch, means a gentle breeze. See *Jamieson*.

In surgesse seas of quiet rest, when I
Seven yeares had said, a *perrie* did arise,
The blasts whereof abridg'd my libertie.

Mirr. for Mag. p. 194.
A *pirrie* came, and set my ship on sands. *Id.* p. 502.

It occurs also in prose:

At length when the furious *pyrrie* and rage of windes still
encreased. *Holinshead, Scotland*, sign. II 4.

They were driven back by storme of winde and *pyrries* of the
sea, towards the coast of Attica. *Noth's Plut.* 355.

I have not seen it in the old Dictionaries, yet
Mr. Todd has it, and exemplifies it also from Sir
T. Elyot.

PISCINE, or PISCINA, (a term in church architecture).
A cavity made within a niche, usually in the chancel,
near the high altar, for containing water, in which
the priests made their ablutions, &c. at high mass.
"Locus in quo manus sacerdotis lavant, et ubi
ablutiones sacerdotis missam celebrantis injiciuntur."
Du Cange in voce. See *Archæologia*, vol. x. page 353,
and the quotations there given. Also *Gent. Mag.*
vol. 67. p. 649. When the use of them ceased, the
name was soon forgotten. From *piscina*, a fish-
pond, Latin.

PISSING-CONDUIT. A small conduit near the Royal
Exchange, so called in contempt, or jocularly,
from its running with a small stream. Stowe says
it was set up by John Wels, grocer, mayor in 1430.
It seems also to have had the more respectable name
of "the conduit in Cornhill;" of which Howell gives
this account:

By the west side of the aforesaid prison called the Tunne, was
a fair well of spring-water, curbed round with hard stone. But
in the year 1401, the said prison house called the Tunne was
made a cesterne for sweet water, conveyed by pipes of lead from
Tyburne, and was thenceforth called the *conduit* upon Cornhill.

Londonop. p. 77.

Some distance west is the Royall Exchange — and so downe to
the little conduit, called the *passing-conduit*, by the stockes
market. *Stowe's London*, p. 144.

Hence, in a play attributed to Shakespeare, Jack
Cade is made to say,

Now is Mortimer lord of this city,
And here sitting upon London-stone,
I charge and command, that of the cities cost,
The *passing-conduit* run nothing but claret wine,
The first year of our reign. 2 *Hen. VI.* iv. 6.

This seems to have been, in some measure, a general
name for a small conduit. Thus a servant who had
been drenched with water says,

I shall turn *passing-conduit* shortly.

B. & Fl. *Women Pleas'd*, i. 2.

There is a similar expression in Davenant's *Wits*.

PISSING-WHILE, [save reverence], a short time, such
as is sufficient for that evacuation.

He had not been there (bless the mark) a *passing-while*, but all
the chamber smelt him. *Two Gent. Fer.* iv. 3.

I shall entreat your mistress, Madam Expectation, if she be
among these ladies, to have patience but a *passing-while*.

B. Jon. *Magn. Lady*, i. 7.

Where he shall never be at rest one *passing-while* a day.

Gamm. *Gurton*, O. Pl. ii. 50.

To stay a *passing-while*.

Key's Proverbs, p. 306.

See also Nash's *Lenten Stuff*. Our ancestors were
not very nice; and rather chose to be exact than
delicate in their allusions. It is here inserted chiefly
to show that Shakespeare was not singular in using
the term.

PISTOLES, s. Diminutive of pistoles, a Spanish coin,
not rounded, or formed with exactness.

Or were they Spanish stamps still travelling,
That are become as entholique as their king,
Those unlicked bear-whelps, unfile'd *pistoles*,
That more than canon-shot avail or let;
Which, negligently left unrounded, look
Like many-angled figures, in the book
Of some dread conjurer.

Donne, Eleg. 19.

A double pistolet is also mentioned:

That will dance merrily upon your grave,
And perhaps give a double *pistolet*
To some poor needy friar, to say a mass,
To keep your ghost from walking.

B. & Fl. *Span. Cur.* i. 1.

It is hardly necessary to observe, that *pistolet*
sometimes meant also a small pistol. See *Johnson*.

PITCH, s. The height to which a falcon soared, before
she stooped upon her prey.

Between two hawks, which flies the higher *pitch*,
I have perhaps some shallow judgment. 1 *Hen. VI.* ii. 4.
These growing feathers pluck'd from Cæsar's wing
Will make him fly an ordinary *pitch*. *Jul. Cæs.* i. 1.
Yet from this *pitch* can I behold my own,—
And in my fearful stoop can make the stand.

B. & Fl. *Noble Gem.* iv. 1.

Where now my spirit got roomth it selfe to show,
To the fair st *pitch* doth make a gallant flight.

Mirr. for Mag. p. 326.

It was used also, and still is, for height in general;
but this perhaps was the origin of that use.

PITCH AND PAY. A familiar expression, meaning,
pay down at once, pay ready money. Probably,
throw down your money and pay.

The word is *pitch and pay*,—trust none. *Hen. F.* ii. 3.
No creditor did curse me day by day,
I used plainnesse, ever *pitch and pay*.

Mirr. for Mag. 374.

Where (Norwich) strangers well may seem to dwell,
That *pitch and pay*, or keep their day,
But who that want, shall find it scant
So good for him.

Tusser, p. 145.

And there was neither fault nor fray,
Nor any disorder any way,
But every man did *pitch and pay*.

Yorkshire Song, Evans, l. p. 23. ed. 1810.

By the following intimation, Dr. Farmer seems to
suggest that it originated from *pitching* goods in a
market, and paying immediately for their standing.
One of the old laws of Blackwell-hall was, that "A
penny be paid by the owner of every bale of cloth
for *pitching*." It is not improbable that this might
be the original sense.

PITTANCE, s. The allowance of meat distributed in a
monastery. See *Pictantia*, *Du Cange*. In Tindal's
History of Exesham, it is also said to have been a
measure of liquids, six of which made up a pint royal,
sextarium regis, p. 122. Roquefort says, because
its value was a *picle*, which was a small coin of
Poitiers. The word itself is well known.

PITTERING, a. Making a low and shrillish noise.

And when his *pittering* streamers are low and thin.
R. Greene, *Eng. Parr.* 67. repr.

Herrick applies it to the note of a grasshopper.

PITTY-WARY, or PITTIE-WARD. The name of some place at Windsor.

Marry, Sir, the *Pittie-ward*, the park-ward, every way; Old Windsor way, and every way but the town way.

Merry W. W. iii. 1.

No such place being known, the modern editors have very arbitrarily changed it to *city-ward*, which seems to be the very way that the speaker says they had not looked; besides that Windsor was no city. *Petty-ward*, for small ward, is more probable. Or if there was a place called the *Pitty*, it must mean towards that. See **WARD**. Mr. Steevens says there was a place so called at Bristol. *Pitty-wary* is quite inexplicable.

Pix, or Pyx; from *pyxis*, Latin. The box, or shrine, in which the consecrated wafers were kept; called also *tabernacle*. This, as well as the *pyx*, was deemed an object of pious veneration: and it is generally supposed, that the vulgar expression of *please the pix*, is only a corruption of *please the pir*.

We kiss the *pix*, we creep the *crosse*, our beads we overranne.

Alt. Engl. p. 115.

Ab. Fleming, in *Junius's Nomenclator*, has "the *pir*, or box, wherein the *crucifix* was kept," as a translation of *hierotheca*: but this, I believe, is erroneous, unless it meant both. Minshew has copied this. Du Cange more correctly describes it, as "*Pyxis* in qua sacra eucharistia infirmis deferuntur, ex eburne," in *pyxis*. It is thus described by the late Mr. Carter, an architect, and of the Romish persuasion:

Tabernacle, or pix, in our antiquities, was a small cabinet to contain the host, &c. It was made of gold or silver, and set with precious stones. The form in general consisted of a foot, whereon was placed a niche, with a door, and finishing with a pediment head, with buttresses and pinnacles on the sides, &c.

Gent. Mag. 1804, Part I. p. 524.

Sometimes, as we see from Du Cange, it was of ivory. *Pix*, and *par*, must be carefully distinguished, though they have often been confounded in modern times. See **PAX**.

PLACE, s. The greatest elevation which a bird of prey attains in its flight; similar in that to pitch. This is Mr. Gifford's explanation, and he quotes a modern authority:

Eagles can have no speed except when at their *place*, and then to be sure their weight increases their velocity.

Thornton's Sporting Tour.

In such a *place* flies, as he seems to say

See me, or see me not.

Massing. Guard. i. 1.

So Shakespeare:

A falcon tow'ring in her pride of *place*,

Was by a mousing owl hawk'd at and kill'd. *Macb.* ii. 4.

In PLACE. In company, present.

Then was she layre alone, when none was faire in *place*.

Spens. F. Q. I. ii. 38.

— Oh hold that heave hand,

Dear sir, what ever that thou be in *place*. *Ibid.* iii. 37.

PLACEBO, to SING PLACEBO. To endeavour to curry favour. The *placebo* was the vesper hymn for the dead. Du Cange. Pope Sixtus's Breviary says, "Ad vesperas, *absolutè incipitur ab Antiphona, placebo Domino in regione vivorum.*" *Off. Defunctorum*, p. 156. Harington's 56th Epigram, in his second book, is "of a preacher who sings *placebo*;" and he is described as being,

A smooth-tong'd preacher, that did much affect

To be reputed of the purer sect.

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Of which comedi— when some to *sing placebo*, advised that it should be forbidden, because it was somewhat too plaine,— yet he would have it allowed.

Sir J. Har. Preface to Ariosto.

A curious old song on *Placebo and Dirige* (another part of the mass for the dead) is in Ritson's *Ancient Songs*, p. 56, where many of the Latin words are introduced. A monk sings "for Jac Nape's soule *Placebo and Dirige*." Jac Nape is there supposed to mean John Holland, Duke of Exeter.

PLACKET, s. A petticoat; generally an under-petticoat.

Love is addressed by Shakespeare as,

Liege of all loiterers and malcontents,

Dread prince of *plackets*, king of cudpieces.

L. L. L. iii. 1.

Is there no manners left among maids? will they wear their *plackets*, where they should bear their faces. *Wint. T.* iv. 3.

— That a cod-piece were far fitter here than a pinn'd *placket*.

B. & Fl. Love's Cure, i. 2.

Just like a plow-boy tir'd in a browne jacket,

And breeches round, long leathern point, no *placket*.

Gayton, Fest. N. p. 170.

If the maides a spinning goe,

Burn the flax, and fire their toe,

Scorch their *plackets*.

Herrick, p. 374.

Mr. Steevens quotes an author, who makes it the opening of the petticoat, (on *Lear*, iii. 4.) Bailey says it was the fore-part of the shift or petticoat; but it was neither. It is sometimes used for a female, the wearer of a *placket*, as petticoat now is.

Was that brave heart made to pant for a *placket*?

B. & Fl. Hum. Iiv. iv. 3.

PLAIN, v. for complain. A common abbreviation.

This we call birth; but if the child could speak,

He death would call it, and of nature *plain*.

Sir J. Davies, on the Soul, § 33.

Of how unnatural and bemoaning sorrow,

The king hath cause to *plain*.

Lear, iii. 1.

So also *plain*ing for complaining, and, as a substantive, *plaint*. See **JOHNSON**.

PLAIN-SONG. The simple notes of an air, without ornament or variation; opposed to descant, which was full of flourish and variety.

— All the ladies—do plainly report,

That without mention of them you can make no sport,

They are your *playne-song*, to singe descant upon.

Damon & Pithias, O. Pl. i. 182.

Hence the cuckoo is said to sing *plain-song*, and the nightingale descant:

The *plain-song* cuckoo gray.

Mids. N. Dr. iii. 1.

The learning to sing from notes was once almost universal in England. Ascham laments the disuse of the practice:

I wish from the bottom of my heart, that the laudable custom of Englands to teach children their *plain-song* and *pricke-song*, were not so decayed throughout all the realme as it is.

Asch. Tor. p. 28.

Of its decay, he says afterwards,

The thinge is to true, for of them that come daiely to the university, where one hath learned to singe, six hath not. *Id.* p. 31.

The *pricke-song* was the music, pricked or noted down, i. e. written music. See **PRICK-SONG**.

PLANCHÉD. Boarded; from *planche*, French.

And to that vineyard is a *planché* gate.

Mens. for Mens. iv. 1.

Yet with his hooves doth beat and rent

The *planché* thore.

Gorges, Transl. of Lucan.

Also to *plaunch*:

Is to *plaunch* on a piece as brode as thy cap.

O. Pl. ii. p. 9.

PLANCHER, s. A plank, or board; *plancher*, French.

— Upon the ground doth lie
A hollow *plancher*. *Lyly, Maid's Metamorph.*

Th' anatomized fish, and fowls from *planchers* sprong.
Drayt. Polyolb. iii. p. 711.

Also a floor, which is the sense of the original:

Oak, cedar, and chesnut, are the best builders; some are for *planchers*, as deal; some for tables, &c. *Baron*, cited by Johnson.

PLANET. The planets were supposed to have the power of doing sudden mischief by their malignant aspect, which was conceived to strike objects; as, when trees are suddenly blighted, or the like. Hence the common expression, still in use, of *planet-struck*:

— Physic for't there's none;
It is a bawdy *planet*, ill't will strike
Where 'tis predominant. *Wint. Tale. i. 2.*
And heal the harms of thwarting thunder blue,
Or what the cross, dire-looking *planet* emits.
Milton, Arcades, l. 50.

PLANET-STRUCK. Affected by the malignant influence of a planet; sometimes, afflicted with madness. Thus *Clauius*, in *Randolph's Amyntas*, says of the distracted *Amyntas*:

Who hath not heard how he hath chac'd the boare?
And how his speare hath torne the panch of wolves,
On the bark of every tree his name's engraven;
Now *planet-struck*, and all that virtue vanished.
Amyntas, Act iii. Scene 3.

The word is by no means disused, though the superstition is discarded.

PLANT, s. A foot; from *planta*, Latin. Certainly so used in the following passage:

Here they'll be man: some of their *plants* are ill-rooted
already, the least wind i' the world will blow them down.
Ant. & Cleop. ii. 7.

He speaks of persons rendered unsteady by liquors. *Coles* has, "The *plant* of the foot, *planta*, &c. *pedis*." So *Jonson*:

Knotty legs, and *plants* of clay,
Seek for ease, or love delay. *Masq. of Oberon.*

Other authors also are cited for it.

PLANTAGE, s. Probably for any thing that is planted.

As true as steel, as *plantage* to the moon,
As sun to day, &c. *Tro. & Cr. iii. 2.*

Plants were supposed to improve as the moon increases:

The poor husbandman perceiveth that the increase of the moon
maketh *plants* fruitful. *R. Scott's Disc. of Wicker.*

PLANTAIN, s. A well known plant; *plantago*, Latin. Its leaves were supposed to have great virtue in curing wounds. It is, therefore, put for a healing plaster:

— These poor slight sores
Need not a *plantain*. *B. & Fl. Two Noble K. i. 2.*

To PLASH. To interweave branches of trees.

For nature loath, so rare a jewels wracke,
Seem'd as she here and there had *plash'd* a tree,
If possible to hinder destiny. *Browne, Brit. Past. ii. p. 130.*

Johnson quotes Evelyn for it. Also for what we now call to *splash*, that is, to dash water about with noise. Hence,

PLASH, s. A shallow pool, or collection of water.

— He leaves
A shallow *plash* to plunge him in the deep.
Iam. of Shr. i. 4.

PLATE, s. A piece of silver money.

— In his livery
Walk'd crowns and crownets; realms and islands were
As *plates* dropt from his pocket. *Ant. & Cl. v. 2.*

Belike he has some new trick for a purse;
And if he has, he's worth three hundred *plates*.

Mari. Jew of Malta, O. Pl. viii. 335.
'Tis such a trouble to be married too,
And have a thousand things of great importance,
Jewels, and *plates*, and fooleries molest me.

B. & Fl. Rule a W. ii. 2.

PLATFORM, s. The ground plan, or delineation of any thing. Johnson has this sense, but it is not now in use. Hence generally for a design:

Apelles, what peece of worke have you now in hand? A Nose
in hand, if it like your majestie: but I am devising a *platforme*
i' my head. *Lyly's Alex. & Camp. v. 4.*

To procure himself a pardon, went and discovered the whole
plat-forme of the conspiracie. *Disc. of New World, p. 115.*

PLATT, s. A plan, or map.

There was no other pastime nor exercise among the youth—but
to draw *plates* of Sicily, and describe the situation of Libya and
Corthage. *Norri's Plat. 200 B.*

To PLAY WITH THE BEARD, in the following passage seems to mean to deceive. To stroke the beard was a piece of amorous cajolery.

Yet have I *play'd* with his beard, in knitting this knot,
I promist friendship, but — I meant it not.
Damon & Pith. O. Pl. i. 177.

PLAY-FEER, s. A play-mate, play-fellow. See *FEER*.

Where she was wont to call him her dear son,
Her little *play-feer*, and her pretty bun.
Drayton, Munc. p. 502.

Hee hadde passed his youth in wanton pastime, and riotous
misorder, with a sort of misgoverned mates, and unthrifful
play-fers. *Holinsh. vol. ii. A a 7. col. 1.*

All the young scannes of the nobilitie flocking thither for the
companie of him, as their *playfeere*. *Stow's Annals, N 1 b.*

PLAYSE, OR PLAISE. The fish; often used as a simile for one who had a wry mouth: that fish, like other flat-fishes, having the mouth on one side.

I should have made a wry mouth at the world like a *playse*.
Hoa, Wh. 2d Part, O. Pl. ii. 395.

Save only the *playse* and the hutt, that made wry mouths at
him, and for their mocking have wry mouths ever since.
Green's Lenten Stuff.

Hence it is easy to see why Decker speaks thus of his detractors:

Bate one at that snake, my *plaise-mouth* yelpers. *Satiromastix.*

A *plaise-mouth* is also used for a small demure mouth:

Or some innocent out of the hospital, that would stand with
her hands thus, and a *plaise-mouth*, and look upon you.
B. Jons. Silent Wom. iii. 2.

A similar expression is quoted from a satire by T. Lodge:

And keep his *plaise-mouth'd* wife in welts and gards.
Beloe's Anec. of Sc. Hooks, ii. p. 115.

PLAYTES, in the following passage, seem to denote some kind of vessel.

They bestowed them aborde in xxx hulkes, boyes, and *playtes*.
Holinsh. Hist. of Scott. c. col. 2. b.

To PLEACH, v. To intertwine, or weave together.

Walking in a thick *pleached* alley in my orchard were thus
overheard. *Much Ado, i. 4.*

And bid her stent into the *pleached* bower,
Where honey-suckles, ripen'd by the sun,
Forbid the sun to enter. *Id. iii. 1.*

The master thus, with *pleach'd* arms, bending down
His corrugible neck. *Ant. & Cl. i. 12.*

PLEASANCE, or PLEASANCE, s. Pleasantness, delight.

For thilke same season when all is ycladde
With *pleasance*. *Spens. Sh. Kal. May, v. c.*

O that men should put an enemy into their mouths, to steal
away their brains! that we should with *joy, pleasance, revel, and*
applause, transform ourselves into beasts. *Othello, ii. 3.*

Faire seemly *pleasance* each to other makes,
With goodly purposes, there as they sit.

Sweete solitary groves, whereas the nymphes
With *pleasance* laugh, to see the satyres play.
R. Green's Orlando Fur. 1504, sign. D^b.

'PLEAT, for complot, or complot.
Two sisters so we have, both to devotion *'pleat*,
And worthily made saints. *Drayt. Polyolb. xxiv. p. 1149.*
Such abbreviations may generally be guessed, they
are very numerous.

PLENY-TIDES. Evidently full tides.
Let rowling teares in *pleny-tides* orewell,
For losse of England's second Cicero.
Green's Grootsw. page ult.

PLIGHT, s. A fold in a gown or robe.
Purled upon with many a folded *plight*.
Spens. F. Q. II. iii. 96.

In the following example from Chapman, Johnson
and Todd have both understood it to mean a garment
; I have no doubt that it has there the common
meaning of *condition*: "He let not my condition
want either coat or cloke."

— He let not lack
My *plight*, or coat or cloake, or any thing
Might cherish heat in me. *Chapm. Odyssey.*

To **PLIGHT, v.** united with word, faith, or troth.
To pledge, or give as assurance, the worth, faith, or
truth of the speaker. See **TROTH**, and **TROTH-PLIGHT**.

PLIGHT, part. for plighted, in the sense of platted.
With gaudy girlaunds, or fresh flowrets dight
About her neck, or rings of rushes *plight*.
Spens. F. Q. II. vi. 7.

So Fletcher:
A long love-lock on his left shoulder *plight*.
Fl. Purple Isl.

PLIGHTED, part. Folded, twisted. Milton has bor-
rowed this term from the older language.

— Creatures of the element,
That in the colours of the rainbow live,
And play i' th' *plighted* clouds. *Comus, 299.*

He used it also in prose:
She wore a *plighted* garment of divers colours.
Hut. of Engl. B. 2.

It is clear, as Warton observes, (in his Milton)
that *pleach, pleat, and plight*, are all of the same
family.

PLLOT, s. for place, or spot of ground; as *plat* also is
used.

And death did cry, from London flie,
In Cambridge then, I found agen,
A resting *plot*. *Tusser, ed. 1678, p. 146.*
A pretty *plot* well chose to build upon. *2 Hen. VI. i. 4.*
This little *plot* i' th' country lies most fit
To do his grace such servicable uses.
B. & H. Noble Gent. iii. 1.

PLOVER, s. One of the various cat terms for a loose
woman; as is also *quail*, in the following passage:

We are undone for want of fowl, i' the fair, here. Here
be Zekiel Edgeworth, and three or four gallants with him at night,
and I ha' neither *plover* nor *quail* for them; persuade this, be-
tween you two, to become a bird o' the game.
B. Jon. Barth. Fair, iv. 5.

PLUCK DOWN A SIDE. See **PULL DOWN**.

To **PLUME, v.** Term in falconry, to pluck off the
feathers from a bird. "It is when a hawk caseth a
fowle, and pulleth the feathers from the body."
Latham.

— And when the snare
Hath caught the fowl, you *plume* him, till you get
More feathers than you lost to Pallatine.

The Wits, O. Pl. viii. 427.

PLUMMET, for a plumb line. That by which the depth
of the water is sounded.

Ignorance itself is a *plummet* o'er me. *Mer. W. V. v. 5.*

That is, says Mr. Tyrwhitt, "ignorance itself is
not so low as I am, by the length of a *plummet-line*."
This seems the best interpretation.

PLUMP, s. A cluster, or collection of separate things;
a group, or mass. It has been supposed to be cor-
rupted from *clump*, or that from this. But *clump* is
applied to trees only, and is evidently German;
whereas, in the examples given of this from Sandys,
Bacon, Hayward, and Dryden, it is applied equally
to a group of trees, a collection of islands, a small
body of troops, and a flock of wild-fowl. Of these
examples I shall copy only one:

Warwick having espied certain *plumps* of Scottish horsemen
ranging the field, returned towards the arriere to prevent danger.
Hayward.

But it occurs also in Beaumont and Fletcher:

Here's a whole *plump* of rogues. *Double Marriage, iii. 2.*

Also in another old play:

No, thou seest heers a *plump* of fine gallants.
G. Chapman's Humorous Day's Mirth, sign. E. 3.

It appears to have been in use long before *clump*;
and G. Mason thought it the original word: but I
believe they are quite independent of each other.

PLURISY, s. A plethora, or redundancy of blood. Not
the same as *pleurisy*, but derived from *plus, pluris*,
more.

For goodness, growing to a *plurisy*,
Dies in his own too much. *Hamlet, iv. 7.*

Some young horses will feed, and being fat will increase blood,
and so grow to a *plurisy*, and die thereof, if he have not soon
help. *Musical on Cattle, p. 187.*

— In a word,
Thy *plurisy* of goodness is thy ill. *Mass. Unn. Comb. iv. 1.*

— (Mars) that heal'st with blood
The earth when it is sick, and cur'st the world
O' th' *pleurisy* of people. *Fl. Two Noble Kinsm. v. 1.*

— Why was the blood
Increas'd to such a *pleurisy* of lust. *Atheist's Trag. sig. G.*

PLYMOUTH CLOAK, phr. A whimsical phrase for a stick
or cudgel, mentioned by Ray in his Proverbs, p. 238;
"because," says he, "we use a staff in *cuerpo*, but
not when we wear a cloak." Therefore, as he ex-
plains it, they who land at Plymouth, rather desti-
tute, and cannot procure a cloke, go and cut a stick,
as an apology for the deficiency. See **CUERPO**.
Hence the following passage is easily understood,
which would otherwise be very unintelligible:

Shall I walk in a *Plymouth cloak* (that's to say) like a rogue, in
my hose and doublet, and a crab-tree cudgel in my hand, and you
swim in your satins? *2 Part of Hon. Wh. O. Pl. iii. 428.*

Whose *cloake* (at Plymouth spun) was crabtree wood.
Davenant, fol. p. 229.

He being proudly mounted,
Clad in *cloak* of Plymouth.

Denham, Ballad on Sir J. Mennis, Works, p. 75.

Reserving still the emblems of a souldier (his sword) and a *Plymouth cloake*, otherwise call'd a battoone.

And I must tell you, if you shal advance
Your *Plymouth cloake*, you shal be soon instructed.

It appears that for a similar reason it was also called a *Dunkirk cloak*. See *Gifford on the above passage*.

POCAS PALABRAS. See PALABRAS.

POCKETS. It seems to have been an article of expensive affectation to have the pockets perfumed.

P. Jun. I think thou hast put me in mouldy pockets.
Fas. As good, right *Spanish perfume*, the lady Estifania's,
They cost twelve pound a pair.

GLOVES were also perfumed, (see that article) and other parts of dress. The fashion began thus:

Edward Vere, earle of Oxford, came from Italy, and brought with him gloves, sweet baggs, a perfumed leather jerkin, and other sweet things.

Even boots did not escape unscented:

I — can wear *perfum'd boots*, and beggar my tailor.
Daborne's Poor Man's Comfort.

POD, CAPTAIN. The keeper of a puppet-show, in Ben Jonson's time, then called a motion.

Nay, rather let him be *Captain Pod*, and this his motion.
B. Jon. Every Man out of H. iv. 5.

Another show-man is called his pupil:

O the motions that I, Lanthorn Leatherhead, have given light to, 't my time, since my master *Pod* died. *Id. Bart. Fair, v. 1.*
See you yond motion? not the old fading,
Nor *Captain Pod*, &c. *Id. Epigr. 97.*

POET-SUCKER. Formed by analogy from *rabbit-sucker*, which means a sucking rabbit; consequently this means a sucking poet.

— What says my *poet-sucker*?
He's chewing his muse's cud, I do see by him.
B. Jon. Staple of News, iv. 2.

See RABBIT-SUCKER.

POINADO. See POYNADO.

POINT, *s.* A tagged lace, used in tying any part of the dress. Thus, the *busk-point* was the lace by which the busk was fastened. See BUSK.

F. Their *points* being broken, —
Hence the pun in *Twelfth Night*:
Cl. But I am resolved on two points. *M.* That if one break, the other will hold; or if both break, your gaskins fall.

To *truss a point*, or the points, was to tie the laces which supported the hose, or breeches, and to *untruss* was the contrary. See TRUSS.

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TO POINT. Adverbially used, for exactly.

— Hast thou, spirit,
Perform'd to *point* the tempest that I bade thee?
Temp. i. 2.

A faithlesse Sarazin all arm'd to *point*.
Spens. F. Q. I. ii. 2.

— Are you all fit?
To *point*, sir. *B. & Fl. Chances.*

POINT-DEVISE, or DEVICE, *phr.* Precise, or nice to excess. It is difficult to ascertain the origin of this phrase; it appears like French, but I can find no authority in that language for *à point devisé*, though it is perfectly analogous to *à point nommé*, which is a very current form. Mr. Douce refers it to needle-

work, and mentions *point lace* as similar; Mr. Gifford thinks it must have been a mathematical phrase.

I abhor such phannatical phantasms, such insociable and *point-devise* companions.

But you are no such man [that is, not negligent or slovenly], you are rather *point-devise* in your accoutrements.

Henry was a strong town called Damfront, and furnishing it as *point-devise*, he kept the same in his possession.

Thus for the nuptial hour all fitted *point-devise*.

When men (unmanly) now are garish, gay,
Trickt, spruce, terse, quaint, nice, soft, all *point-devise*.

In allusion to this phrase, Ben Jonson makes *Kastril* in anger call his sister *punk-devise*, i. e. a precise harlot. *Alchem. v. 3.* But, in the following example, it is used as if it was formed from the English word *device*:

Be but as cunning, *point* in his *device*,
As I was in my lie, my master Bramble,
Will, &c. *B. Jon. Tale of a Tub, iii. 4.*

POISURE, *s.* Weight; an unusual word.

— Nor is this forced,
But the mere quality and *poisure* of goodness.

POKING-STICK. A small stick, or iron, used for setting the plaits of ruffs.

Where are my ruff, and *poker*. *Hon. Wh. O. Pl. iii. 280.*

POKING-STICK, *s.* The same as the preceding. These were latterly made of steel, that they might be used hot; the invention of which notable improvement is recorded by Stowe, who tells us that, about the sixteenth year of Queen Elizabeth, " began the making the steele *poking-sticks*, and untill that time all lawndresses used setting stickes made of wood or bone."

— Pins, and *poking-sticks* of steel.

If you should chance to take a nap in the afternoon, your falling band requires no *poking-stick* [as a ruff does] to recover its form.

Your ruff must stand in print, and for that purpose get *poking-sticks* with fair long handles, lest they scorch your hand.

These ruffs, and the sticks for setting them, terribly inflamed the righteous indignation of Stubbes; who, in his *Anatomic of Abuses*, not only ascribes the invention to the devil, but adds a tremendous story of that evil counsellor appearing to a young lady, who was dissatisfied with her ruff, in the likeness of a handsome young man, to set it for her; after which he kissed her, and destroyed her in the most wretched manner, with many fabulous additions, too strong, one should think, for the most prejudiced credulity. The whole story is extracted in the notes to *Greene's Tu Quoque*, O. Pl. vii. 19. should any one be curious to see it, Stubbes's own book being as scarce as it deserves.

POLOCK. A Polander; *Polaque*, French.

So frown'd he once, when in an angry parle,
He smote the sledded *Polack* on the ice.

Pole was also used; both occur together afterwards:

Nor will it yield to Norway, or the *Pole*,
A ranker rate, should it be sold in fee.

H. Why then the *Polack* never will defend it.

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In the former passage, the early editions all read *Polaxe*, which perhaps was only intended for the plural of this word. The weapon of that name was spelt *poll-axe*, or *pole-axe*. But of *Polack*, in this place, the singular is more dignified, and perhaps more probable, as it was in a *parle*, when a general slaughter was not likely to ensue. Mr. Steevens, however, thought that the plural was intended.

— I scorn him
Like a shav'd *Polack*. *White Devil*, O. Pl. vi. 967.
Where has thou serv'd? *Sold*. With the Russian against the *Polack*; a heavy war and has brought me to this hard fate. I was tooke prisoner by the *Pole*.

Heyw. & Br. Lanc. Witches, 4to. D. 3.

To **POLL**, v. To strip, or plunder.

He will mow down all before him, and leave his passage *poll'd*.
Coriol. iv. 5.
And said they would not bear such *polling* and such shaving.
Mirr. for Mag. p. 472.
They will *poll* and spoil so outrageously, as the very enemy cannot do much worse. *Spenser on Ireland*.

Often joined with pill, or pillage:

Which *pols* and *pils* the poore in piteous wize.
Spens. F. Q. V. ii. 6.
Pilling and *polling* is grown out of request, since plaine pilfering came into fashion. *Winwood's Mem.*

Johnson quotes the first passage as having a different sense, but that seems doubtful.

Also to cut the hair short, even though curled; usually called to *poll* the head. Absalom polled his hair annually,

And when he *polled* his head (for it was at every year's end that he *polled* it, because the hair was heavy on him, therefore he *polled* it) he weighed the hair of his head at two hundred shekels after the king's weight. *2 Sam.* xiv. 26.

Neither shall they [the priests] shave their heads, nor suffer their locks to grow long, they shall only *poll* their heads. *Ezek.* xlv. 20.

And by these *polled* locks of mine, which while they were long were the ornament of my sexe, now in their short curls the testimony of my servitude. *Pembr. Arc.* p. 187.

POLLARD, s. Any thing that is *polled* or stripped at the top; usually applied to trees. Here to a stag, or rather to a man, jocularly compared to a stag:

1 C. He has no horns, sir, has he?
2 C. No, sir, he's a *pollard*. What wouldst thou do
With horns? *B. & Fl. Philaster*, v. 4.

A clipped coin was also called a *pollard*.

POLLDAVY, or **POLEDAVY**, s. A sort of coarse canvas. Hence, metaphorically, any coarse wares.

I cannot draw it to such a curious web, therefore you must be content with homely *poll-davie* ware from me.

Howell's Letters, I. § ii. 10.
He is a perfect seaman, a kind of tarpawlin, he being banded about with his coarse compositions, those *pole-davie* papers.

POLRON, or **POULDERN**, or **POULDRON**. That part of the armour which covered the neck and shoulders. Probably from *epaule*.

Strive to pluck off each others head peeces, and to rent their potrons from their shoulders. *North's Plut.* 645 E.

His helmet bere he flings, his *pouldrons* there.
Har. Arist. xviii. 106.
His *pouldrons* pinch him, and be cumbersome things.

Drayton, Dev. & Gol. p. 1637.
POLT FOOT. A club foot, or lame foot. It is most frequently applied to Vulcan.

Any where to escape this *pollt-footed* philosopher, old Smug here of Lemnos [i. e. Vulcan].

B. Jons. Masq. at C. vol. v. p. 427.

Vulcan was painted curiously, yet with a *pollt-foot*.
Lyly's Euphues, Dedic.
Venus was content to take the blacke smith with his *pollt foot*.
Id. K. 3.

Polt-foot is among the epithets for Vulcan in Poole's *English Parnassus*.

PO'MANDER, s. A ball, or other form, composed of, or filled with, perfumes, worn in the pocket, or about the neck. The following receipt for making one is in an old play:

Your only way to make a good *pomander* is this. Take an ounce of the purest garden mould, cleann'd and steep'd seven days in change of rotherless rose-water. Then take the best laddum, benjoin, both storaxes, ambergris, civet, and musk. Incorporate them together, and work them into what form you please. This, if your breath be not too vaigent, will make you smell as sweet as any lady's dog. *Lingus*, iv. 3. O. Pl. v. p. 199.

There is another, but very similar receipt, in Markham's *English House-wife*. It is this:

Take two penny worth of laddum, two penny worth of storax liquid, one penny worth of calamus aromaticus, as much balsme, half a quarter of a pound of fine wax, of cloves and mace two penny worth, of nutmegs eight penny worth, and of musk four graines; beat all these exceedingly together, till they come to a perfect substance, then mould it in any fashion you please, and dry it. *P.* 151.

Pomander is mentioned in Autolycus's list of articles sold: "Ribbon, glass, *pomander*, brooch, &c." *Wint. Tale*, iv. 3.

As when she from the water came,
Where first she touch'd the mould,
In balls the people made the same,
For *pomander*, and sold.

Drayton, Quest of Cynth. p. 693.

Pomanders were often used, as Dr. Grey says in his notes on Shakespeare, against infection.

— Her mose most sweet and rare,
Against infectious damps for *pomander* to wear.
Polyolt. Song iv. p. 731.

When as the meekest part of her
Smells like the maiden *pomander*. *Herrick*, p. 168.

Usually accented, I fancy, as in these passages, on the first syllable. Minshew derives it from *pomme*, and *amber*. But a *pomander* was sometimes made of silver, in which case its office was to hold perfumes; and probably it was perforated with small holes to let out the scent. Among pieces of plate sold in 1546, we find, "a *pomander*, weying 3 oz. and 1/4." *Cotes's Hist. of Reading*, p. 222. By a metaphor not much to be expected, a book of devotions received the title of "A *Pomander* of Prayers," 1578. See *Didkin's Ames*, iv. p. 145. It meant, doubtless, a sweet savour of prayers.

POME-WATER, s. A species of apple called *malus carbonaria*, by Coles.

Ripe as a *pome-water*, who now hangeth as a jewel in the ear of Cælo, the sky. *Loe's L. L.* iv. 2.
'Tis de sweetest apple in de world, 'tis better den de *pome-water*, or apple John.

Marlow's Old Fortunatus, Anc. Dr. iii. 192.

It is figured in Johnson's *Gerard*, but no particular description of it given.

PON, s. for pond. Apparently a strange licence; yet it is probable that it was authorized, by the *d* being commonly lost in pronunciation.

Near to the foot whereof it makes a little pon,
Which, in as little space, converted wold to stone.
Drayt. Polyolt. S. xviii. p. 1497.

Thus Warner uses *ponned*, for *ponded*, or *inclosed* in ponds :

The citizens, like *ponned* pikes, the lessers feed the great.
Alb. Engl. p. 135.

PONARD, s. A dagger, or small sword. For a time a fashion prevailed of wearing *poniards*, or dirks, instead of swords. *Poignard*, French.

— Out with your bodkin,
Your pocket dagger, your stiletto, out with it,
Or, by this hand, I'll kill you. Such as you are,
Have studied the undoing of poor cutlers,
And made all manly weapons out of fashion:
You carry *poniards* to murder men,
Yet dare not wear a sword to guard your honour.

B. & Fl. Custom of Country, ii. 1.

Afterwards, the coxcomb having been well beaten, his antagonist says,

— As you like this,
You may again prefer complaints against me
To my uncle and my mother, and then think
To make it good with a *poniard*.

On which the sufferer exclaims,

— I am paid

For being of the fashion.

Ibid.

PONKE. A false reading, instead of *Pouke*, for *Puck*, a merry fairy. See **POUKE**.

POOR JOHN. A coarse kind of fish, salted and dried. The fish itself is called also *hake*. It is said to resemble ling. *Lovell's Animals*, p. 233. Mr. Malone said that it was called *pauvre gens*, in French; perhaps rather *pauvre Jean*, for the other would require *pauvres*.

I would not be of one [a religion] that should command me
To feed upon *poor-John*, when I see pheasants
And partridges on the table. *Massing. Renegado*, i. 1.
Or live, like a Carthusian, on *poor John*. *Id. Guardian*, ii. 1.
'Tis well thou art not fish; if thou hadst, thou hadst been *poor-John*.
Rom. & Jul. i. 1.

It was of course very cheap fare :

But suddenly thou grewst so miserable,
We thy old friends to thee unwelcomed are,
Poor-John and apple-pies are all our fare.

Haring. Ep. ii. 50.

The steward provided two tables for their dinners: for those that came upon request, powdered beefe, and perhaps venison; for those that came for hyre, *poor John*, and apple-pies.

Id. Life of B. Godwin.

POPERIN, or POPPERIN. The name of a sort of pear, first brought from *Poperingues*, in Flanders; here called *Popering*. Henry VIII. gave this living to Leland, the antiquary, who probably introduced that pear into England, as Mr. Malone has observed. In the quarto edition of *Romeo and Juliet* was a passage, afterwards very properly omitted, containing a foolish and coarse quibble upon the name.

It seems to have been a bad pear :

— I requested him to pull me
A Katherine pear, and had I not look'd to him,
He would have mistook and given me a *Popperin*.

Women Never Vexed.

It seems that there is much attempt at wit on this pear, in some old dramas; but such as it is not worth while to repeat, or attempt explaining.

POPINJAY, s. A parrot; from the Spanish *popagayo*.

To be so poster'd with a *popinjay*. *1 Hen. IV. i. 3.*
Or like the mixture nature doth display,
Upon the quaint wings of the *popinjay*.

Bronne, Past. ii. p. 65.

But if a *popinjay* speake, she doth it by imitation of man's voyce, artificially and not naturally. *Puttenham, p. 256.*

Hence *popinjay* green feathers. *Malcont. O. Pl. iv. 56.*

Young *popinjays* learn quickly to speak. *Asch. Scholem. p. 36.*
In the following passage I should suppose it to be a stuffed bird, or some kind of mark set up to be shot at. Stowe mentions a place,

Since letten to the crossebow makers, wherein they used to shoot for games at the *popingey*. *Stowe's Lond. p. 138.*

Mr. Steevens quotes a passage, in which a distinction is made between a *parrot*, and a *popinjay*; but whatever the author quoted might imagine, the derivation, and some of the above passages, seem to fix it; unless we suppose the *popinjay* some particular species of parrot.

PORC-FISCE, for porpoise, *s.* According to the true etymology of it, qu. hog-fish.

Tr. Why, sir, she talks ten times worse in her sleep. *M. How!*
Cl. Do you not know that, sir? never ceases all night. *Tr. And*
snores like a *porc-pice*. *B. Jon. Epic. iv. 4.*

Corrupted also to *porc-espice*.

PORPENTINE, s. One of the names for the animal now called a porcupine. Topsell has it *porcupine*. *Hist. An.*

Like quills upon the fretful *porpentine*.

Haml. i. 5. orig. edition.

Lions — together with leopards, linxes, and *porpentine*, have been kept in that part of the Tower which is called the Lion's Tower. *Howell's Londinopolis, p. 74.*

Claudiane the poet saith, that nature gave example of shooting first by the *porpentine*, which shoots his prickles, and will hitte any thing that fights with it. *Asch. Toroph. p. 12. rep.*

It is unnecessary, I presume, at this day to expose the error which so long prevailed, that the porcupine can dart his quills. They are easily detached, very sharp, and slightly barbed, and may stick to a person's leg, when he is not aware that he is near enough to touch them.

PORT, s. State, attendance.

In Albanic the quondam king, at eldest daughter's court,
Was settled source, when she repines, and lessens still his port.

Warner, Alb. Engl. p. 63.

Thou shalt be master, Tranio, in my stead;
Keep house, and port, and servants as I should.

Tom. of Str. i. 1.

This is probably the sense intended in the following passage; a pretty attendance :

Well, madam, ye've e'en as pretty a *port* of pensioners.

To which the lady answers,
Vain-glory would seek more and handsomer. *B. & Fl. i. 2.*

Hence *portly* in the sense of stately.

TO PORT, v. To carry in a solemn manner; a military term.

Porting the ensigns of united two,
Both crowns and kingdoms, in their either hand.

B. Jon. Epithal. vol. vii. p. 3.

Milton has used it :

— Sharpening in mooned horns
Their phalanx, and began to heu him round
With *ported* spears.

Par. Lost, iv. 973.

PORTAGE, s. Port, or port-hole.

— Lead the eye a terrible aspect,
Let it pry through the *portage* of the head
Like the brass cannon.

Hen. V. iii. 1.

PORTAGUE, PORTEGUE, or PORTIGUE, s. A Portuguese gold coin, worth, according to some, about 4*l.* 10*s.*, according to others only 3*l.* 10*s.* It seems to have been sometimes pronounced as three syllables, *port-a-gue*.

Hold, Bagot, there's a *portague* to drink.

Sir John Oldcastle, i. 3.

Where he was wont to give me scores of crowns,
Dost he now foist me with a *portague*. *Ibid.*

Mr. Malone's attempt to change the reading to *cardecu* is quite unnecessary; the fall from *scores of crowns*, to less than one score, was sufficient ground of complaint. See *Suppl. to Sh.* vol. ii. 384.

An egg is eaten at one sup, and a *portague* lost at one cast.

Lyly's Mydas, ii. 2.

F. No gold about thee?

D. Yes, I've a *portague* I have kept this half year.

B. Jons. Alch. Act i.

When lords and great men have been disposed to play deepo play, and not having munny about them, have cat cardes insteads of cownters, with assawerance (on they honors) to pay for every peece of cardes so lost a *portague*.

Harington on Playe, vol. i. p. 207. ed. Park.

For *portique*, see in PESTLE.

PORTAL. See PORTESSE.

PORTANCE, s. Carriage, manner, deportment.

But your loves,

Thinking upon his services, took from you
The apprehension of his present *portance*. *Coriol.* ii. 3.

But, for in court gay *portance* he perceiv'd,
And gallant shew to be in greatest gree,
Elooses to court he cast t' advance his first degree.

Spens. F. Q. II. iii. 5.

And again in St. 21.

Before them all a goodlie ladie came,
In stately *portance* like Jove's braine borne dame,
To wit, that virgin queen, the fair Eliza.

Higins's Engl. Elisa, p. 780.

It is introduced in *Othello*, from the old editions:

— Of my redemption thence,

Act i. Sc. 3.

The fourth folio reads, "traveller's history."

Other editions,

And with it all my travel's history.

PORTASSE. See PORTESSE.

PORT-CANNON, s. A sort of ornament for the knees, resembling stiff boot-tops, or the holsters for pistols; called also *canions*. See *Cotgrave*, and other old Dictionaries. Bishop Wilkins calls them "*Canons of breeches, &c.*" and defines them "hollow cylinders." *Real Char. Alphab. Dict.* They were of French invention, and called by them *canons*. The French Dictionaries say, "*Canon—ornement attaché au bas de la culotte;*" but the modern editions add, "*cet ornement est hors d'usage.*" The excess of this fashion is thought to have been laughed down by Moliere.

And as the French we conquer'd once,
Now give us laws for puntaloons,
The length of breeches, and the gathers,
Port-cannons, periwigs, and feathers. *Hudib.* I. iii. 925.

The same author says of "the huffing courtier," that,

His garniture is the snuce to his cloaths, and he walks in his *port-cannons*, like one that stalks in long grass.

Genuine Remains, ii. 83.

PORTCULLIS. An English coin, with that figure stamped on the reverse. Such were struck early in the reign of Elizabeth. Pinkerton calls them "the *portcullis* coins of Elizabeth, issued in rivalry of the Spanish king.—They are of different sizes from the crown downwards, and are easily distinguished by the *portcullis* on the reverse." *Pinkerton on Coins*, ii. 86. 2d edit.

It comes well, for I had not so much as the least *portcullies* of cōyn before.

B. Jons. Every Man out of H. iii. 6.

PORTER'S-LODGE. The usual place of summary punishment for the servants and dependents of the great, while they claimed and exercised the privilege of inflicting corporal chastisement.

— I am now

Fit company only for pages and foot-boys,
That have perused the *porter's-lodge*.

Mass. D. of Milan, iii. 2.

— I must be plain:

Art thou scarce manumised from the *porter's lodge*,
And yet sworn servant to the pantofle,
And dar'st thou dream of marriage?

Id. New Way to Pay, &c. i. 1.

I'll hold my purpose though I be kept back,
And venture lashing at the *porter's-lodge*.

Heyw. Royal King, &c. Anc. Dr. vi. 245.

So also Shirley, quoted by Mr. Gifford, on the first example:

Begone, begone, I say; there's a *porter's lodge* also, where
You may have due chastisement. *Grateful Servant.*

It is also alluded to here:

— And that, until

You are again reform'd, and grown new men,
You ne'er presume to name the court, or press
Into the *porter's-lodge*, but for a penance,
To be disciplin'd for your roguery.

B. & Fl. Elder Bro. v. 1.

And in the *Maid of the Mill*, v. 2. The unconfessed, but not doubted, author of *Kenilworth*, has made excellent use of this custom, as of others.

PORTSALE. An auction; originally, perhaps, a sale made in a port.

When Sylla had taken the citie of Rome, he made *port-sale* of the goods of them whom he had put to death.

North's Plut. 600. C.

"Auctio — Open sale, or *port-sale* of private goods." *Thomasi Dict.* 1619, in voc.

Also the goods to be cheapened or sold:

Shewing forth themselves to the *port-sale* of every cheapener,
that list demaunde the pryce. *Palace of Pleas.* vol. ii. § 6 b.

Coles, and others, render it *tenditio in portu*.

I have repayred and rygged the ship of knowledge, and have hoysed up the sayles of good fortune, that she may suitly passe aboute and through all partes of this noble realme, and there make *port-sale* of her wysshed wares. *Caveat for Com. Curs.* A 2 b.

PORTESSE, PORTASSE, PORTISE, PORTHOSE, &c. Breviary; a portable book of prayers. Very variously spelt. So called from being portable. In Chaucer it is *portos*. See Mr. Tyrwhitt's note on v. 13061. of that poet. In low Latin it was called *portiforium*, "quod toras facile portari possit." *Du Cange.* *Portuasses* are prohibited in stat. 3 and 4 Edw. VI. c. 10. It is actually derived from *porte-hors*, in romance French, which is explained "Bréviere, livre d'église portatif, à l'usage des ecclésiastiques." *Roquefort.* *Porte-hors* is a literal translation of *portiforium*, from *portare*-*foras*. *Portos*, or *port-hose*, therefore, were not so remote as they might seem from the etymology. *Porte-hors* is also in Lacombe, *Suppl.* They are called *portals* in 1 Jac. I. cap. 6. where it is provided that no person shall import, print, sell, or buy, any popish primers, &c. breviaries, *portals*, legends, &c.

I'll take my *portace* forth, and wed you here.

Greene's Friar Bacon, sign. C 4.

And in his hand his *portesse* still he bare,
That much was worne, but therein little redd.

Spens. F. Q. I. iv. 19.

I thank God, I have lived well these many years, and never knew either the Old or New Testament. I content myself with my *portesse* and pontifical.

The Bishop of Dunkeld, in Cook's *History of the Reformation in Scotland*, vol. i. p. 159.

She laughs to see their *porties* to fly,
Ready to knock out one another's brains.

Harr. Arist. xvii. 96.
At the sight of a woman, the holiest hermit's *portase* has falne
out of his hands. *Florid.* 2d *Frutes*, p. 171.

Which have seene no more Latine than that onelie which they
reade in their *portesses*, and missalls. *Tindal*, *Prod.* to *Genesis*.

See *Wordsw.* *Ecll. Biogr.* vol. ii. p. 237.

Called also *portuas*, and said to be corrupted into
port-hose; but *port-hose* is only *porte-hors*. Skinner
has it as *port-hose*, and says, "Vox mirifica et
difficultatis plena;" but we now see the reason of
it. Spelt sometimes *portace*, and even *PORTUSE*.
See the latter.

PORTINGALL, OF -GALE. A Portuguese.

The *Portingall* incounTERS them unshook,
He makes his lances at their backs come out.

Fansh. Lusid. II 150.
Doe wee not see the noble to match with the base, the rich
with the poore, the Italian oftentimes with the *Portingale*.
Euph. sign. II 4 b.

They are also called *Portugals*:

When first they forc'd th' industrious *Portugals*,
From their plantations in the happy islands.

B. & Fl. Sea Voyage, v. 1.

Used also as an adjective, *Portugueze*:

O great, and *Portingall* fidelitie,
Pay'd by a subject to his prince! what more
Perform'd the Persian in that project high,
When nose and face he carbonado'd o're,
Which made the great Darius, sighing, cry
A thousand times, (it grieves'd his heart so sore)
His brave Zopyrus, such as he was once,
He'd rather have than twenty Babilons.

Fansh. Lus. III. 41.

I quote the whole stanza for the sake of the sixth
line, which had been omitted by the printer, but is
supplied by Sir R. Fanshaw's own hand, in a copy
which I have.

PORTUSE. The same as *PORTESSE*, &c. above
noticed.

If I may take thee, it were as good thou weare deade,
For even with this *portase* I will battre thy heade.

New Cust. O. Pl. i. 268.

POSE, s. A cold, or defluxion from the head, the medical
name of which is *coryza*, under which word Kersey
thus defines it: "The *pose*, the falling down of a
sharp, salt, and thick humour, out of the head, upon
the nostrils, mouth, lungs," &c.

By the *pose* in thy nose,
And the gout in thy toes. *B. & Fl. Chances*, v. 3.
Megg yesterday was troubled with a *pose*,
Which this night hardened, soddens up her nose.

Herrick, p. 351.

H. I am sure he had no diseases.

D. A little rheum or *pose*, he lacked nothing
But a handkerchief. *Lyly, Mother Bomb.* iv. 2.

—Grows

The ague, cough, the pynny, the *pose*.

Heywood, Dr. last leaf.

In Polwhele's Cornish vocabulary it occurs as
paewe.

POSNET, s. A small pot, or skillet.

Whether it will endure the ordinary fire, which belongeth to
chaffing-dishes, *posnets*, and such other silver vessels. *Bacon*.
A silver *posnet* to butter eggs. *Tatler*, No. 245.

The old dictionaries have it, but it does not commonly
occur in authors. Perhaps from *poeslon*,
French; now made *poïlon*.

POSSESS, v. To make master of in point of knowledge,
to inform precisely; nearly the same as the third
sense of this verb in *Johnson*, but used without any
preposition.

—I have *posses'd* him, my most stay
Can be but brief. *Meas. for Meas.* iv. 1.

Here *Johnson's* explanation is, "I have made him
clearly and strongly understand."

POSSESS us, *posses* us; tell us something of him. *Twelf. N.* ii. 3.

—She is *posset*

What streams of gold you flow in.

City Match, O. Pl. ix. 357.

With a preposition, as "possess us of," or "with,"
such a thing, it is more common. See O. Pl. xi. 309.

POSSET, s. A drink composed of hot milk, curdled by
some strong infusion, which was much in favour with
our ancestors, both as luxury and medicine. All the
guards that attended the King, in *Macbeth*, seem to
have had their *possets*:

I have drugg'd their *possets*. *u. 2.*

In Fletcher's *Scornful Lady*, Wilford, and the
mistress of his sister, take a *posset* on the stage
before they retire to rest.

Shakespeare has boldly made a verb of it:

And with a sudden vigour it doth *posset*
And curd, like eager droppings into milk,
The thin and wholesome blood. *Hamlet* i. 5.

It was a treat usually prepared for a bridegroom:

I have bespoke a *posset*, somebody
Shall give me thanks for 't. *B. & Fl. Hon. Man's F.* v. 1.

See *Johnson*.

POST, s. Haste, speed.

The mayor towards Guildhall hies him in all *post*. *Rich.* III. iii. 6.

Ambition, still on horseback, comes in *post*,
And seemes with greater glory to appeare.

Dan. Cir. Wars, vii. 62.

And brought him unto Yorke, in allmaine *post*.

Ibid. viii. 25.

For she went down to Cornwall straight in *post*,
And caused all her father's men to rise.

Mirr. for Mag. p. 33.

POST AND PAIR. A game on the cards, played with
three cards each, wherein much depended on *rying*,
or betting on the goodness of your own hand. It is
clear, from the intimations in the examples, that a
pair-royal of aces was the best hand, and next any
other three cards, according to their order: kings,
queens, knaves, &c. descending. If there were no
threes, the highest pairs might win; or also the
highest game in three cards. It would in these
points much resemble the modern game of com-
merce. This game was thus personified by Ben
Jonson, in a masque:

Post and *pair*, with a pair-royal of aces in his hat; his gar-
ments all done over with pairs and purs; his squire carrying a
box, cards, and counters. *Christmas*, a *Masq.* vol. vi. p. 3.

It is characterized elsewhere by the same author,
as a frugal game:

Let 'em embrace more frugal pastimes. Why should not the
thrifty and right worshipful game of *post* and *pair* content them;
or the witty invention of *noddie* for counters.

Masque of Love Restored, vol. v. p. 406.

If you cannot agree upon the game — to *post* and *pair*.

W. We shall be soonest pairs; and my good host,

When he comes late, he must kiss the *post*.

Wom. killed, O. Pl. vii. 296.

See *PUR*, and *PAIR-ROYAL*.

POSTS, painted and ornamented, were usually set up at the doors of sheriffs, and other magistrates, on which the royal proclamations were fixed.

He says he'll stand at your door like a *sheriff's post*.

Twelfth N. i. 5.

How long should I be, ere I should put off
To the lord chancellor's tomb, or the *thrife's posts*.

B. Jon. Ec. M. out of H. iii. 9.

I hope my acquaintance goes in chains of gold three and fifty times double — the *posts* of his gate are a painting too.

Hon. W. H. O. Pl. iii. 303.

A pair of such brothers were fitter for *posts* without doors, indeed, to make a show at a new magistrates gate, than to be used in a woman's chamber.

Widow, O. Pl. xii. 255.

His discourse [an alderman's] is commonly the annals of his mayoralty, and what good government there was in the days of his gold chain, though the *door posts* were the only things that suffered reformation.

Earle's Miscr. Char. 5.

Whose none more justly of his gentry boasts,
Than who were borne at two pied *pointed posts*,
And had some traunting merchant to his syre.

Hall, Sat. IV. 2.

These were usually new-painted, on entering into office, as appears in the second of the above quotations, and here also:

My lord maior's *posts* must needs be trimmed against he takes his oath.

To the Painters, Owle's Alm. p. 52.

POT-BIRDS appear in the stage direction to the *Pilgrim*, Act v. Sc. 4; which I can only conjecture to mean the sound of birds, imitated by a pot of water, and a quill. The first direction is "Musick and birds." They then talk about the singing of the birds, and the margin says again, "Musick and *pot-birds*."

POTARGO. Sometimes written for **BOTARGO**, which see.

POTATOES. It is curious enough to see that excellent root, which now forms a regular part of the daily nutriment of almost every individual, and is the chief or entire support of multitudes in Ireland, spoken of continually, as having some powerful effect upon the human frame, in exciting the desires and passions. Yet this is the case in all the writings contemporary with Shakespeare. Thus Falstaff:

Let the sky rain *potatoes*; let it thunder to the tune of Green-sleeves; hail kissing comfits, and snow eringoes; let there come a tempest of provocation.

Merry W. W. v. 5.

See the abundant, or rather superabundant, notes of the commentators, on this, and similar passages. The subject is not worth pursuing; but if any person wishes for more illustration, they may consult, *B. & Fl. Elder Bro. iv. 4*; *Ben Jons. Cynthia's Revels, ii. 2*; *Masinger, New Way to Pay, &c. ii. 2*; *O. Pl. iii. 323. iv. 427, &c. &c.* The medical writers of the times countenanced this fancy. See also *Harington's Epigrams*, B. iii. 33.

To POTCH, or **POCHE**. To thrust at with a pointed instrument; derived by Johnson from the French: but perhaps more nearly allied to *poke*. Kersey marks it as a North-country word.

— Nine emulation

Hath not that honour isn't it bad, for where

I thought to crush him in an equal force,

True sword to sword, I'll *potch* at him some way,

Or writh or craft may get him.

Coriol. i. 10.

They use to *poché* them with an instrument somewhat like a salmon-spear.

Carew's Cornw. p. 51.

POTED, part. I have seen only in this sense, and do not exactly know its meaning.

He keeps a starch gate, wears a formal ruff,

A nosegay, set face, and a *poted* cuff.

Heyw. Brit. Troy, iv. 50.

See **PURITAN**.

POTENT, s. for *potentate*.

Cry havoc, kings! back to the stained field!

You equal *potents*, fiery-kindled spirits! *K. John, ii. 2.*

It seems to be Scotch, by the example which Mr. Steevens gives in the note; but it is not in Jamieson.

POTSHARE, s. The same as *potshard*, a fragment of a broken pot.

They hew'd their helmets, and plates asunder brake,

As they had *potshares* been. *Spens. F. Q. VI. i. 37.*

To POTT, v. the same as to *cap*, verses; that is, to produce one Latin verse, on demand, which shall begin with the same letter that ends a verse before repeated.

The boies of divers schooles did *cap* or *pote* verses, and content of the principles of grammar. *Stowe's Surrey, (1599) p. 55.*

I have not found the word elsewhere.

POTTLE, s. The measure of two quarts. I presume the pottles for strawberries originally held that quantity. Alas, how changed!

— Now, my sick fool, Roderigo,

Whom love hath turn'd almost the wrong side outward,

To Desdemona hath to-night carous'd

Potations *pot* deep.

Othello, ii. 3.

See [a bawd] hath only this one shew of temperance, that let a gentleman send for tenne pottles of wine in her house, he shall have but ten quarts; and if hee want it that way, let him pay for't, and take it out in stew'd prunes. *Oberbury's Char. K. 1 b.*

It is sometimes used for drinking vessel, without reference to the measure.

Hence also,

POTTLE-DRAUGHTS. The taking off of that quantity at once.

— I shall be glad

To give thanks for you, sir, in *pottle-draughts*.

O. Pl. City Match, iii. 3.

— Our funerals had been

Bewail'd in *pottle-draughts*.

Id.

See vol. ix. p. 338.

POUKE, s. A fiend. The same as *Puck*, or Robin Goodfellow, supposed to be a merry and mischievous fairy. So, without doubt, it ought to be read, as Mr. Todd conjectures, and not *ponke*, which has no meaning. Mr. Steevens had so cited before.

Ne let the *ponke*, nor other evilspight rights,

Ne let mischievous witches with they'r charmes,

Ne let hob-goblins, names whose sence we see not,

Fray us with things that be not.

Spens. Epithal. § l. 341, &c.

And, that they may perceive the heavens frown,

The *powkes* and goblins pull the coverings down.

Scourge of Venus, 1614.

Skinner explains Chaucer's "a none hell *ponke*," by "i. e. no *pug* of hell, nullus *cacodemon*." See also under *Pug*, etym. gen. where he says "Pugs etiam *dæmones* vocant," &c. See **PUCK**.

POULDER, s. or **POWLDER**. Powder; *pouldre*, old French.

And of the *pouldre* plot, they will talk yet.

B. Jon. Epigr. 92.

For like as a match doth lie and smoulder,

Long time before it commeth to the traine,

But yet, when fire hath caught in the *pouldre*,

No art is able the flames to restrain. *Mirr. Mag. 332.*

And who may dare speake, against one that is great,

Lave with a *pouldre* indeed

Song of a Constable, Cass. Liter. viii. 405.

POULDERED. Beaten to powder; from the same.

And not heavenly grace that did him bless,
He had beene *pouderd* all, as thin as floure.

Spens. F. Q. I. p. 8.

And on his shield, enveloped sevenfold,
He bore a crowned little ermin,
That deck'd the azure field with her *fayre powder'd* skin.

Ibid. III. ii. § 25.

POULDRON. See **POLRON**, &c.

POULES, or **POWLES**, for St. Paul's. The old, vulgar pronunciation, borrowed, perhaps, originally from the French. "As old as *Poules*," (pronounced Poles) was a proverb occasionally used within my memory, though it alludes to the old Gothic church. So it was spoken, even when written *Paul's*.

It is intended, having cure of souls,
That upon summons I should preach at *Pauls*.

Honest Ghost, p. 209.

So also,

Well, now thou'rt come in sight of *Paul's*,
Hast thou compounded for thy coales.

Wit Restor'd, Mr. Smith to Sir J. Mennis.

See **PAUL'S**.

POULTER, s. A dealer in poultry. It has long been changed to *poulterer*.

If thou dost it half so gravely, so majestically both in word and matter, hang me up by the heels for a rabbit-sucker, or a *poulter's* hare.

1 Hen. IV. ii. 4.

I could hulk your grace, and hang you up cross-leg'd,
Like a hare at a *poulter's*.

B. & Fl. Philaster, v. 1.

He sleeps a horseback like a *poulter*.

White Devil, O. Pl. vi. 283.

Over against the parish church of St. Mildred, on the south side of the Poultry, up to the great conduit, have yee divers *fayre* houses, sometimes inhabited by *poulters*.

Stowe, p. 210.

POUNCE, v. To perforate; from *poncar*, Spanish, or *poncellare*, Italian. Coles has "to *pounce*, perforo." See also *Minshew*.

A short coate garded and *pounced* after the *galiarde* fashion.

Elyot, Gov. fol. 91.

See *Todd*. Holinshed speaks of guilt bowls *pounced*, or pierced.

POUNCET-BOX, s. A box perforated with small holes, for carrying perfumes; quasi, *pounced-box*.

And 'twixt his finger and his thumb he held
A *pouncet-box*, which ever and anon
He gave his nose, and took't away again.

1 Hen. IV. i. 3.

It might be thought that a snuff-box was meant, as it follows:

Who therewith angry, when it next came there
Took it in snuff.

But it means no more than snuffing it up, or smelling strongly to it; with the addition of a quibble on the phrase, "to take any thing in *snuff*" which was equivalent to "taking huff at it," in familiar modern language. See **SNUFF**.

POUNCINGS, or **POUNCES**. Holes stamped in clothes, by way of ornament, such as is now called *pinking*.

Your poorer neighbours, with coarse naps, neglected,
Fashioned conferred about, *pouncings* and paintings.

B. & Fl. Wit w. Money, iii. 1.

— What can you do now,
With all your paintings and your *pouncings*, lady,
To restore my blood again?

Id. Kn. of Malta, ii. 1.

One spendeth his patrimony upon *pounces* and cuts.

Homily against Excess of Apparel, cited by Todd.

POWDER for the HAIR was introduced into England early in the 17th century, and became the

immediate subject of ridicule to the dramatists, and severe censure from the Puritans. I do not recollect that it is mentioned by Shakespeare; but it is by Ford, in a play published in 1633:

Why this being to her instead of a looking-glass, she shall no oftener powder her hair — &c. but she shall remember me.

Love's Sacrif. ii. 1.

It is alluded to in one printed in 1618:

As for your handsome faces, and filed tongues,
Curled miller's heads, &c. *Fl. Legal Subject, iii. 2.*

About the year 1654, Howell, speaking of a person who thought madness cured by putting ashes on the head, says,

If the said ambassador were here among us, he would think our modern gallants were all mad, or subject to be mad, because they ash and powder their pericraniums all the year long.

Letters, iv. 3.

To POWDER, v. To sprinkle with salt: also to salt meat in any way. Hence a *powdering-tub*, for a vessel in which things are salted. Also *powdered beef*, for salted beef, &c. These words are hardly obsolete.

If thou imbowel me to-day, I'll give you leave to powder me and eat me to-morrow.

1 Hen. IV. v. 4.

POWLER, s. for poller; that is, one who polls or cuts the hair.

R. I know him not; is he a deaf barber?

G. O yes; why he is mistress Lamin's *powler*.

Promos & Cassandra, v. 4. 6 Plays, i. p. 52.

Pox, s. The small pox, when so used without any epithet; exactly contrary to the modern usage. It was so called from the *pocks*, or pustules, with which it covers the body. This use of the word is fully confirmed by Dr. Farmer, in a note on the following passage; which, indeed, itself affords a confirmation of it, since the *o's*, there mentioned, mean the marks left by the small pox, as they did also the pustules of it. See **O, s.**

O that your face were not so full of O's.

K. A pox on that jest.

Love's L. L. v. 2.

Thus, says Dr. Farmer, Davison has a canonet on his "lady's sickness of the *poxe*;" and Dr. Doune writes to his sister, "At my return from Kent, I found Pegge had the *poxe* — I humbly thank God it hath not much disfigured her."

Thus is Katharine, the court lady, attendant on the princess of France, defended from the imputation of indelicacy, in using this term; and thus, I presume, may the other old dramatists be defended, for putting this expression into the mouths of their delicate females; of which abundant instances may be found. See Ben Jonson, *Devil is an Ass*, v. 1, 2, and 3. *New Inn*, ii. 1.

Celia, in the *Humorous Lieutenant* of Beaumont and Fletcher, says,

Pox on these bawling drums! I'm sure you'll kiss me.

Act i. Sc. 2.

So Anabel, in the *French Lawyer*, Act v. Sc. 1.; and Mary, in *Monsieur Thomas*, Act iii. Sc. 3. Leonora, in Massinger's *Very Woman*, Act iv. Sc. 3. But I fear the ladies did not quite discard the expression when it has obtained a much coarser meaning. Use reconciles strange things.

Such a plague was the *small-pox*, before the recent modes of counteraction were known, that its name might well be used as an imprecation.

POYNADO, or POINADO, s. A sword, or rather dagger; a poniard.

Strikes his *poynado* at a button's breadth.

Return from Parnassus, i. 2.

It occurs also in the stage direction to *Fuimus Troes*, Act v. Sc. 3. "draws his *poynado*." O. Pl. vii. 517.

I will have it so sharp-pointed, that it shall stab Motto like a *poynado*. *Lyly's Mydas, v. 2.*

He would not use any other revenge, but at the next meeting stab him with his *poynado*, though he were condemned to death for the action.

R. Greene, Twelves falling out, &c. in Harl. Misc. vol. viii. 397. ed. Park.

POYNETTES. Small bodkins, or points to punch holes with.

And then their bonettes, and their *poynettes*.

Four Ps. O. Pl. i. p. 6. L.

PRACTICE, s. Art, deceit, treachery. See *Todd*, in *Practice*, No. 8.

— This act persuades me,

That this remotion of the duke and her
Is *practice* only.

King Lear, ii. 4.

Oh thou, Othello, that wast once so good,
Fall'n in the *practice* of a cursed slave.

Othello, v. 2.

— Since I am inform'd,

That he was apprehended by her *practice*,
And, when he comes to trial for his life,
She'll stand up his accuser.

Mass. Parl. of Love, v. 1.

I pray God there be no *practice* in this change.

Look about you, 1600.

In our commoner sense of practice, that is, the habit of performing any thing, *practick* was most used.

PRACTICK, or PRACTIQUE, s. Practice, opposed to theory.

— No such matter;

He has the theory only, not the *practick*.

Mass. Emp. of East, ii. 1.

Oh, friend, that I to mine own notice
Had join'd but your experience; I have the
Theoricke, but you the *practick*.

Engl. Travell. i. 1.

Who being well grounded in the *theoricke*, assumes the *practique* as an effect of the cause.

Lenton's Leas. Char. 1.

PRACTICK, a. Practical.

So that the art and *practick* part of life,

Must be the mistress to this *theorique*. *Sh. Hen. V. i. 1.*

Also, from the above noted sense of *practice*, artful, treacherous:

Wherein she used hath the *practick* paine

Of this false footman, clokt with simplesse;

Whom if ye please for to discover plaime,

Ye shall him, Archimago, find, I ghesse

The falsest man alive.

Spens. F. Q. I. xii. 34.

Suppresseth mutin force, and *practick* fraude.

Hughes's K. Arthur, 1587. Intro.

PRACTISANTS, s. Traitors, confederates in treachery; from the obsolete sense of *practice*. See *PRACTICE*.

Here enter'd Pocelle, and her *practisants*.

1 Henry VI. iii. 2.

PRAISE AT PARTING. A sort of proverbial expression, often alluded to by old authors. Stephen Gosson, a writer of Queen Elizabeth's time, was the author of a *Morality* so entitled, but never published. Shakespeare has,

— A kind

Of excellent dumb discourse. *Pr. Praise in departing.*

Temp. in. 3.

Now praise at thy *parting*. *Tom Tyler, &c. 1598.*

And so she doth; but praise thy luck at *parting*.

Two Women of Abingdon, 1599.

PRANK, v. To dress out affectedly, or splendidly; to decorate. *Pronken*, Dutch.

— Your high self,

The gracious mark o' the land, you have obscur'd
With a swain's wearing; and me, poor, lowly maid,
Most goddess-like *prank'd* up. *Wint. Tule, iv. 3.*

But 'tis that miracle and queen of gems,
That nature *pranks* her in, attracts my soul.

Twelf. N. ii. 4.

Some *pranke* their ruffles, and others trimly dight
Their gay attire. *Spens. F. Q. I. iv. 14.*

So Milton:

Obtruding false rules *prankt* in reason's garb.

Comus, l. 759.

Hence *pranker* was used for a person who dressed gaily. See *Todd*.

PRANK is met with, but very rarely, as an adjective. Frolicsome, full of tricks; from *prank, s.*

If I do not seem *pranker* now than I did in those days, I'll be hanged. *Lingua, O. Pl. v. 210.*

Mr. Todd rightly observes, that *prank*, a trick, was in earlier times more seriously applied, of which he gives examples.

PRAVANT, a. probably for *provant*. Any thing supplied from military stores.

They rode to the place, where they might descry two battels ready ordered for present skirmish, they could easily discover the colours and *pravant* liveries of everie companie.

Heywood's Hierarchie, Lib. viii. p. 554.

See *PROVANT*.

PRAYERS AFTER A PLAY. This awkward and misplaced act of devotion seems little reconcilable to modern notions of propriety; but there is abundant testimony, that it was long the custom, in our theatres, at the end of each play, to offer a solemn prayer for the sovereign, or other patron of the house. This was done by one or more of the performers, actually kneeling on the stage.

My tongue is weary; when my legs are so too, I will bid you good night; and so kneel down before you: but indeed to pray for the queen. *Sh. Epil. to 2 Hen. IV.*

This shows like kneeling after the play.

Middleton's Mad W. O. Pl. v. 398.

Which he performs with as much zeal as an actor after the end of a play, when hee prays for his majestie, the lords of his most honourable privie councill, and all that love the king.

Clitus's Whimies, (1631) p. 57.

Many other examples are given by Farmer and Steevens at the end of *Henry IV*. See other references in O. Pl. i. p. 291. at the end of the *New Custome*. See also *KNEELING*.

PREASE, s. Press, or crowd.

— Great-belly'd women

That had not half a week to go, like rams

In the old time of war, would shake the *prease*

And make them reel before them. *Hen. VIII. iv. 1.*

The modern editors take the liberty to read *press*, *Capell* excepted.

The king is at hand, stand close in the *prease*.

Damon & Pith. O. Pl. i. p. 199.

In case she be constrained to abide

In *prease* of company. *Tamer. & Gism. O. Pl. ii. 190.*

And hasting to get out of that same *prease*,

She beckned him that after her be ride,

Then went she thence, with mind inclin'd to peace.

Har. Ariost. xxvii. 38.

And through the *prease* (agreed so) they brake.

Fairf. Tasso, xix. 6.

To PREASE, v. To press.

No humble suitors *prease* to speak for right.

S. Henr. VI. iii. 1.

And priers did *prease* before thy mercy-seat.

Looking Glass for London, F. 4.

For any man to *prease* beyond the place.

Bussy D'Ambois, F. 3.

Ran *preasing* forth on foot, and fought so then.

Mirr. for Mag. 373.

PRECEDENT, s. for prognostic, or indication.

With this she seizeth on his sweating palm,

The *precedent* of pith and livelihood.

Sh. Venus & Ad. Suppl. i. 403.

It was used also for a rough draft, or previous copy of any writing:

My lord Melun, let this be copied out,

And keep it safe for our remembrance;

Return the *precedent* to these lords again. *K. John, v. 2.*

PRECISIAN, s. A puritan, or precise person.

He was of Italy, and that country breeds not

Precisians that way, but hot libertines.

B. & Fl. Cust. of C. iv. 1.

— Verity, you branch,

The devil turn'd *precisian*? *Mass. New W. i. 1.*

A *precisian* well described:

The man, affrighted at this apparition,

Upon recovery grew a great *precisian*,

He bought a bible of the new translation,

And in his life he shew'd great reformation,

He walked mannerly, and talked weekly,

He heard three lectures, and two sermons weekly.

He vow'd to shun all company unruled,

And in his speech he used no oath but truly;

And zealously to keep the sabbath's rest,

His meat for that day on the ev'n was dressed.

Harington's Epig. i. 20.

These men for all the world like our *precisians* be,

Who, for some cross or saint they in the windows see,

Will pluck down all the church.

Droyt. Polyolb. vi. p. 775.

A very severe portrait of a *precisian* is in Sir T. Overbury's *Characters*, sign. K. 3. edit. 1630. There seems to be no assignable meaning for *precisian*, in the following passage of Falstaff's letter:

Ask me no reason why I love you; for though love use reason for his *precisian*, he admits him not for his counsellor.

Merry W. W. ii. 1.

Physician has been conjectured, with great probability; and the more so, as Shakespeare has elsewhere given to Reason the same office:

My reason, the *physician* to my love,

Angry that his prescriptions are not kept,

Hath left me.

Sonnet 147.

But *Precisian* is given by Johnson, in his Dictionary, and defined, "one who limits or restrains;" a sense which might easily be admitted, were there any proof that the word was ever so used at that period.

The derivative, *precisianism*, was also used.

PRECONTRACT, s. A previous contract.

He is your husband on a *precontract*,

To bring you thus together is no sin. *Meas. for M. iv. 1.*

— Abhorring sore this act,

Because I thereby brake a better *precontract*.

Mirr. for Mag. p. 378.

It has been found also as a verb. See *Johnson*.

PREDICT, s. Prediction.

Or say with princes if it shall go well,

By off' *predict* that I in heaven finde.

Sh. Sonnet, 14.

See *OFTEN*, *adj.*

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PREERVE, or PRIEVE, v. To prove; a Chancery word, retained by Spenser, but, I believe, no other poet of his age.

But bad him stay at ease till further *preerving*.

Sp. Moth. Hub. Tale, l. 1363.

Besides her countenance, and her lively hew,

Matched with equal years, do surely *prieve*

That good same is your daughter. *F. Q. VI. xii. 18.*

It was used also in the Scottish dialect. See to *Preif*, *Prieve*, or *Preve*, in Dr. Jamieson's Dictionary.

PRIEF, s. of the same origin. Proof, trial.

But readie are of anie to make *prief*.

Sp. Moth. Hub. Tale, l. 408.

Tell then, O lady, tell what fatal *prief*,

Hath with so huge misfortune you oppress. *F. Q. II. i. 48.*

PREGNANCY, s. Ingenuity, wit; from the metaphorical senses of *PREGNANT*, which see.

Pregnancy is made a tapster, and hath his quick wit wanted in giving reckonings. *2 Hen. IV. i. 2.*

Affect the opinion of *pregnancy*, by an impatient and catching hearing of the counsellors at the bar.

Lord Bacon's Speech to Sir Rich. Hutton.

Not a dunce, captain; but you might give me leave to misdoubt that *pregnancy* in a soldier, which is proper and hereditary to a courtier.

B. & Fl. Honest M. V. ii. 2.

PREGNANT, a. Ready, or apt to produce. The metaphorical senses of this word, by which it was applied to the productiveness of mind, genius, argument, &c. are now in general obsolete. Dr. Johnson has noticed three of them, but the last, as it seems to me, erroneously; giving it the signification of free or kind, (*Pregnant*, 6.) where I think it means apprehensive, ready to conceive, or produce right intelligence. See here No. 3.

1. Stored with information:

Our cities institutions, and the terms

For common justice, you are as *pregnant* in,

As art or practice hath enriched any

That we remember. *Meas. for Men. i. 1.*

'Tis very clear the place is very *pregnant*.

Ram Alley, O. Pl. v. 456.

Hence the contrary, UNPREGNANT, q. v.

2. Ingenious, full of art or intelligence:

Disguise, I see thou art a wickedness,

Wherein the *pregnant* enemy [i. e. the devil] does much.

Twelf. N. ii. 2.

How *pregnant* sometimes his replies are.

Heml. ii. 2.

3. Apprehensive, ready to understand, rich in perceptive powers:

My master hath no voice, lady, but to your own most *pregnant* and vouchsafed ear.

Twelf. N. iii. 1.

It is marked, however, in this sense, as somewhat affected, for the foolish Sir Andrew immediately takes it up, as a superfluous term, fit to be remembered: "Odours, *pregnant*, and vouchsafed! I'll get them all three ready." *Ibid.*

4. Applied to an argument; full of force or conviction, or full of proof in itself:

Now, sir, this granted, as it is a most *pregnant* and unfors'd position.

Othello, u. 1.

— Malice and lucre in them

Have lay'd this woo here, O 'tis *pregnant*, *pregnant*!

Cymbel. iv. 2.

The word was, however, used with great laxity, and sometimes abused, as fashionable terms are;

but generally may be referred to the ruling sense of being full, or productive of something. Thus in *Hamlet*:

And crook the pregnant hinges of the knee,
Where thrift may follow fawning. *Hamlet*. iii. 2.

Where I should not so much interpret it quick, ready, as Johnson and others do; but artful, designing, full of deceit.

PRENTICE, s. The word requires no explanation; but we should notice the famous legendary worthies, the *four prentices of London*, formerly very popular heroes, in that place. On their acts, there is an old play, by Thomas Heywood, printed in quarto in 1615. They were, according to that author, *Godfrey, Grey, Charles, and Eustace*, the four sons of an earl of Boloign, who was reduced to poverty by supporting William I. in his invasion of England. These sons he had bound to trades; but they preferred the profession of war, and went volunteers to the Holy Land, where they performed prodigies of valour. Reprinted O. P. vi. 457.

He counts — the *four prentices of London* above all the nine worthies. *Earle's Microc.* § 68. and *Bliss's Note* upon it.

We should remark also the legal phrase *prentice*, or *apprentice of law*, for a barrister in that profession. This was anciently their regular title; see *Blount*, and *Cowell*, who quote Selden as authority. They add, that the learned Plowden so styled himself; and that Finch, in his *Nomotechnia*, wrote himself *apprentice de la ley*. So *Harington*:

For Plowden, who was father of the laws,
Which yet are read and ruled by his enditings,
Doth name himself a *prentice* in his writings.

Epigr. B. ii. Ep. 72.

PREPARE, s. Preparation; from the verb.
Pembroke and Stafford, you in our behalf
Go levy men, and make *prepare* for war. *3 Hen. VI.* iv. 1.

TO PREPOSTERATE, v. To render preposterous, or to disgrace.

I never saw things done by you, which *preposterated* or perverted the good judgment that all the world esteemeth to shine in you. *Palace of Pleas.* vol. ii. S. 7 b.

PRESCRIPT, s. Prescribed, or written down before.

By whose *prescript* order all was to be done. *Knotley's Turks*, 890 K.

Which is the *prescript* praise and perfection of a good and particular mistress. *Hen. F.* iii. 7.

Noticed by Johnson.

PRESCRIPT, s. in a similar sense. Order, direction in writing.

— And then I *prescripts* gave her
That she should lock herself from his resort. *Hamlet*. ii. 2.

This is the reading of the early quartos; the folio has *precepts*.

This sense is exemplified by Johnson from Milton; and an instance also given of its being used for *prescription*, in the medical sense.

PRESENCE, s. from the French. Priority of place, in sitting.

Their discreet judgment in precedence and *presence*.
Carew's Cornwall, quoted by Johnson.

PRESENCE, for presence-chamber. The state room in a palace, where the sovereign usually appears.

And please your grace, the two great cardinals
Wait in the *presence*. *Henry VIII.* iii. 1.

Is a duke's chamber hung with nobles, like a *presence*!
B. & P. Nob. Gent. iii. 1.

That is, like a king's. Hence used also for any grand state room:

— Her beauty makes
This vault a feasting *presence*, full of light. *Rom. & Jul.* v. 3.

See *Johnson*.

PRESENTLY, adv. At this present time.

Therefore, I pray you, stand not to discourse,
But mount you *presently*. *Two Gent.* v. 1.

Setting it forth to the reader, not as a battle already fought, but *presently* a fighting. *North's Plut.* 1016 E.

See also the instances in *Johnson*.

PREST, part. from to press, in the sense of to hasten. Used in the sense of ready, or earnest to do a thing; perhaps rather from *prest*, old French, ready.

Then do but say to me what I should do,
That in your knowledge may by me be done,
And I am *prest* unto it. *Mer. Ven.* i. 1.

When this good man (as goodness still is *prest*
At all assuages to helpe a wight distract.) *Brit. Post.* I. iii. p. 63.

The whyles his salvage page, that wont be *prest*,
Was wandered in the wood another way. *F. Q.* VI. vii. 19.

Warton, in his *Observations on Spenser*, collects many similar examples from the same author. Vol. ii. pp. 41—44.

Dervyse what pastyme that ye thynke beste,
And make ye sure to fynde me *preste*. *Fear Pt.* O. P. i. 66.

Where also see Mr. Reed's note.

PREST, s. A loan. This is still used officially in some cases. Johnson exemplifies it from Bacon.

PRESTER JOHN, that is, Presbyter John; from *prestre*, French, now *prêtre*. The supposed name of a Christian king of India, whose dominions were variously placed. Some have referred them to Abyssinia. Sir John Mandeville places them in an island called *Pentexoire*, and treats of him at large in his 27th chapter, edit. 1727. The following account of the origin of his title is in the 29th chapter:

So it befell that this emperour cam with a Cristene knyght with him into a chirche in Egypt: and it was Saturday in Wynton woke. And the bishop made ordres. And he [the emperor] beheld and listend the servyse fulle tenfully: and he askede the Cristene knyght, what men of degre thei scholden ben, that the prelate had before him. And the knyght answerde and seyde, that thei scholde ben prestes. And than the emperour seyde, that he wolde no longer ben clept kyng ne emperour, but *preest*: and that he wolde have the name of the first preest that went out of the chirche: and his name was John. And so evere more sithens he is clept *Prestre John*. P. 363.

Gibbon treats the whole as a fiction, and says, "The fame of *prester*, or *presbyter John*, has long amused the credulity of Europe;" and that, "in its long progress to Mosul, Jerusalem, Rome, &c. the story evaporated in a monstrous fable." Chap. 47. This emperour, however, imaginary or not, was often alluded to by poets.

Were it to bring the great Turk, bound in chains,
Through France in triumph, or to couple up
The Sophy and great *Prester-John* together,
I would attempt it. *El. Noble Gent.* v. 9.

And then I'll revel it with *Prester John*;

Or banquet with great *Clum* of *Tartary*;

Fortunatus, *Anc. Dr.* iii. 129.

Ariosto has a curious tale of *Senapo*, king of *Æthiopia*, whom he makes the same as *Prester John*:

Senapo detto è dai sudditi suoi

Gli diciam *Presto*, o *Pretejanni* noi. *Or. Fur.* xxxiii. 106.

Which *Harington* thus translates:

This prince *Senapo* there is cald of many,

We call him *Prester John*, or *Preter Jany*. xxxiii. 97.

PRETENCE, *s.* for intention; as **PRETEND**, *infra*, for intend.

For love of you, not hate unto my friend,
Hath made me publisher of this *pretence*.

Two Gent. Fer. lii. 1.

That is, of his design to steal the lady.

Against the undivulged *pretence* I fight
Of treasonous malice.

Macb. ii. 5.

To PRETEND. To intend. This sense is so common in *Shakespeare*, that *Mr. Steevens* has even asserted that he never used the word otherwise.

Now presently I'll give her father notice
Of their disguising, and *pretended* flight.

Two Gent. Fer. ii. 6.

In the following passage, however, it is undoubtedly used in the common signification:

The contract you *pretend* with that base wretch,
(One breed of alms, and foster'd with cold dishes,
With scraps o' the court) it is no contract, none.

Cymb. ii. 3.

Now the contract of *Imogen* with *Posthumus*, to which the speaker alludes, was not one intended, but actually passed, and alluded to by her as a bar to *Cloten's* suit. *Shakespeare* has not, in fact, often used the word; but other derivative words he has used in the way alleged.

It is found also in other authors:

Believe you are abused; this custom feign'd too,
And what you now *pretend* most fair and virtuous.

B. & Fl. Cust. of Court. i. 1.

Let's hence, lest further mischief be *pretended*.

Jean de Meville, *O. Pl.* viii. 903.

Wherefore I *pretend* to returne and come round, thorough other regions of Europe.

Dr. Borde, Introd. sign. H. 3.

PRETENSED, *part.* Intended, designed.

—The fact, you say, was done,
Not of *pretensed* malice, but by chance.

Sir J. Oldc. ii. 3. *Mal. Suppl.* ii. 300.

This is the reading of the first quarto of 1600, and, considering the customary usage of *pretend*, may well be right; but the folio of 1664 changed it to *propensed*. *Mr. Steevens* quotes also, "pretensed malice of the queen;" but without saying whence he took it.

As a law term, it means pretended, or claimed; *jus pratensum*: and *Todd* has also exemplified it in similar senses.

To PREVENT, *v.* To go before; literally from *prævenio*, Latin. To anticipate.

—I know not how,

But I do find it cowardly and vile,
For fear of what might fall, so to prevent
The time of life.

Jul. Cæs. v. 1.

Then could I prevent the rising sun to wait on you.

Antiqu. O. Pl. x. 61.

So in the 119th Psalm, ver. 148: "My eyes prevent the night watches;" and in the prayers, "Prevent us, O Lord, in all our doings." See *Johnson*.

PRICES. The prices paid in our old theatres were extremely low. It was a fashionable thing for some of the more gay gallants to sit upon the stage on stools, and these paid a *shilling* for their superior accommodation. That was then the highest price.

The private stage's audience, the twelve-penny stool gentlemen.

Roaring Girl, *O. Pl.* v. 51.

The same was also the price of a best box, which was called a *room*:

But I say, any man that hath wit may censure, if he sit in the twelvepenny room.

Malcont. O. Pl. v. 12.

This personage is afterwards invited to a private box:

Good sir, will you leave the stage? I will help you to a private room.

Malcont. O. Pl. v. 14.

If he have but twelve pence in his purse, he will give it for the best room in a play-house.

Sir Tho. Overbury's Char.

Pyrrhus thus recounts the necessary and contingent expenses of a play-house:

How many are there, who, according to their several qualities, spend 2d. 3d. 4d. 6d. 12d. 18d. 2s. and sometimes four or five shillings at a play-house day by day, if coach-hire, boots-hire, tobacco, wine, beer, and such like vain expences, which play-houses do usually occasion, be cast into the reckoning.

Hutition. p. 392.

There was a time, too, when the pit and gallery paid only a *penny*:

Your groundling, and your gallery commoner buyes his sport by the penny.

Gul's Hornb. ch. vi. p. 87.

See **GROUNDLING**.

At the same period there was only one private box, which was also called "the lord's room." It seems to have been a stage box:

I meane not into the lord's room, which is now but the stage's suburbs.

Gul's Hornb.

The private bar took up at the new play,

For me and my retinue.

Mass. City Madon.

There were also *sixpenny* places. *Jonson* speaks of

The faces or grounds of your people, that sit in the obscure caves and wedges of your house, your sinful *sixpenny* mechanics.

Ind. to Magn. Lady.

In 1612, when *Bartholomew Fair* was produced, the prices had risen in some degree; for in the comic articles of agreement between the author and the audience, it is covenanted that,

It shall be lawful for any man to judge his six-pen'worth, his twelve-pen'worth, so to his eighteen-pence, two shillings, half a crown,—to the value of his place.

Induct.

It is certain, however, that the prices differed at different houses. See *Malone's Proleg.* *Suppl.* to *Shakesp.* vol. i. p. 11. There was, undoubtedly, a two-penny gallery in the Fortune playhouse:

One of them is a Nip; I took him once at the two-penny gallery at the Fortune.

Roaring Girl, *O. Pl.* v. 113.

See many more particulars relating to the prices and accommodations in our early theatres, in *Mr. Malone's Supplemental Observations to Shakespeare*, *Suppl.* vol. i. p. 8—27. Also in *Steevens's* notes to *Henry VIII.* Act v. Sc. 3.

To PRICK, *v.* To ride briskly; from pricking the horse on with the spur. Literally, to spur.

A gentle knight was pricking on the pained.

Sp. F. Q. I. i. 1.

What need we any spur, but our own cause,

To prick us to redress.

Jul. Cæs. ii. 1.

As my ever esteemed duty pricks me on.

Lone's L. L. i. 1.

In all these cases, *spur* might be used instead; even in the first.

A gentle knight was spurring o'er the plain.

Sometimes it seems to mean to shoot at a mark; from the following word:

This prayse belongeth to stronge shootinge and drawinge of mightie bowes, not to *prickings*, and nere shootinge.

Asch. Turoph. p. 100.

PRICK, s. A mathematical point, or point in general. In the old English translations of *Euclid*, this word is regularly used where *point* now occurs.

So Warner, exactly:

Arithmetike, geometry, and musick do proceed,

From one, a *pricke*, from divers sounds, &c.

Alb. Engl. B. xiii. p. 323.

That is, arithmetic proceeds from unity, geometry from a mathematical point, &c.

And made an evening at the noon-tide *prick*.

3 Hen. VI. i. 4.

Stick, in their numb'd and mortify'd bare arms,

Pins, wooden *pricks*, nails, sprigs of rosemary. *Lear. ii. 3.*

Here it means skewers, as also in the following:

I give to the butchers, &c. *prickets* enough to set up their thin meate, that it may appear thicke and well-fildde.

Wyll of the Deryll, bl. 1.

It means likewise the point, or mark in the centre of the butts, in archery:

Therefore seeing that which is most perfect and best in shootinge, as alwayes to hit the *pricke*, was never seene nor hard tell on yet amonges men.

Asch. Turoph. p. 123.

This point was also called the *white*, the *mark*, the *pin*, &c.

They misse the *marke*, that shoot their arrowes wide;

They hit the *pricke*, that make their flight to glance

So neere the *white*, that shaft may light on chance.

Mirr. for Mag. p. 509.

PRICK-SONG. Music written down, sometimes more particularly music in parts; from the points or dots with which it is noted down. See *Hawkins*, ii. 243.

He fights as you sing *prick-song*, keeps time, distance, and proportion. He rests his minin, one, two, and three in your losom.

Rom. & Jul. ii. 4.

I would have all lovers begin and end their *prick-song* with lacryma.

Microcosmus, O. Pl. ix. 132.

Hence the nightingale's song, being more regularly musical than any was, often termed *prick-song*:

—Teren, she crys,

And still her woes at midnight rise.

Brave *prick-song*!

Alex. & Camp. O. Pl. ii. 137.

When opposed to plain-song, it meant counter-point, as distinguished from mere melody. See **PLAIN-SONG**.

PRICKLE, s. A sort of basket; still technically used in some branches of trade.

—Rain roses still,

Until the last be dropt; then hence and fill

Your fragrant *prickles* for a second shower.

B. Jon. Masque of Pan. vi. p. 170.

PRIDWIN. The name of Arthur's shield. It was common for the sword of a hero to have a name; but it seems that both the shield and spear of Arthur shared that honour. They are all named in these lines of Drayton:

The temper of his sword, the try'd Excalabour,

The bigness and the length of Ibone, his noble spear,

With *Pridwin* his great shield, and what the proof could bear.

Polyph. Song iv. p. 733.

PRIEFE. See **PREIF**.

TO PRIEVE, v. for prove. See **PREEVE**.

PRIMA-VISTA, or PRIMI-VIST. A game on the cards; probably the same as **PRIMERO**. This has been doubted; but the circumstance of the cards being counted in the same way, seems to determine it. In both the six reckoned for eighteen, and the seven for twenty-one.

His words are like the cards at *primi-vist*, where six is eighteen, and seven twenty-one; for they never signify what they sound.

Earle's Microcos. Char. 12.

When it may be some of our butterfly judgments expected a set at maw or *prima-vista* from them.

Rival Friends, 1632, (cited by Steer.)

Minshew says, " *Primero*, and *primavista*, two games at cards;" yet he gives but one set of names for them, and but one reason for the names: " That is, first, and first scene, because he that can shew such an order of cardes first winnes the game."

PRIMAL, a. Original, first.

It hath been taught us from the *primal* state.

Ant. & Cleo. i. 4.

It hath the *primal*, eldest curse upon 't,

A brother's murder.

Hamlet. iii. 3.

PRIME, s. Morning. It meant originally, as still in French, the first canonical hour of prayer.

Yf he taste this boxe nye about the *pryme*,

By the inasse, he is in heaven or even-song tyme.

Four Ps. O. Pl. i. 71.

It was used by Milton:

Till day arises, that sweet hour of *prime*.

Par. Lost, v. 170.

It means also spring:

Till on a day, that day is every *prime*,

When witches wout do penance for their crime.

Sp. F. Q. I. ii. 40.

Upton here interprets it morning; but there would be no sense in saying, "till on a day, that day is every morning."

For love is crowned with the *prime*,

In the spring time.

L. L. Lout, v. 3.

Flowers of *prime*.

O. Pl. ii. 162.

Making two summers, winters, autumns, *primes*.

Fansh. Lusind, v. 15.

It is not clear what is meant here by *pulling*

prime:

Piece-meal he gets lands, and spends as much time

Wringing each acre, as maids *pulling prime*.

Donne, Sat. ii. 86.

Prime is also a name for **PRIMERO**, and a term in the game itself:

Prime, deal quickly.

O. Pl. vii. 189.

This also is French.

PRIME, a. Ready, or eager.

Were they as *prime* as gents, as hot as monkeys.

Othello, iii. 3.

It seems to have been particularly applied to goats:

More *prime* than goates or monkeys in their prides.

Sampson's Vow-breaker, D 4 b.

PRIME-TIDE. Spring.

How winter gendreth snow: what temperature

In the *prime-tide* doth season well the soyl.

Why summer burnes. *N. Grimond, in Wart. Poet. iii. 64.*

PRIMER, a. First, primary.

Began the goodly church of Westminster to rear,

The *primer* English kings so truly zealous were;

Drayt. Pol. xi. p. 865.

PRIMERO, PRIME, or PRIMAVISTA. A game at cards, said by some writers to be one of the oldest known in England. In French, *prime*. It is thus

described by Mr. Daines Barrington, in the *Archæologia*, vol. viii. p. 132. From Duchat's *Notes on Rabelais*, by which I have corrected Mr. Barrington's account:

Each player had four cards dealt to him, one by one; the seven was the highest card in point of number that he could avail himself of, which counted for twenty-one; the six counted for eighteen, the five for fifteen, and ace for the same; but the two, the three, and the four, for their respective points only. The knave of diamonds was commonly fixed upon for the *quinola*, which the player might make what card or suit he thought proper; if the cards were of different suits, the highest number was the *primero* [or *prime*]; but if they were all of one colour, he that held them won the *flush*.

I find the term, *quinola*, in the French game of *Reversi*, (see *Acad. des Jeux*, p. 228) which is said to be borrowed from the Spaniards; but in other respects *primero* seems most to resemble the game called *Pambigu*, if it is not the very same. There are the terms *prime*, &c. (*Ib.* page 248), and there are the rules for *vying*, that is, saying "va de deux ou trois jettons davantage." P. 246.

This description, however, will not fully explain the 99th Epigram of Sir J. Harrington's second book; though it illustrates sufficiently the following couplet:

At first he thought himself half way to heav'n,
If in his hand he had but got a *sev'n*.

But Sir John is too learned on the subject for most modern readers. The game was in high fashion. Gardiner says that he left the King "at *primero* with the Duke of Suffolk." *Hen. VIII.* v. 1. Sir John Harrington speaks of his "over-watching himself at *primero*." *Apol. for Ajax*. M b.

In the Marquis of Worcester's *Century of Inventions*, one is so contrived, "that playing at *primero*, at cards, one may, without clogging his memory, keep reckoning of all sizes, *sevens*, and *aces*, which he hath discarded." § 87.

It was reckoned rather a gambling game:

Primero, why I thought thou hadst not been so much gamester as to play at it. *Green's Ts Q. O. Pl.* vii. 24.

Primero was often played by four persons. See some verses alluding to such a game, *Harl. Cat.* MSS. 3787. § 27. beginning

The state of France as now it stands,
Is like *primero* at four hands,
Where some doe vye, and some doe hold,
And best assured may be too bold, &c.

Primero is introduced in several grammatical dialogues, from which something may be learned respecting it, but still imperfectly. The following being in books, the first of which, at least, I believe to be very scarce, I shall give them as specimens.

S. Go to, let us plaie at *primero*, then.

A. What? be these French cardes?

S. Yea, sir, doe not you see they have clubbes, spades, diamonds, and hearts?

A. Let us agree of our game, what shall we plaie for?

S. One shilling stake, and three rest.

A. Agreede, goe to, discarde.

S. I vye it, will you hold it?

A. Yea, sir, I hold it, and revie it, but dispatch.

S. Faire and softly, I praie you. 'Tis a great matter I cannot have a chiefe card.

A. And I have none but conte cardes.

S. Will you put it to me?

A. You bid me to losse.

S. Will you swig? [probably, yield, or throw up.]

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A. 'Tis the least part of my thought.

S. Let my rest goe then, if you please.

A. I hold it, what is your rest?

S. Three crownes and one third, shewe, what are you?

A. I am foure and fiftie: and you?

S. O filthie luck, I have lost it one ace.

J. Florio's *Second Frutes*, 1591, p. 69.

In Minshew's *Spanish Dialogues*, p. 26, there is something still more explanatory:

L. I take it that it is called *primero*, because it hath the first place at the play at cardes.

R. Let us go, what is the somme that we play for?

M. Two shillings stake, and eight shillings rest.

L. Then shuffle the cards well.

O. I lift to see who shall deale, it must be a coat card; I would not bee a coat with never a blanke in my purse.

R. I did lift an ace.

L. I a foure.

M. I a six, whereby I am the eldest hand.

O. Let the cardes come to me, for I deale them; one, two, three, foure; one, two, three, foure.

M. Passe.

R. Passe.

L. Passe.

O. I set so much.

M. I will none.

R. I'll none.

L. I must of force see it, deale the cards.

M. Give me foure cards, I'll see as much as he sets.

R. See here my rest, let every one be in.

M. I am come to passe againe.

R. And I too.

L. I do the selfe-same.

O. I set my rest.

M. I'll see it.

R. I also.

L. I cannot give it over.

M. I was a small *prime*.

L. I am *flush*.

M. I would you were not.

All this agrees better with the description of the Ambigu in the *Acad. des Jeux*, than with any other. It is plain there are four players, to whom O. deals first two cards a-piece; then they pass, or set. After a time, two more cards are given, and the rest is set. When the cards are shown, one has *prime*, which is four cards of different suits, the other has a *flush*, which is much better, and wins. Some of the terms of *primero* are also in Howell's *Nomenclator*, subjoined to his *Lexicon Tetraglotton*, Sect. 28.

The game was called also *prime*, as above noticed:

At Coses, or at Saunt to sit, or set their rest at *prime*.

G. Turb. on Hawk. in *Cent. Lit.* n. 266.

The *Compleat Gamester* (1680) is unfortunately too modern to treat of *primero*. See *QUINOLA*.

PRIMROSE WAY, or *PATH*. Evidently the flowery, pleasant path.

I had thought to have let in some of all professions, that go the *primrose way* to the everlasting bonfire. *Macbeth*, i. 3.

Himself the *primrose path* of dalliance trends. *Hamlet*, i. 3.

Spenser uses it as if it meant *prime-rose*, or best rose, whereas it certainly means flower of the spring: She is the pride and *primrose* of the reast.

Collin Clout, v. 560.

Also:

To be *primrose* of all thy land. *Skep. Kal. Feb.* 166.

PRIMY, a. Early, belonging to the spring; perhaps peculiar to the following passage:

A violet in the youth of *primy* nature.

Hamlet, i. 3.

PRINADO. A sharper.

In a trice you shall see him [the ballad-monger] guarded with a janizarie of coster-mongers, and countrey gooslings: while he sippes, ints, bungs, and *prinados*, of whom he holds in fee, &c.

times prevent the lawyer by diving too deep into his client's pocket; while he gives too deep attention to the wonderful ballad.

Chitru's Whimries, p. 12.

Pumps, nips, and ints, *prinasos*, &c.

Hon. Ghost, p. 251.

PRINCOCK, or PRINCOX. A pert, forward youth; probably corrupted from the Latin *præcor*. See *Johnson*.

You are a saucy boy.

— — — You are a *princor*, go.

Rom. & Jul. i. 5.

Yes, *prinkockes*, that I have; for forty years agoe,

I could smatter in a Duns —

Better I am sure then an hundred of you.

New Cast. O. Pl. i. 254.

I will teach thee a lesson worth the hearing, proud *princocks*; how gentility first sprung up. *Greene's Quip* for an *Upst. Cr.* B. 4.

The Cambridge Dictionary (1693) has, "*Princob*, Ephebus, puer *præcor*."

Also as an adjective:

Ah, sirrah, have I found you? are you heere,

You *princob* boy?

Den. Hym. Triumph. p. 313.

To teach many proud, *princob* scholars, that are puffed up with the opinion of their learning, to pull down the high sails of their lofty spirits.

Coryat, Crud. ii. p. 255. reprint.

TO PRINK. To perk up, to hold up one's self pertly. Dr. Johnson says it is a diminutive of *prank*; it is rather a jocular modification of it, as prittle-prattle, tittle-tattle, &c.

Do you not see how these newe fangled prating elves,

Prinke up so pertly late in every place?

New Cast. O. Pl. i. 255.

It certainly was joined occasionally with *prank*. Thus Coles: "To *prink* and *prank*, exorno. They are all day *prinking* and *pranking* themselves. Dum molinutur, dum comuntur annus est." This is also in Walker's *Paræmiologia*, p. 30.

IN PRINT. With exactness, in a precise and perfect manner; from the exact regularity and truth of the act of printing, which was at first deemed almost miraculous.

All this I speak *in print*, for in print I found it.

Two Gent. Ver. ii. 1.

I will do it, sir, *in print*.

L. L. Lost, iii. 1.

I am sure my husband is a man *in print* for all things else, save only in this.

Honest Wh. O. Pl. iii. 257.

That is, a man always in exact and perfect order.

To have his ruffles set *in print*, to pick his teeth, and play with a puppet.

Earle's Microc. new ed. p. 269.

PRISTINE, a. Former; the same as *pristine*.

Beside the only name of Christ, and external contempt of their *pristine* idolatry, he taught them nothing at all.

Holinsk. vol. i. B. 3. col. 2. b.

PRIVADO, s. A private friend, a favourite. Spanish. See *Steevens's Spanish Dictionary*.

When you consult with me about the personage that should first, or second, or tertiate your business with the king, I must answer as Demosthenes did of action, My Lord Treasurer, My Lord Treasurer, and so again. We contemplate him, not only in the quality of his place, but already in some degree of a *privado*.

Sir H. Wotton, Remains, p. 559.

See also the other examples in *Todd*.

PRIVATE, s. Privacy.

Go off, I discard you; let me enjoy my *private*.

Twelfth N. iii. 4.

Also private intimation:

Whose *private* with me, of the dauphin's love,

Is much more general than these words import.

K. John, iv. 3.

PRIVE, v. to deprive.

For what can be said worse of sleep, if it, *priving* you of all pleasures, do not suffer you to feel any thing at all.

Barker's Fearf. Fanc. P 1 b.

PRIZALL, s. for prize.

The greatest trophy that my *travailes* gain,

Is to bring home a *prizall* of such worth.

Daniel's Works, R 7 b.

PROBALL, a. Probable. Apparently a contraction or corruption of that word. It appears only in the following passage, but as all the early editions concur in the reading, the late editor has restored it.

When this advice is free, I give, and honest,

Probal to thinking, and indeed the course

To win the Moor again.

Othello, ii. 3.

It has not been found elsewhere.

PROCTOR. A person appointed to beg, or collect alms for leprous or bedridden persons, who could not go out for themselves. By an act of Edw. I. such persons were allowed to appoint these proctors, or procurators, provided not more than two were appointed for one Lazar house. But by an act of 39 Eliz. such "Proctors, procurers, or patent gatherers, for gaols, prisons, or hospitals," were declared rogues and vagabonds. Hence they were excepted against in the regulations of Watts's almshouses at Rochester; and not to be received as travellers.

You're best get a clap-dish, and say

You are a *proctor* to some spital-house.

Hon. Whore, part ii. O. Pl. iii. 442.

See *Archæologia*, vol. xviii. p. 9.

PRODIGIOUS, a. Like a prodigy, portentous, horrible, unnatural.

Lame, foolish, crooked, swart, *prodigious*,

Patch'd with foul moles, and eye-offending marks.

K. John, iii. 1.

Our goods made prize, our sailors sold for slaves

By his *prodigious* issue.

Mass. Unn. Comb. i. 1.

Behold you comet shews his head again!

Twice has he thus at cross tress thrown on us

Prodigious looks.

Honest Wh. O. Pl. iii. 249.

O yes, I was *prodigious* to thy birthright, and as a blazing star

at thine unlock'd for funeral.

Markh. Engl. Arc. 1607.

PRODIGIOUSLY, adv. Portentously; from the preceding.

— Let wives with child

Pray that their burdens may not fall this day,

Lest that their hopes *prodigiously* be crost. *K. John*, iii. 1.

PROFACE. A familiar exclamation of welcome at a dinner, or other meal, equivalent to "much good may you do;" but from what language derived, was long uncertain. Sir T. Hamner said, from *profaccia*, Italian. But no such word appears in any Italian Dictionary. Mr. Steevens conjectures it to be from "Bon prou leur face," which is in Cotgrave; by a colloquial abbreviation, (i. e. I presume, *prou face*, or *fasse*), "much good may it do." The conjecture was worthy of the sagacity of Mr. Steevens, and is very near the truth; for, in Roquefort's *Glossaire de la Langue Romane*, we find, "*Prouface* — souhait qui veut dire, bien vous fasse; *profaciat*." It is plain, therefore, that we had it from the Norman romance language. Taylor, the water-poet, treats it as a French phrase:

A French and English man at dinner sate,

And neither understanding other's prate,

The Frenchman says *mange, proface monsieur.*

The Sculler, Epigr. 43.

Taylor uses it also in his own person, in the introduction to his *Praise of Hempseed*: "Preface; and *proface*, my masters, if your stomachs serve." So in Laneham's quaint letter, at the end of his introduction, he says,

Thus *proface* ye, with the preface.

Comus, thou clerk of gluttony's kitchen, bid me *proface*.

Decker's Gull's Hornb. Proauium.

The ingenious editor of the reprint of 1812 erroneously prints *proffess*, but he notices the original reading, p. 30.

Sweet Sir, sit — most sweet Sir, sit — *proface!* what you want in meat, we'll have in drink. *2 Hen. IV. v. 3.*

Reader, read this thus; for preface, *proface*,

Much good may it do you.

Heyw. Epigr. B b 3 b.

The dinner's half done before I say grace,

And bid the old knight and his guest *proface*.

Wise Wom. of Hogsdon.

Before the second course, the cardinal came in bootied and spurred, all sodainely among them, and had them *proface*.

Stowe's Annals, N n n 5 b.

See many other examples in Mr. Steevens's note on the first passage.

PROGRESS. The travelling of the sovereign to visit different parts of his dominions. These were sometimes very burthensome to the subject, from the right assumed of seizing whatever was wanted for the use of the court. Hence Massinger:

By this means he shall scape court visitants,
And not be eaten out of house and home,
In *progress* *Guardian, i. 1.*

It appears that Henry VII. was scrupulous as to the charge he occasioned, and even Elizabeth has expressed displeasure at superfluous expenses; but James I. had no such delicacy. See Mr. Gifford's note on the passage of Massinger.

My life on't, he scraped these compliments from his cart, the last load he carried for the *progress*. *Album. O. Pl. vii. 157.*

Make me a monarch, here's my crown and sceptre;

In *progress* will I now go through the world. *Old Fortunatus, Anc. Dr. iii. 150.*

Mr. Nichols's very curious collection of the accounts of the "Progresses of Elizabeth," in three volumes quarto, is now become extremely scarce, and a new edition is much desired. The privilege was disused in the civil wars, and restrained and abridged by statute under Charles II.

It seems that a new fashion of hats, &c. was often started in the time of a *progress*:

I am so haunted with this broad-brim'd hat
Of the last *progress-block*. *B. & Fl. Wit at S. W. iv. 1.*

See **Block**.

To PROGUE, v. To steal. To *prigge* is to filch, in Minshew.

And that man in the gown, in my opinion
Looks like a *proguing* knave. *B. & Fl. Span. Car. iii. 5.*

In the first folio edition it is *proaiging*. Mr. Theobald would have it changed to *proguing*, but without sufficient reason. See Todd on this word, for the supposed etymology, and other examples.

To PROIN, v. To prune. Very little used in the age of Elizabeth, but common before that time. See Chaucer.

— The sprigs, that did about it grow,
He *proin'd* from the leavie armes, to make it easier view'd.
Chapman, Hom. Iliad, p. 139.

He plants, he *proins*, he pares, he trimmeth round
Th' ever green beauties of a fruitful ground.

Syle. Dnbert, p. 171.

It is still Scotch. See Dr. Jamieson's Dictionary.

Minshew has "to *proine* trees;" but refers to *prune*. It was particularly said of a hawk, "she *proins*," plumas comit, cinnatnat. See Johnson, who calls it a corruption of *prune*; but it is older.

PROINER, s. Pruner; from the above.

— His father was

An honest *proiner* of our country vines,

Yet he's shot to his foot-cloth,

To which the other answers,

O, he is! he *proin'd* him well, and brought him up to learning.

Dumb Knight, O. Pl. iv. 459.

PROKING-SPIT, seems to mean a long Spanish rapier, in contrast with a Scotch broad sword. *Proker* is said to be still synonymous with *poker*, in Ireland.

Piping hote puffs toward the pointed plume,
With a broad *scot*, or *proking spit* of Spaine.

Half's Satire, iv. 4.

PROLIXIOUS, a. Prolix, causing delay.

Lay by all nicety and *prolixious* blushes,
That banish what they sue for. *Meas. for Meas. ii. 4.*

— More *prolixious* was

Than present peril any whit commended. *Drayt. Moez, p. 1570.*

Well known unto them by his *prolixious* sea wanderings.

Nash's Lenten Stuff, 1599.

See Steevens on the first example.

PROLOGUE. The custom of speaking a prologue in a black dress is very ancient.

A woman once in a Coronation may,
With pardon, speak the *prologue*, give as free
A welcome to the theatre, as he
That with a little beard, a long black cloak
With a starch'd face, and supple leg, hath spoke
Before the plays this twelve-month.

Beaum. & Fl. Prod. to the Coronation.

Do you not know that I am the *prologue*? Do you not see this long black velvet cloak upon my back? Have I not all the signs of a *prologue* about me? *Four Prentices, O. Pl. vi. 454.*

He was usually ushered in by the sound of trumpets. See **TRUMPET**.

To PROMOTE. To inform.

Steps in this false spy, this *promoting* wretch,
Closely betrays him that he gives to each.

Drayt. Owl, p. 1504.

See **PROMOTER**.

Least some hungry *promoting* fellows should beg it as a concealment. *Har. Apol. for Ajax, M 8.*

See **BEG**.

A PROMOTER, s. An informer; from promoting causes or prosecutions. Holioke's Dictionary has, "A *promotour*, which, having part of the forfeit, bringeth men into trouble."

His eyes be *promoters*, some trespass to spie.

Tusser, p. 101. ed. 1672.

There lacketh one thing in this realm, that it bath need of, for God's sake make some *PROMOTERS*. There lacke *promoters* such as were in King Henry the 7's daies, your grandfather. There lacke men to *promote* the king's officers when they do amisse, and to *promote* all offenders. *Latimer's Sermon, p. 119.*

An itching scab, that is your harlot; a sore scab, your usurer; a running, your *promoter*. *A Mad World, O. Pl. v. 354.*

There goes but a pair of sheers between a *promoter* and a knave. *Match at Midn. O. Pl. vii. 367.*

That is, they are much alike, cut out of the same materials. See **PAIR OF SHEERS**.

To PROMOVE. To promote, or patronize.

Though some fantastick fool promote their ragged rhymes,
And do transcribe them o'er an hundred several times.

Drayt. *Polyolb.* p. 1033.

It was used by Suckling. See Johnson.

PRONE, *a.* Prompt, ready; without the preposition *to*, which is now always subjoined.

Unless a man would marry a gallowes, and beget young gibbets,
I never saw one so prone. *Cymb.* v. 4.

— In her youth

There is a prone and speechless dialect.

Meas. for Meas. i. 3.

That is, a prompt or ready dialect. The commentators have puzzled here, though they explained it in the other place, and have brought these examples:

With bombard and basilisk, with men prone and vigorous.

Fall, &c. of Rebellion, 1537.

— Thessalian fierce steeds,

For use of war so prone and fit. *Gorges's Lucan*, book 6.

PROMOTORY. A contraction of prothonotary; a chief notary.

And I knew you a promotory's boy,

That wrote indentures at the town-house doore.

Daniel, Qu. Arc. p. 356.

PROMOUN. The redundant repetition of the pronoun of the first person is common in most languages. Je ne ferai rien de cela, *moi*, the French say; with us it is rather disused, but occurs in our old authors.

I tell thee, *I*, that thou hast marr'd her gown.

Tom. Shr. iv. 3.

I do not like these several councils, *I*.

Rich. III. iii.

I am none of these common pedants, *I*,

That cannot speak without *propterea* quod.

Edw. II. O. Pl. ii. 342.

See *Steevens*, and others, on 2 *Hen.* IV. ii. 3.

PROPER, *a.* One's own; that which belongs to a particular person. This is the third sense of the word in *Johnson*, but it is surely rather disused.

The bastard's brains with these my proper hands

Shall I dash out.

Wint. Tale, ii. 3.

Thrown out his angle for my proper life.

Hamlet, v. 2.

Here have I cause in men just blame to find

That in their proper praise too partial be.

Spens. F. Q. III. ii. 1.

How shall our subjects then insult on us,

When our examples, that are light to them,

Shall be eclipsed with our proper deeds.

Tancr. & Gis. O. Pl. ii. 200.

Also private, in contradistinction to that which is common:

Every woman common! what shall we do with all the proper
women in Arcadia? They shall be common too.

Shirley's Arcadia.

Rose is a fayre, but not a proper woman.

Can any creature proper be that's common?

Epigr. cited by Mr. Steevens.

Hence UNPROPER, *q. v.*

Dr. Johnson's 8th sense seems fairly resolvable into this; his 10th, tall, handsome, &c. certainly belongs to the following passage; but without the idea of bulk, for it is *Viola* who speaks of herself:

How easy is the for the proper false,

(That is, the comely well-looking false persons)

In women's waxen hearts to set their forms. *Twel. N.* ii. 2.

PROPERTY. In a theatrical sense, any articles necessary to be produced in the scene. In this sense it is still used there, and the person who provides such articles, and whose duty it is to have them ready, is called the *property man*.

Go get us *properties* and trickings for our faeries.

Mer. W. W. iv. 4.

I will draw a bill of *properties*, such as our play wants.

Mids. N. Dr. i. 2.

— My lord, we must

Have a shoulder of mutton, for a *propertie*.

Old Play of Tom. Shr. Act i. p. 164.

The stage keeper, in Ben Jonson's *Bartholomew Fair*, wishes to have a pump on the stage, "for a *property*." *Induct.*

To PROPONE. To propose; *propono*, Latin.

For hee had, as they affirmed, means to *propone*, whereby he might be reconciled. *Holinsh.* vol. ii. N 7 b.

To say "placet" unto that, which in the name of the holy fathers might be *propounded* to them. *Bech. of Rom. Ch.* F 2.

Holinsh used it often. Dryden has used *proponent*, for one that proposes. See *T. J.*

To PROPULSE, *v.* To drive from us, to repulse; *propello*, Latin.

For seeing our enemies doe now violently assaulte us, if we should not with like courage *propulse* their violence.

Underdown's Heliodor. sign. C 1 b.

PROSPECTIVE, *s.* A perspective, or glass, to view distant objects. Accented on the first syllable.

Lastly of fingers glasses we contrive,

And every hand is made a *prospective*.

Corbet, Poems, p. 56.

Take here this *prospective*, and wherein note and tell what thou seest, for well mayest thou there observe their shadows.

Daniel, p. 415.

PROTENSE, *s.* Extension, drawing out. The reading of the first edition in the following passage, and probably right. See *Todd*.

— Recount from hence

My glorious sovereign's goodly ancesstrye,

Till that by dew degrees, and long *protense*,

Thou have it lastly brought unto her excellence.

Spens. F. Q. III. iii. 4.

Upton also prefers this reading. The other editions have *pretense*.

PROTRACT, *s.* Long continuance, delay; from the verb.

And many nights that slowly seem'd to move

Their sad *protract* from evening until morn.

Spens. Sonnet, 86.

And wisdom willed me without *protract*,

In speedie wise, to put the same in ure.

Ferrex & Porr. O. Pl. i. 145.

Mr. Todd thinks this substantive was first adopted by Spenser; but *Ferrex and Porrex* was published long before his *Sonnets*.

PROVAND, or more commonly PROVANT. Provender, provision, ammunition; *provende*, French.

Of no more soul, nor fitness for the world,

Than camels in their war; who have their *provand*

Only for bearing burdens.

Coriol. ii. 1.

I tell thee one pease was a soldier's *provant* a whole day, at the destruction of Jerusalem.

B. & Fl. Loe's Cure, ii. 1.

The word, in fact, was very common. See the other instances in Steevens's note on the first passage. It was not quite disused in Dryden's time:

That hither come, compell'd by want,

With rusty swords, and suits *provant*.

Countersuff. Dryd. Misc. vol. iii. p. 342.

Thus *provant*, put in apposition with any other thing, implied that such an article was supplied for mere provision; as we say, ammunition bread, &c. meaning a common sort. Thus Bobadil says, in

contempt of the sword which Master Matthew had bought for a Toledo,

A poor *provant*-rapier, no better.

B. Jon. Ev. Man in H. iii. 1.

A sutler, whose occupation was to sell *provant*, or provision, is jocularly termed *Provant*, by a corporal, in a quarrel, in mock-heroic:

O gods of Rome, was Nicodemus born

To bear these braveries from a poor *provant*?

B. & Fl. Four Plays in One, Pl. 1.

What's fighting? it may be in fashion

Among *provant*-swords, and buff jerkin men.

Th. Elder Bro. v. 1.

Item, fourscore pair of *provant*-breaches, o' th' new fashion.

Middleton, Any Thing for Q. Life, 1662, 4to. sign. G.

I have no doubt, therefore, that we ought to read the following passage, thus pointed:

— We're fairly promis'd;

But soldiers cannot feed on promises;

All our *provant* apparel's torn to rags;

And our munition fails us.

Welder's Appius, Act 1. Anc. Dr. v. 364.

The ingenious editor of the latter collection puts the stop at *provant*, meaning to express that promises were all their *provant*, which might do; but it had been said before, "our victual fails us:" and *provant* apparel, for military allowance of clothing, is more in the style of the time, and improves the whole passage.

To *PROVANT*, as a verb, to supply with provision.

Should not only supply her inhabitants with plentiful porveyance of sustenance, but *provant* and victual moreover this monstrous army of strangers.

Nash's Lenten Stuff, Harl. Misc. vi. p. 149.

PROUD TAILOR. The Warwickshire name for a gold-finch. It is certainly true, as Mr. Daines Barrington has observed, (*Archæol.* iii. p. 33) that this odd name is given in Warwickshire to the bird usually called a gold-finch. Perhaps also elsewhere, but certainly there, as I know from local testimony. It is possible, therefore, that the following passage should be read thus:

Lady. I will not sing.

Hotsp. 'Tis the next way to turn tailor, or red-breast teacher.

1 Hen. IV. iii. 1.

That is, "To turn teacher of goldfinches or red-breasts." The editions have "or be red-breast teacher;" which leaves it difficult to extract any sense from the passage.

To *PROVE* MASTRIES. To make trial of skill, to try who does best, or has the mastery.

He would often run, lespe, or prove *masteries* with his chiefe courtiers.

Knolles's H. of Turkes, 516 I.

He assembled an armie, and wyth the same (and such strangers as he brought over wyth him) begyneth to prove *masteries*.

Holinshe. ii. 17. col. 2. b.

PROVIDENCE, in the following passage, seems to mean only care of providing, not prudence or foresight in general.

I do coofer that *providence*, with my power

Of absolute command, to have abundance

To your best care.

Mass. New Way, iii. 2.

Province, which modern editors have substituted, seems to me to improve both sense and metre; but Mr. Gifford appears to think otherwise. A passage on the *providence* of nature surely does not confirm the word here.

PROVOKEMENT. Provocation.

Whose sharpe *provokement* them incenst so sore,
That both were bent t' avenge his usage base.

Spens. F. Q. IV. iv. 4.

PROVOST. An executioner, or rather superintendent of executions; properly *provost-marshal*. Minshew has, "A provost martiall—G. Prevost des mareschaux.—L. Prefectus rerum capitalium." Dr. Johnson and others say, an executioner to an army; but the office was also transferred to cities. The *provost*, in *Measure for Measure*, evidently belongs to Vienna:

Ang. Where is the *provost*?

Prov. Here, if it like your honour.

Ang. See that Claudio

Be executed by nine to-morrow morning.

Meas. for M. Act ii. 1.

In the fourth act this *Provost* appears as keeper of the public prison, employing executioners under him. He says to the Clown, "Here is in our prison a common executioner, who in his office lacks a helper; if you will take it on you to assist him, it shall redeem you from your gyves." Act iv. Sc. 2. The public prison was probably also a garrison. So in Massinger, the *provost* is only said to see execution done:

Is't holiday, O Caesar, that thy servant,

Thy *provost*, to see execution doe

Upon these Christians in Casarea,

Should now want work.

Virgin Martyr, v. 1.

I have been *provost-marshal* twenty yeares,

And have trussed up a thousand of these rascals,

But so near Paris yet I never met

One of that brotherhood.

B. & Fl. L. Fr. Lowy. v. last scene.

It appears that *provost* was at one time a step to honour in the English fencing schools, the gradations being scholar, *provost*, master. Thus Amorphus, in a scene meant to burlesque those schools, names Asotus, his scholar, *provost* in a trial of skill:

We do give leave and licence to our *provost* Acolastus, Polypragnon, Asotus, to play his master's prize against all masters whatsoever.

B. Jons. Cynthia's Rev. v. 1.

This is supposed to be a parody on the advertisements of those fencing masters.

PROWEST, *a.* Most valiant; a superlative from *pro*, which is the French *preu*, *pros*, or *preux*, valiant. Hence the word *proress*, &c. in French *proesse*.

The *prowest* knight that ever field did fight.

Spens. F. Q. I. iv. 41.

See also F. Q. II. viii. 18.

The noblest, stoutest, and the *prowest* knight,

That ever carried shield, or blade forth drew.

Har. Arist. xlv. 7.

Probus is supposed to be the origin of the word.

See *Menage*, in *pro*, and *proesse*.

PROWSE. A contraction of *proress*.

To countenance their wedding feast, did want nor knights nor *prosse*.

Warner's Alb. Engl. p. 18.

His ancient yeares made craftsie Hannibal

Admire the *prosses* and valour of his foe.

Brundon's Octavia, 1598, A. 1.

PRUGGE, *s.* Seems to mean a partner; perhaps a doxy, before mentioned, in this passage:

If his *prugge* aspire to so much stock, or so great trust, as to brew to sell, he will be sure to drinke up all the gaines.

Clivia's Cater-Cher. p. 31.

PRUNE, v. Term in falconry. The hawk is said to prune, when she picks her feathers, and sets them in order with her bill. Applied also to other birds.

— His royal bird

Prunes the immortal wing, and cloyes his beak. *Cymb. v. 4.*

Hence, metaphorically, to a man :

Which makes him *prune* himself and bluster up
The crest of youth against your dignity. *1 Hen. IV. i. 1.*

See **PROIN**, which is the older form.

PRUNES, STEWED. A favourite dish, and particularly common in brothels.

Sir, she came in great with child, and longing for *stew'd prunes* — and having but two in the dish, &c. *Meas. for Meas. ii. 1.*

There's no more faith in thee than in a *stew'd prune*. *1 Hen. IV. iii. 3.*

This is the pension of the stews — 'tis *stew money*, *stew'd prune* cash, Sir. *If this be not a Good Play, &c.*

See an abundantly copious note on the subject, by Mr. Steevens, on the above passage from *1 Hen. IV.*

PUCELLE, s. A virgin. This French word was occasionally adopted as English.

According to the affection that rose in the centre of that modest and sober *pucelle's* mind. *Pal. of Pleas. ii. sign. 1 i 7.*

So Ben Jonson has an epigram addressed to the court *Pucelle*. It should appear that she little deserved the title, for he thus counsels her :

Shall I advise, *Pucelle* steal away
From court, while yet thy fame hath some small day :
Underwoods, Ep. C8. Giff. ed.

In his verses to Fletcher, on his *Faithful Shepherdess*, he says,

Lady or *pucelle*, that wears mask or fan. *Epigrams.*

So Talbot is made to speak of Joan of Arc, and the Dauphin :

Pucelle or puzzell, dolphin or dog-fish !
Your hearts I'll stamp out with my horse's heels. *1 Henry VI. i. 4.*

See **PUZZEL**.

PUCK, PUG, and POUKE, are all appellations for a fiend. *Puke*, demon, Icelandic and Gothic. *Puck* is particularly the name for the goblin styled also Robin Good-fellow, who takes so conspicuous a part in Shakespeare's *Midsummer Night's Dream*, and who is thus accosted by a fairy :

Either I mistake your shape and making quite,
Or else you are that shrewd and knavish sprite
Call'd *Robin Good-fellow*.

To which *Puck* answers,

Thou speak'st aright,
I am that merry wanderer of the night. *Mid. N. Dream, ii. 1.*

He is also celebrated by Drayton :

He meeteth *Puck*, whom most men call
Hobgoblin, and on him doth fall.

A bigger kinde there is of them, called with us hobgoblins and *Robin-Good-fellows*, that would, in superstitious times, grinde come for a mess of milk, cut wood, or do any manner of drudgery work. *Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 48.*

Burton makes a *Puck* a separate demon, which he characterizes like a *Will o' the Wisp*. *Id. p. 49.*

Pug, in Ben Jonson's play called *The Devil is an Ass*, is evidently the same personage. His amusements are described as the same :

— These were wont to be
Your main achievements, *Pug* : you have some plot now
Upon a tonning of ale, to stale the yeast,
Or keep the churn so, that the butter come not
'Spies o' the housewife's cord, or her hot spit.

B. Jon. Devil is an Ass, i. 1.

See **POUKE**.

In the *Sad Shepherd*, of the same author, he appears under the title of *Puck-hairy*. Act iii. Under his name of Robin Good-fellow, he is again well characterized in Jonson's *Masque of Love Restored*, vol. v. p. 401, &c. Butler unites the names of *Pug* and *Robin* :

To pinch the slatterns black and blue,
For leaving you their work to do,
This is your bus'ness, good *Pug-Robin*,
And your diversion. *Hudib. Part III. Can. ii. v. 1415.*

Afterwards *Pug* is used as a general name of fiends :

Quoth he, that may be said as true,
By th' idlest *pug* of all your crew. *Ibid. 1435.*

Heywood refers us to a learned account of these *Pugs* :

In John Milesius any man may reade
Of diuels in Sarmatin honored
Call'd Kottiri or Kihaldi ; such as wee
Pugs and *hobgoblins* call. Their dwellings bee
In corners of old houses least frequented,
Or beneath stacks of wood ; and these contented
Make fearful noise in buttries and in dairies,
Robin good-fellows some, some call them fairies.

Hierarchie, Lib. ix. p. 574.

Robin makes a long speech in Warner's *Albion's England*, Book xiv. ch. 91. p. 307. He appears as an active personage in *Grim the Collier of Croydon*, O. Pl. xi. and in the still older drama of *Wily Beguiled*, Or. of Drama, vol. iii. p. 329. See also Percy's *Reliques*, vol. iii. p. 202. and the notes on Milton's *Allegro*.

The Scottish *Bronnie* was a very similar personage :

He was supposed to haunt some old houses, those especially attached to farms. Instead of doing any injury, he was believed to be very useful to the family, particularly to the servants, if they treated him well ; for whom, while they took their necessary refreshment in sleep, he was wont to do many pieces of drudgery. *Jamieson.*

See also Dr. Drake's *Shakespeare and his Times*, vol. ii. p. 347, &c.

PUCK-FIST, perhaps originally *puff-fist*. The fungus called *puff-ball*, or, by some, *fuz-ball*, as in Wilkins's *Real Character, Alph. Index*. "Fungus pulverulentus." *Coles*. Metaphorically, a term of reproach, equivalent to "vile fungus," "scum of the earth."

— But that this *puck-fist*,

This universal rutter. *B. & Fl. Cust. of Country, i. 2.*
Sanazar a goose, Ariosto a *puck-fist* to me.

Ford's Love's Sacrifice, ii. 1.

Sometimes *puck-foist* :

— What pride
Of pamper'd blood has mounted up this *puckfoist* ?
 Middleton's More Diss. than W. iv. 3.

PUDDING-TOBACCO. A particular preparation of tobacco. See in **CANE** and **TOBACCO**.

PUDDLE-DOCK, in Thames-street, thus described in *London and its Environs*, in 6 vols. published by Dodsley in 1761 :

There was anciently a descent into the Thames in this place, where horses used to be watered ; who, rising the mud with their feet, made the place like a puddle ; from this circumstance, and from a person named Puddle living there [the latter is probably fictitious] this dock, according to Maitland, obtained its present name.

Stowe says, it was formerly used as a laystall for the soil of the streets, and much frequented by

barges and lighters, for taking the same away; also landing corn, and other goods. *Survey*, B. iii. edit. 1722.

Surprise her, carry her down to the water side, pop her in at *Puddle-dock*, and carry her to *Gravesend* in a pair of oars.

A Match at Midn. O. Pl. vii. 408.

Dutchess of Puddledock was a mock title, sometimes given in contempt, to a female who was thought to give herself airs.

PUE-FELLOW. See **PEW-FELLOW.**

PUG, was occasionally a familiar term of good fellowship, or intimacy; as monkey, which means the same.

Good pug, give me some capon. *Ant. & Mellida*, ii. 1.
In a western burge, with good wind and lusty puggs, one may go ten miles in two days. *Lyly's Endymion*, iv. 2.

See **PUCK.**

PUGGING. There seems sufficient reason to believe that it means *thieving*, in the song of Autolycus:

The white sheet bleaching on a hedge

Doth set my *pugging* tooth an edge.

Puggard occurs for a thief in the *Roaring Girl*:

— And know more laws

Of cheaters, lifters, nips, foists, *puggards*, curbers,

With all the devils black guard, than is fit

Should be discovered to a noble wit. O. Pl. vi. 115.

I do not see that *prigging* and *proguing* have any thing to do with this word.

PUNG. A term expressing one of the sounds made by birds.

The birds likewise with chirps and *pung* could,

Cackling and chattering that of Jove beseech.

Pemr. Arcad. B. iii. p. 498.

PUISNE. Pronounced **PUNY**, which see.

PUKE. A grey, or dark colour. "Color pullus."

Coles. In *Baret's Alcegarie*, it is defined as a colour between russet and black, and rendered also *pullus*. *Salmon's* receipt to make it indicates the same.

Falstaff is called, among other ridiculous epithets, *puke-stocking*. 1 *Hen. IV.* ii. 4. Dark coloured stockings were then thought reproachful; so black-legs, in later times. Mr. *Todd* mentions *puce-colour*; but that is French, and means, therefore, *flea-colour*.

In *Drant's* translation of *Horace*, Satire 8.

Nigra succinctam vadere palli;

Is rendered,

Yuckde in pukish frock.

See *Stevens's* Note.

TO PULL, or PLUCK DOWN A SIDE. To cause the loss or hazard of the side or party with which a person plays.

— Pray you pause a little,

If I hold your cards, I shall *pull down* the side,

I am not good at the game. *Mass. Great D. of Flor.* iv. 1.

— And if now,

At this downright game, I may but hold your cards,

I'll not *pull down* the side. *Id. Unnat. Comb.* ii. 1.

Ev. Aspatia, take her part. *Dula*. I will refuse it,

She will *pluck down* a side, she does not use it.

B. & F. Maid's Trag. ii. 1.

Such one [that never learned to shoot] commonly *plucks down* a side, and crafty archers which be against him, will be glad of him. *Asch. Toroph.* p. xvii.

PULLAIN, or PULLEN. Poultry. A word still used in the north.

— A false thief

That came, like a false foxe, my *pullain* to kill and mischeefe.

Gammer Gurt. O. Pl. ii. 63.

I have known those that have been five and fifty [years at law] and all about *pullen* and *pigs*.

Revenger's Trag. O. Pl. iv. 379.

A rogue that has fed upon me, and the fruit of my wit, like *pullen* from a pantler's chippings.

Miseries of Inf. Marr. O. Pl. v. 86.

She can do pretty well in the pastry, and knows how *pullen*

should be crum'd. *B. & F. Scornful Lady*, v. 2.

PULLEY PIECES. Armour for the knees. *Colgrace*. *Coles* has it *pulley-pies*, but that seems an evident mistake.

PULPATOONS, s. A particular sort of confection or cake; Mr. *Steevens* says, "*Pulpamenta* delicates:" but this seems to be only conjectural. Probably made of the pulp of fruit, as *apple-paste*, &c.

With a French troop of *pulpatoons*, mackaroons, kickshaw,

grand and excellent. *Nabber's Microcosmus*, O. Pl. ii. 134.

PULSIDGE, for pulse. An intentional blunder, to mark an illiterate speaker.

Now you are in an excellent good temperality, your *pulsidge* beats as extraordinarily as heart could desire. *2 Hen. IV.* ii. 8.

TO PUN. To pound, as in a mortar; to beat or strike with force. *Punan*, conterare, Saxon.

He would *pun* thee into shivers with his fist, as a sailor breaks a biscuit. *Trail. & Crew.* ii. 1.

The gall of these limrds *punned* and dissolved in water.

Holland's Play, xxiv. 4.

Yea sometimes in the winter season, when he was in the country, he refused not to cleave wood, and to *punne* barley, and to doe other country works only for the exercise of his body.

Coghnan's Haven of Health, p. 225.

Dr. *Johnson* has borne testimony that this term is still current in the midland counties; and, in fact, it is related of a Staffordshire servant who lived with Miss *Seward*, at Lichfield, that, hearing his mistress knock with her foot to call up her attendant, he often said, "Hark! madam is *punning*."

How it was transferred to the sense in which it is now current, may be doubted; perhaps it means to beat and hammer upon the same word.

PUNESE, for punaise. See **MARFION.**

PUNK. A prostitute; a coarse term, which is deservedly growing obsolete.

She may be a *punk*, for many of them are neither maid, widow, nor wife. *Meas. for Meas.* v. 1.

It was used by *Butler*, *Dryden*, and still later. See *Johnson*.

A book called *Gazophylacium Anglicanum*, 8vo. 1689, explains it a *bawd*, and derives it from *punz*, Saxon, a drawing purse, as *scortum*.

PUNK-DEVISE. See **POINT-DEVISE.**

PUNTO, or PUNTA. A term in the old art of fencing.

To see thee pass thy *punto*, thy stock, &c. *M. W. Wids.* ii. 3.

I would teach these nineteen the special rules, as your *punto*, your reverso, &c. *B. Jon. Ev. M.* in his H. iv. 7.

Punto-reverso was a back-handed stroke, similar to the *punto*, or rather *punta*.

Your dagger commending his rapier, you may give him a *punta*, either *dritta*, or *reversa*. *Servolo on the Duello*, K. 2. 40.

Florio translates it thus:

With a right or reverse blowe, be it with the edge, with the back, or with the flat, even as liketh him. *Second Fruits*, p. 119.

They are here united:

Ab the immortal *passado*, the *punto-reverso*.

Rom. & Jul. ii. 4.

See **REVERSO.**

PUNY, s. A small creature; *puisé*, French. Johnson exemplifies this from Milton and South; but it is now obsolete as a substantive. We often find it spelt *puine*, in old authors.

Many couples of little singing choristers, many of them not above eight or nine years old—which pretty innocent *punies* were egregiously deformed by those that had authority over them.

Coryat, i. 37.

A very worme of wit, a *puney* of Oxford, shall make you more hateful than Bontalus the hungry fidler. *Ulysses upon Ajax*, B. B.

Shall each odd *puine* of the lawyer's inn,
Each barmy-froth, that last day did beginne,
To read his little, or his nere a whit.

Marston, In Lectores, &c.

Fresh men, at Oxford, were sometimes called *punies* of the first year:

Others to make sporte withall, of this last sorte were they whom they call freshmenn, *punies of the first yeare*.

Christmas Prince at St. John's Coll. p. 1.

PUPPETS DALLYING. I fancy synonymous with the *babies in the eyes*.

I could interpret between you and your love, if I could see the *puppets dallying*.

Hamlet, iii. 2.

That is, if I was near enough to see the babies, or miniature reflections, in her eyes. The whole tenor of the dialogue shows this to be Hamlet's meaning. Mr. Steevens did not perceive it. See **BABIES IN THE EYES**.

PUR. A term at the game of post and pair. Of its meaning, I can only conjecture, that it is formed by an abbreviation of *pair-royal*, corrupted into *purial*. It is clear that *pairs*, and *pair-royals*, were a principal part of the game. Pair-royal has since been further corrupted into *prial*. See **PAIR-ROYAL**, and **POST AND PAIR**.

In Ben Jonson's *Masque of Christmas*, Post-and-pair is introduced as one of his children, thus characterized:

Post and Pair, with a pair-royal of aces in his hat, his garment all done over with pairs and *purs*, his squire carrying a box, cards, and counters.

B. Jon. vol. vi. p. 3.

Afterwards we have this stanza:

Now Post and Pair, old Christmas's heir,
Doth make a gaging ally;
And wot you who, 'tis one of my two
Sons, card-makers in Pur-alley.

Id. p. 8.

In speaking of the properties wanted by these personages, it is said that

Post and Pair wants his *pur-chops* and *pur-dogs*.

Id. p. 6.

These learned terms of *pur-chops*, and *pur-dogs*, I have not been able to develop.

Here also *pur* is joined with post and pair:

Mine arms are all armory, gules, saules, azure, or, vert, *pur*, post, pair, &c.

Lyly's Midas, v. 2.

Where, from heraldic terms, he slides into those of gambling, as more familiar to him.

It is still more difficult, if possible, to say what *pur* can mean in the following whimsical description of Parolles by the Clown:

Here is a *pur* of fortune's, Sir, or of fortune's cat (but not a musk cat) that has fallen into the unclean fish-pond of her displeasure, and, as he says, is muddled withall. *All's Well*, &c. v. 2.

The *pur* of a cat is well known; but how Parolles could be a *pur*, it is not easy to say, or what is a *pur* of fortune.

Latimer tells us of another *pur*, as a word of invitation to a hog:

They say in my country, when they call their hogges to the wine-trough, Come to thy mingle mangle, cum *pur*, come *pur*.

Serm. fol. 49. b.

He was a Leicestershire man.

PURCHASE. A cant term among thieves for the produce of their robberies.

They will steal any thing, and call it *purchase*. *Hen. V.* iii. 2.

All the purses and *purchase* I give to you to-day by conveyance, bringing hither to Ursula's presently. Here we will meet at night, in her lodge, and share.

B. Jon. Barth. Fair, ii. 4.

— A bag,

Of a hundred pound at least, all in round shillings,
Which I made my last night's *purchase* from a lawyer.

Match at M. O. Pl. vii. 355.

But it seems that it was not only a cant term; Spenser uses it seriously:

Of nightly steths, and pillage several,
Which he had got abroad by *purchase* criminal.

Spens. F. Q. I. ii. 16.

To **PURE, v.** To purify.

If you be unclean, mistress, you may *pure* yourself; you have my master's ware at your commendement.

Family of Love, (1608), D. 4.

Mr. Todd has shown that this word was used by Chaucer, more than once.

To **PURFLE, v.** To ornament with trimmings, flounces, or embroidery; *pourfiler*, French.

A goodly lady clad in scarlet red,
Purfled with gold and pearly of rich assay.

Spens. F. Q. I. ii. 13.

Purfled upon, with many a folded plight. *Id.* ii. 26.

Milton retained it:

Flowers of more mingled hew,
Than her *purfled* scarf can shew.

Comus, 995.

And Dryden. It was used also as a substantive, for a border or ornament of purfled work.

PURGATORY, ST. PATRICK'S. Since the former article on this subject was printed, I have met with so accurate a description of this famous place, that I cannot refrain from copying it:

En Irlande si est un leus [lieu]
Ke [Que] jur [jour] et nuit art [brole] cume [comme] feus,
K'um [Qu'on] apele le Purgatorie
Sainte Patrice, et est leus [telle] encore
Ke s'il want [vont] aucunes gentz,
Ke ne soient bien repentanz
Tantost est raviz è perlux
Qu'um [Qu'on] ne set [sait] k'il est devenuz.
S'il est cunfessé [confessé] et repentanz,
Si va et passe mauz turments, [tourments]
Et s'espurge de ses pechiez,
Kant plus en a, plus il est griez. [tourmenté]
Ki de cel lui [lieu] revenuz est,
Nule riens jamas [jamais] ne li [lui] plest [plaît]
En cest siecle, ne jamas jur, [jour]
Ne rira, mis adès [toujours] en pler [pleure];
Et gémissent les mous qui sont [sont]
Et les pechiez ke les gentz font [font].

Supplém. au Glossaire de Roquefort au mot Espurger.

I do not know of so accurate an account of the place in English. See **PATRICK'S, ST. PURGATORY**.

PURITAN. A pure person, a precise rigorist, an affecter of superior purity and sanctity, such as in the 17th century overturned the state. *Puritans* were already talked of in Shakespeare's time, though not yet dangerous; called also *precisions*. See **PRECISION**.

Marry, Sir, sometimes he is a kind of *puritan*.

Twelfth N. ii. 3.

They already practised the stratagem, still in use among some sectaries, of applying profane tunes to sacred uses, which they consider as robbing the devil of them:

But one *puritan* among them, and he sings psalms to horn-pipes.

Wint. Tale, iv. 2.

They objected to the use of the surplice :

Though honesty be no *puritan*, yet it will do no hurt; it will wear the surplice of humility over the black gown of a big heart.

All's Well, i. 3.

One of the plays imputed to Shakespeare, but probably without reason, is entitled the *Puritan*, where much of their hypocrisy is ridiculed. See *Malone's Supp.* i. 433. They are also very amply exposed in Ben Jonson's play of *Bartholomew Fair*. Among other things, their fanatical names are ridiculed:

Q. His Christen-name is Zeal-of-the-land.

L. Yes, Sir, Zeal-of-the-land Busy.

W. How! what a name's there!

L. O, they have all such names, Sir; he was witness for Win here (they will not be call'd God-fathers) and named her Win-the-fight: you thought her name had been Winnifred, did you not?

W. I did, indeed.

L. He would be' thought himself a stark reprobate if he had.

Q. I, for there was a blue-starch woman o' the name at the same time. A notable hypocritical vermin it is, I know him. One that stands upon his face, more than his faith, at all times: ever in seditious motion, and reproving for vain-glory; of a most lunatic conscience and spleen, and affects the violence of singularity in all he does.—By his profession he will ever be i' the state of innocence, and childhood; derides all antiquity, defies any other learning than inspiration; and what discretion soever years should afford him, it is all prevented in his original ignorance.

Barth. Fair, i. 3.

This is strong satire, yet this and much more was insufficient to correct the evil, till its effects had been severely felt, throughout the nation. In Sir Thomas Overbury's *Characters*, the 28th, (ed. 1630) is that of a *Puritane*, and it is drawn with great severity.

The following poetical character of a puritan, is also well drawn. It was written in James I.'s time:

In our reformed church too, a new man

Is in few years crept up, in strange disguise,

And cald the self opinion'd *puritan*,

A fellow that can bear himself precise.

No church supremacie endure he can,

Nor orders in the bishop's diocese;

He keeps a starch gate, wears a formal ruffe,

A nose-gay, set face, and a potted cuffe.

He never bids God speed you on the way,

Because he knows not what your bosomes smother,

His phrase is, Verily; hy yea and nay,

In faith, in truth, good neighbor, or good brother;

And when he borrowes money, nere will pay,

One of th' elect must common with another,

And when the poore his charity intreat,

You labour not, and therefore must not eat.

He will not preach, but lector: nor in white,

Because the elders of the church command it,

He will not crosse in heptisme, none shall fight

Under that banner, if he may withstand it,

Nor out of antient fathers Latine cite,

The cause may be doth not understand it,

His followers preach all faith, and by their works

You would not judge them catholikes, but Turkes.

He can endure no organs, but is text

To heare the quinziers shrill anthemes sing,

He blames degrees in th' academy next,

And 'gainst the libell arts can scripture bring,

And when his tongue hath rumme beside the text,

You can perceive him his loud clamours ring

'Gainst honest pastimes, and with pittious phrase

Raile against hunting, hawking, cockes, and plaies.

Hegw. Brit. Troy, Cant. iv. 50. &c.

To *PURL*, v. To curl, or run in circles; hence "*purling stream*," possibly, meant dimpled, or eddying, though now usually thought to allude to its sound.

Yet Lord Bacon speaks of a "*purling sound*." See *Todd*. Here, however, it must describe motion;

— From his lips did fly

Thin, winding breath, which *purl'd* up to the sky.

St. Ropes of Luv.

Purl'd, in the following passage, means *laced*; from *purl*, a border:

Is thy skin whole? art thou not *purl'd* with scabs?

B. & Fl. Sea Voyage, i. 3.

PURL, s. A circle made by the motion of a fluid. The following passage was produced by Mr. Malone, to confirm that sense of the word; which it certainly does:

Whose stream an easie breath doth seem to blow,

Which on the sparkling gravel runs in *purl*es,

As though the waves had been of silver curls.

Drayton's Mortimeriada.

See *Malone's Shakesp. by Boswell*, xx. p. 187.

PURLEY, for *purlieu*. A certain district.

— With all amercements due

To such as hunt in *purley*, this is something.

Rand. Muse's L. G. O. P. ix. p. 344.

PURPLES, s. One of the names for a species of orchis, probably the *orchis mascula*, or early purple, a common English flower; which, from the form of its root, had several fanciful, and not very decent names.

Of crow-flowers, nettles, daisies, and long *purples*,

That liberal shepherds give a grosser name,

But our old wauks do *dead men's fingers* call them.

Haml. iv. 7.

Mr. Steevens quotes an old ballad, where they are called *dead mens thumbs*. See *Lyle*, and *Gerard*, in *Orchis*. *Purples* was also the name of a disease.

PURPOOLE. Latin *Purpulia*. A ludicrous synonyme for Gray's-inn, introduced in that curious specimen of ancient jocularity, the *Gesta Grayorum*. See *Nichols's Progresses of Eliz.* vol. ii. It is derived from the old name of the manor, which was purchased of the Lords Gray of Wilton. Selden says that the estate "was passed by indenture of bargain and sale, bearing date 12 Aug. 21 Hen. VIII. (1506) — by the name of the manor of *Portpole*, otherwise called Gray's Inne."

To *PURSE*. To rob, or take purses.

Why I'll *purse*: if that raise me not I'll bet at Bowling Alley.

B. & Fl. Scornful, l. i.

This is a singular use of the word. To *purse*, meant, and still means, "to put money into a purse; but honestly, as well as otherwise.

PURTENANCE, s. Explained by Dr. Johnson, the pluck, that is, the intestines of an animal, usually sold with the head. See *Exodus*, xii. 9. Hence the words are joined together in the following passage:

But for this time, I will only handle the head and *purtenance*.

Lily, Miden, i. 1.

But it properly means, all that belongs to the creature; being abbreviated from *appurtenance*, that is, what appertains to it. Hence it is punned upon by *Lily*, to mean the ornaments of the head. See *Johnson*. *Appurtenance*, and *appertenance*, are both met with in authors.

To *PURVEY*. To provide. In modern times usually applied to supplying provisions; by Spenser used otherwise:

Give no odds to your foes, but doe *purvey*

Yourself of sword, before that bloody day.

Spens. F. F. II. iii. 15.

To PUT A GIRDLE ROUND. To go, or travel round any given space. There is nothing obscure in this phrase, nor is it properly obsolete; but the commentators on *Mids. N. Dream*, ii. 2. have clearly enough shown that it was particularly current in Shakespeare's time, so as almost to be proverbial. To the numerous instances which they have given, add this:

Methinks I put a girdle about Europe.

B. & Fl. Q. of Corinth, ii.

One of the best of Bancroft's bad epigrams turns on Admiral Drake's making the earth a girdle. B. i. Ep. 206.

Put on, for put your hat on, be covered. Mr. Gifford has shown plainly that this is a familiar phrase with Massinger; but I do not recollect other instances of it:

— Well observed.

Put on; we'll be familiar, and discourse
A little of this argument. Duke of Milan, iv. 1.

And thou, when I stand bare, to say put on;

Or, Father, you forget yourself.

New W. to pay O. D. iii. 2.

Mr. Goldwire, and Mr. Tradewell,

What do you mean to do? Put on.

G. With your lordship's favour, L. I'll have it so.

T. Your will, my lord, excuses

The rudeness of our manners.

City Mad. v. 2.

It now generally means to "get on," to move more quickly.

PUT-PIN, s. The childish game, more usually called push-pin.

Playing at put-pin, doting on some glasse.

Marston, Sat. B. iii. Sat. 8.

A PUTTER OUT. One who deposited money on going abroad. A ridiculous kind of gambling, practised in the days of Elizabeth and James I., which is thus explained: "It was customary for those who engaged in long expeditions to place out a sum of money, on condition of receiving great interest for it at their return home." Of course, if they returned not, the original deposit was forfeited. A very usual proportion was five for one; but it would be greater, the more hazardous and long the voyage. To this Shakespeare alludes, in the following passage:

— Or that there were such men

Whose heads stood in their breasts? which now we find

Each putter out on five for one, will bring us

Good warrant of.

Temp. iii. 3.

That is, "every traveller will warrant."

I do intend, this year of jubilee coming on, to travel; and because I will not altogether go upon expense, I am determined to put forth some five thousand pound, to be paid me five for one, upon the return of my wife, myself, and my dog, from the Turk's court at Constantinople. If all, or either of us, miscarry in the journey, 'tis gone; if we be successful, why there will be five and twenty thousand pound to entertain time with.

Jout. Et. Man out of Hum. ii. 3.

Sometimes it was only three for one. In his epigram, entitled, *On the famous Voyage, Jonson speaks of a man,*

Who gave, to take at his return from hell,

His three for one.

Epigr. 134.

Owen, the epigrammatist, mentions an instance of four for one, in which, to the credit of the putters out, the receivers rejoiced to pay the interest:

Ad duos anonymos, Venetis reduces.

Expensas quadruplex ut compensatio vobis

Redderet, ad Venetos institutis iter.

Unde lucro simul ac vestro redidistis, amici

Gaudetis damno vos reddisse suo. B. ii. Ep. 72.

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John Taylor, called the water-poet, appears to have taken several journeys upon the plan; but when he returned he was unable to recover his money, though the sums were small, and the persons who owed them rich. Hence his indignant satire against them, entitled, "A Kicksie-winsie," &c.

These toysome passages I undertooke,
And gave out coynes, and many a hundred bookes,
Which these base mungrels took, and promis'd me
To give me five for one, some four, some three:
But now these hounds no other pay affurish
Than shifting, scornfull looks, and scurvy words.

To the Reader.

The books which he gave out were books of his own production, instead of a deposit in money:

They took in hope to give, and doe me good.
They took a booke worth twelve pence, and were bound
To give a crowne, an angell, or a pound.
A noble, piece, or half piece, what they list;
They past their wordes, or freely set their fist.
Thus got I sixtene hundred handes and fifty,
A summe I did suppose was somewhat thrifty.

Id. p. 39. b.

He confesses that he took his journeys only for this gain. He adds,

Four thousand and five hundred bookes I gave

To many an honest man, and many a knave.

Id.

In a prose address following, he alleges that "the summes were but small, and very easie for them (in generally) to pay;" yet would do him "a particular good to receive." What is strange, he estimates the number of these faithless debtors at seven hundred and fifty; yet he begins by thanking some who had punctually paid. What a task it must have been to make agreements with so many! Subjoined to this Satire is "A Defence of Adventures upon Returns," in plain prose.

See the other instances quoted by Steevens, in his note on the first passage.

PUTTOCK, s. A kite. Skinner, Minshew, and others, derive it, most improbably, from *buteo*, which would make it a buzzard. Merrett's *Pinax*, and other authorities, confirm it as a kite. It is directly so called in the two following examples:

Who fuds the partridge in the puttock's nest

But may imagine how the bird was dead,

Although the kite soar with unbloodied beak.

2 Hen. VI. iii. 2.

Like as a puttocke having spied in flight

A gentle falcon sitting on a hill,

Whose other wing, &c.

The foolish kyle, led with licentious will,

Doth bent upon the gentle bird in vaine.

Spens. F. Q. V. xii. 30.

Being considered as a base kind of hawk, the puttock was despised in proportion to the high estimation of that bird: hence it was often used as a name of reproach for a base and contemptible person.

So Imogen, comparing Posthumus and Cloten, says,

O blest that I might not! I chose an eagle,

And did avoid a puttock.

Cymb. i. 2.

Thersites also, in his abuse of Menelaus:

To be a dog, a mule, a cat, a fitchew, a toad, a lizard, a puttock, or a herring without a roe — I would not care: but to be a Menelaus, — I would conspire against destiny.

Tro. & Cres. v. 1.

Was it your Megg of Westminster's courage that rescued me from the Poultry puttocks, indeed. Roaring Girl, O. Pl. vi. 109.

PUZZLE, or **PUSLE**, *s.* A filthy drab; derived by Minshew from *puzzolente*, Italian.

Pucelle or *puzzel*, dolphin or dog-fish,
Your hearts I'll stamp out with my horses heels.

1 *Ilen*. VI. i. 4.

No nor yet any doyle or *puzzel* in the country, but will carry a nosegay in her hand. *Stubbes, Anat. of Abuses*.
Some filthy queans, especially our *puzzels* of Paris, use this other theft. *Steph. Apol. for Herod*. 1607, p. 98.

Steevens quotes also, for this word, Ben Jonson's commendatory verses addressed to Fletcher, on his *Faithful Shepherdess*:

Lady or *Puill*, that wears maak or fan.

But the right reading in that place, is *pucelle*. See the old editions, and that of Mr. Gifford. Old Laneham seems to use the word, purposely, in ridicule of certain country wenches, who affected to represent *pucelles*, or real maids.

Then three pretty *pucels*, as bright as a breast of bacon, of a thirtie yeere old apes [i. e. a piece]. *Letter from Kenilworth*.

PYE. See **PIE**. See **By COCK** and **PYE**.

PYNE. See **PINE**.

PYONING, *s.* Works of pioneers; military works of strength.

Which to outbarre, with painefull *pyoning*,
From sea to sea he heapt a mighty mound.

Spears. F. Q. II. x. 65.

PYRAMIDES, and **PYRAMIS**, *s.* A pyramid. Usage was long in fluctuation with regard to these words, which have finally settled into the current term pyramid. Drayton uses *pyramides*, both as singular and plural:

Then he, above them all, himself that sought to raise
Upon some mountain top, like a *pyramides*,
Our Talbot.

Polyolb. xviii. p. 1013.

Though Coventry from thence her name at first did raise,
Now flourishing with fanes and proud *pyramides*.
Polyolb. xiii. p. 922.

We find it singular in another instance:

Thou art now building a second *pyramides* in the air.
Braithwa. Surrey of Histories.

But in general it was plural, as being the regular plural of *pyramis*:

— Rather make
My country's high *pyramides* my gibbet,
And hang me up in chains. *Ant. & Cleop*. v. 2.

It might, indeed, be contended, that it was singular here, as gibbet, in the singular, is joined with it. Other authors have used it plurally:

Besides the gates, and high *pyramides*,
That Julius Cæsar brought from Africa.
Marlow's Doctor Faustus, Anc. Dr. i. 45.

Yon stately, true, and rich *pyramides*.
Lodge's Wounds of Civil War, sign. A. 3.

Yet Shakespeare has also *pyramid*:

— They take the flow o' the Nile
By certain scales i' the *pyramid*. *Ant. & Cl*. ii. 7.

And even *pyramises*, *Ibid*. But that has been conjectured to be an intended perversion of the word, in the pronunciation of a man in liquor. *Pyramis* was also in frequent use. See the examples in T. J.

PYRRIE, *s.* A violent storm, or perhaps, rather, swell of the sea; "a storm of wind," and "pyrrie of the sea," appearing to be clearly distinguished from each other. See **PIRRIE**.

Q.

Q, formerly the mark for half a farthing, in the college accounts at Oxford. See **CUE**. This will enable us to explain the following:

R. What gave you the boy that had found your penknife?

L. I gave him a *quæ* cee, and some walnuts.

Hoole's Corderius, 1657, p. 157.

The boy means that he gave him a small portion of bread or drink (for *quæ* might mean either) value a *q*. The Latin is, "*Dedi sextantem*," &c.

Rather pray there be no fall of money, for thou wilt then go for a *q*. *Lyly's Mother Bombe*, iv. 2.

This is said to a boy whose name is *Halfpenny*.

QUAB, *s.* Some kind of small fish. Minshew says, an *eel-pout*; which, according to Ray's Nomenclator, should mean a lamprey; but is described by Minshew, under *pout*, more like a *bull-head*, or *miller's-thumb*. "*Corpore enim anguillam, ore ranam refert*." *Minshew*. It seems to have been also a temporary name, in the universities, for any thing imperfect.

— I will shew your highness

A tride of mine own brain. If you can
Imagine you were now i' th' university,

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You'll take it well enough; a scholar's fancy,
A *quab*. 'Tis nothing else, a very *quab*.

Ford's Lover's Melanch. iii. 3.

This was the plot of a kind of masque which he had written. *Quabbe* is also given as a term for a quagmire; but that throws no light here.

QUACKSALVER, now usually abbreviated into *quack*. The word quacksalver is in Johnson, and illustrated by examples there; but it has long been so much disused, that to some readers it might require explanation.

The means they practis'd, not ridiculous charms
To stop the blood; no oyls, nor balsams bought
Of cheating *quacksalvers*, or mountebanks,
By them applied. *Mass. A Very Woman*, ii. 2.

See *Johnson*.

To **QUAIL**, *v. a.* and *n.* To overpower, or to faint; sufficiently exemplified in both senses by *Johnson*. I shall add, however, one or two instances of each. First, *active*, to overpower, or intimidate:

And now the rampant lion great, whose only view would *quail*
An hundred knights, tho' armed well, did Hercules assail.
Warner, Alb. Engl. B. i. ch. 5. p. 16.

But rather, traitorously surpris'd,
Doth coward poison *quail* their breath.

Cornelia, O. Pl. ii. 280.

2. Neuter, to faint:

The sonne of Jove perceiving well that prowess not availed,
Did faine to faint: the other thought that he indeed had *quailed*.
Wern. Alb. Engl. i. ch. 4. p. 12.

For as the world wore on, and waxed old,
So virtue *quail'd*, and vice began to grow.
Tancr. & Gism. O. Pl. ii. 185.

It is often used in both ways by Spenser.

QUAIL, *s.* from the bird. A prostitute; borrowed from the French, where *caille*, and *caille quiffée*, had the same meaning.

Here's Agamemnon — an honest fellow enough, and one that loves *quails*.
Tro. & Cres. v. 1.

With several coated *quails*, and laced mutton, waggishly singing.
Rabelais, Prol. to B. iv. Motteux's Vers.

The *quail* was thought to be a very amorous bird; thence the metaphor:

— The hot desire of *quails*,
To your's is modest appetite. *Glaphorne's Hollander*.

Lovell says, "They are salacious like the partridge, and breed four times in a year." *Hist. of Anim.* p. 170.

QUAINT, *a.* which is now seldom used, except in the sense of awkwardly fantastical, had formerly a more favourable meaning, and was used in commendation, as neat, or elegant, or ingenious. Johnson has given these favourable senses, without any intimation of their being now disused, which is the fact. See *Johnson*. Those senses were, however, certainly the original; the etymology being the obsolete French *coint*, which is explained by Lacombe, "Joli, gracieux, prévenant, affable, comis, affabilis;" and exemplified from the *Roman de la Rose*:

Si scet si cointe robe faire
Que de couleurs y a cent poire.

The French word is derived by Du Cange from *comptus*, Latin. *Ariel*, that delicate spirit, is called by Prospero, in commendation, "My *quaint* *Ariel*." *Temp.* i. 2.

But for a fine, *quaint*, graceful, and excellent fashion, your's is worth ten of it. *Much Ado ab. N.* iii. 4.

More *quaint*, more pleasing, not more commendable.
Tam. Shr. iv. 3.

Two of the *quaintest* swains that yet have bene,
Fail'd their attendance on the ocean's queene.
Browne, Brit. Past. ii. Song 2.

QUAINTLY, similarly used. Ingeniously, artfully.

A ladder *quaintly* made of cords. *Two Gent. Ver.* iii. 1.
'Tis vile unless it may be *quaintly* ordered.
Merch. of Ven. ii. 4.

QUAINTNESS, *s.* Beauty, elegance; from the same origin.

I began to think what a handsome man he was, and wished that he would come and take a night's lodging with me, sitting in a dump to think of the *quaintness* of his personage.

Green's Dialogue, cited by Stevens on *Merry W. W.* iv. 6.

TO QUAKE. Used as an active verb, to shake.

Where senators shall mingle tears with smiles,
Where great patricians shall attend, and shrug,
I 'th' end admire; where ladies shall be frighted,
And gladly *quak'd* hear more. *Coriol.* i. 9.

— We'll *quake* them at that bar
Where all souls wait for sentence.

That word *quak'd* all the blood within my veins.
Id. Chall. for Beauty, (1636) sign. I.

QUALITY, *s.* Profession, occupation.

2 *Court.* I have no *quality*.

Sim. Nor I, unless drinking may be reckoned for one.

Mass. Old Law, iii. 2.

— He is a gentleman,
For so his *quality* [of a musician] speaks him.

Id. Fatal Downy, iv. 2.

Mr. Gifford is of opinion that it was formerly particularly used for the profession of a player; which seems to be confirmed by two passages in *Hamlet*:

What, are they children? [speaking of the young actors] will they pursue the *quality* no longer than they can sing? *Hamlet*. ii. 2.

We'll have a speech straight. Come, give us a taste of your *quality*. Come, a passionate speech. *Id. ib.*

So also in the passages of Massinger, noted by that sagacious editor:

— Stand forth, [to Paris, the actor]

In thee, as being the chief of thy profession,
I do accuse the *quality* of treason. *Roman Actor*, i. 3.

— How do you like the *quality*?

You had a foolish itch to be an actor,
And may stroll where you please. *The Picture*, ii. 1.

Probably, it was the technical term of the theatre. Also, metaphorically, persons of the same profession, or fraternity:

— To thy strong bidding, task
Ariel, and all his *quality*. *Temp.* i. 2.

Equivalent to, "Ariel, and all his fellows."

QUALITY, CALL YOU ME? CONSTRUE ME. These incoherent words were made out by various conjectures, from the strange text of the folio of Shakespeare, *Qualitee culmie cuture me*, in *Hen. V.* Act iv. Sc. 4.; but no conjecture came near the truth, till Mr. Malone suspected that the words were part of an old song. This the sagacity and good fortune of his editor, Mr. Boswell, have completely verified, by recovering the identical song, words and music, from Playford's *Musical Companion*. It appears from thence, that the words so curiously disfigured by the printer, belong to a four part glee in the Irish language, and should be read, "Callino, callino, Castore me," which, together with a second line, "Eva ee, Eva, loo, lee," have been found to mean, "Little girl of my heart for ever and ever." Mr. Boswell adds, very properly, "They have, it is true, no great connexion with the poor Frenchman's supplication, nor were they meant to have any. Pistol, instead of attending to him, contemptuously hums a song." The words, and the music, in four parts, are given in the notes on the place cited.

TO QUAPP. To quake; an old word, of Chaucer's time, given as characteristic to Moth, the antiquary.

My heart gan *quapp* full oft! *Ordinary*, ii. 2. O. Pl. x. 236.

QUARR, *s.* The same as *quarry*; a pit whence stone is cut. Used by Drayton and others.

— The very agate
Of state and polity, cut from the *quar*
Of Machavel; a true Cornelian
As Tacitus himself. *B. Jons. Magn. Lady*, i. 7.

Whalley says that stone-pits are in some places called *quar-pits*. They are, I think, in the west of England. Mr. Gifford quotes the following example:

Aston, a stone cut from the noble *quar*,
Fram'd to outlive the flames of civil war.
Poems by Ben Jons. Jun. p. 79.

QUARIER, s. Some kind of wax candle; probably those of four in the pound. It occurs in the old poem of *Romeus and Juliet*:

To light the waxen *quarriers*,
The ancient nurse is prest. C. 8.

See *Malone's Suppl.* i. p. 297.

QUAR'LE. A contraction of *quarrel*, in the sense of a square dart.

Discharged of his bow, and deadly *quar'le*,
To seize upon his foe flaying on the marble.
Spens. F. Q. II. xi. 53.

He had before used the word at length:
But to the ground the idle *quarrel* fell. *Id. Stanz. 24.*

See QUARREL.

QUARLED, as an epithet to poison, if the reading is right, may mean such as was put on *quarles*, or quarrels, to render them more deadly.

— That breast
Is turned to *quarled* poison.
Revenge's Trag. O. Pl. iv. 389.

QUARREL, s. from *carreau*, a square, French. Applied to many things of that shape.

1. A square dart, thrown from a cross-bow, on a larger scale from an engine, or catapult. Cooper, in his *Thesaurus*, under *pilum*, has, "Catapultarium pilum, a *quarrel*, to be thrown in an engine."

But as a strong and justly temper'd bow
Of *Pymont* steel, the more you do it bend
Upon recoil doth give the bigger blow,
And both with greater force the *quarrel* send,
Har. Arist. xiv. 85.

Being both well mounted upon two good Turkey horses, which ran so fast as the *quarrel* out of a cross-bow.
Palace of Pleas. vol. ii. U 1 b.

Yet it was often used for a common arrow, as in the passage of Spenser, above cited, in QUAR'LE. So also here:

But from his quiver huge a shaft he hent,
And set it in his mighty bow new bent,
Twanged the string, out flew the *quarrel* long.
Fairf. Tasso, vii. 102.

So also B. xi. St. 28. and elsewhere, as *Mirr. for Mag. p. 2.*

I cannot suppose either arrow or square dart to be meant in the corrupt passage of *Henry VIII.* ii. 3., but should rather read with Steevens,

But if that *quarrel* fortune to divorce
It from the bearer.

That is, "But if discord happen to separate it:" making *fortune* a verb. The first folio has a full stop at *quarrel*, which cannot be right. It was Warburton who laboured to bring in the dart, but I think in vain.

2. A square, or lozenge of glass; as used in the old *transom*, or transenne, windows:

The lozenge is a most beautiful figure, and fit for this purpose, being in his kind a quadrangle reversed, with his point upward like to a *quarrell* of glasse. *Pattenh. B. n. ch. 11.*

This and *quarry* are said to be still in use among glaziers, in the same sense:

He would break else some forty pounds in casements,
And in five hundred years, undo the kingdom:
I have cast it up to a *quarrel*. *B. & Ft. Nice Valour, iii. 1.*

3. What is now called a *quarry* of stone, was sometimes termed a *quarrel*; probably, from the stones being squared at it:

"Paid for stone and expences at the *quarrel*—William Johnson riding to the *quarrel*, &c." often

repeated. *Account of the Expences of Building Louth Spire, Archæol. x. 70.* This was early in the 16th century.

Quoted also in Britton's *Architectural Antig.* vol. iv. page 2.

QUARRELOUS, a. Quarrelsome.

Ready in gibes, quick-answer'd, saucy, and
As *quarrelous* as the weazel. *Cymb. iii. 4.*
Though proof oft'times makes lovers *quarrelous*. *Gasc. g. 5.*

Be not *quarrelous*, or sorry for the death of a traitor and a rildid. *Stowe's Ann. G. g.*

QUARRIE, or QUARRY. Any thing hunted by dogs, hawks, or otherwise; the game, or prey sought. The etymology has been variously attempted, but with little success. From the following example, we may perhaps infer, that *quarry* was originally the square, or inclosure, (*carrée*) into which the game was driven, (as is still practised in other countries) and that the application of it to the game there caught, was a natural extension of the term; which gradually became applied to game of all kinds.

The vii of Auguste was made a general huntynge, with a toyle rayseed, of foure or five myles in length, so that many a deer that day was brought to the *quarrie*. *Holinshed, vol. ii. P p p 8. col. 1. a.*

The word has been common in poetical use, in all ages of our language, and even now is not quite disused. It was particularly used in falconry:

The stone-dead *quarry* falls so forcibly,
That it rebounds against the lowly plaine. *Spens. F. Q. II. ii. 43.*

QUART, for fourth part, or division.

And Camber did possess the western *quart*. *Spens. F. Q. II. x. 14.*

QUART-D'ECU, or QUARDECU. A French coin, being, as the term expresses, a fourth part of their crown. Mr. Douce says a quarter of their gold crown, and estimates it at fifteen sous. *Illustr. i. 323.* In old books, commonly printed *cardecu*.

Sir, for a *quart-d'ecu* he will sell the fee-simple of his salvation. *All's W. iv. 5.*
There's a *quart-d'ecu* for you. *Id. v. 2.*

In both these places, the folio has *cardecu*; the other is the interpretation of the editors. See CARDECU.

Nothing so numerous as those financiers, and swarms of other officers, which belong to the revenues of France, which are so many that, their fees being paid, there comes not a *quardecu* in every crown, clearly the king's coffer, which is but the fourth part. *Hewcl. Londinopolis, p. 378.*

QUARTER-FACE, s. A countenance three parts averted. Shakespeare speaks of *half-faced* fellowship; this is still more disdainful.

But let this dross carry what price it will,
With noble ignorants, et let them still
Turn upon scorned verse their *quarter-face*. *B. Jons. Forest. Epot. 12.*

QUASSE. Mentioned as a humble kind of liquor, used by rustics.

As meale obarne, and meale cherunk,
And the base *quasse* by peasants drunk. *Pimlico, or Ruane Red-Cap. 1609.*

But I suspect that this is merely a mis-print for *quaffe*, or drink. Such an error is easy, and seems to have occurred in other instances; as,

Sing, sing; or stay, we'll *quaffe*, or any thing. *Marston's What you will, Act ii.*

Here the old quarto reads *quasse*. So in Chalmers's translation of the *Moria Encomium*, we read of "the

law of quassing," "either drink, or rise and go thy waie," signa. E 4. where *quaffing* is indispensable. *Quaff*, as a substantive, is not perhaps common, but it might be used by a very natural licence.

QUAT, s. A pimple, or spot upon the skin; metaphorically, a diminutive person, or sometimes a shabby one. Now vulgarly called a *scab*.

The leaves [of coleworts] laid to by themselves, or bruised with barley meal, are good for the inflammations, and soft swellings, burnings, impostumes, and cholerick sores or *quats*, like wheales and leaprys, and other griefes of the skin.

Langham, Garden of Health, p. 153.

I have rubbed this young *quat* almost to the seuse,
And he grows angry. *Othello*, v. 1.

Whether he be a young *quat* of the first year's renews, or some austere and sulcified steward.

Dekker, Gul's II. B. chap. 7.

O young *quat*! incontinence is plagued in all creatures in the world. *Devil's Law Case*, 1623.

Quat also is used for the sitting of a hare; a corruption of *squat*:

— Procure a little sport,
And then be put to the dead *quat*. *White Devil*, 4to. II.

To QUAT. To satiate. In this sense Grose has it twice in his Provincial Glossary, but writes it *quat*.

But as, to the stomach *quatted* with dainties, all delicacies seeme queasie. *Euphuus*, C 3 b.

Had Philotinus been served in at the first course, when your stomach was not *quatted* with other dainties fare.

Philotinus, 4to. 1583. *British Bibliographer*, ii. 459.

QUATCH, a. Squat, or flat.

It is like a barber's chair, that fits all buttocks; the pin buttock, the *quatch* buttock, the brawn buttock, or any buttock.

All's Well, ii. 2.

Probably a corruption of *squat*.

QUAVE-MIRE, now called *quagmire*. A bog, or slough; from *quate*, or *quaver*.

But it was a great deepe marish or *quasemyre*. *North's Plut.* 411. A.

In midst of which a muddie *quasemyre* was,
Into the same my horse did fall, and lay
Up to the bellie, which my flight did stay.

Mirr. for Magist. p. 653.

It is in Coles' Dictionary, 1699.

QUAYED, part. for quailed, or subdued. Probably for the sake of the rhyme.

Therewith his sturdie courage soon was *quayed*,
And all his senses were with sudden dread dismay'd.
Spens. F. Q. I. viii. 14.

QUE, s. A small piece of money, less than a halfpenny. Coles spells it *cue*, and explains it, "half a farthing;" translating it by *minutum*. Q in the corner meant, probably, something very small, hidden in that situation.

But why is Halfpennie so sad?

H. Because I am sure I shall never be a penny.
R. Rather pray thee bee no fall of money,
For thou wilt then go for a *que*. *Lyly's Com.* C c 9.

See CUES and CEES, and Q itself.

QUEACH, A thicket. So Coles, in his Dictionary, "*Queach* [a thicket] dumetum."

— Yet where behind some *quiech*

He breaks his gall, and ratteth with his hind,
The place is markt.

Bussy D'Ambois, 4to. E 4. Anc. Dr. iii. 286.

In the noonge of the world, mankind had no other habitation than woods, groves and bushy *queaches*.

Howell, Londonop. p. 389.

Queach has been found in the same sense.

QUEACHY, a. should be bushy, from the above, and so Minshew puts it; but Drayton evidently and uniformly uses it for *washy*, full of moisture; or, as might now be said, *quashy*.

From where the wallowing seas those *queachy* washes down.
Polyolb. 957.

Twist Penrith's furthest point and Goodwin's *queachy* sand.
Id. 697.

Where Neptune every day doth powerfully invade
The vast and *queachy* soil, with hosts of wallowing waves.
Id. 1155.

The second passage is quite decisive, since no one can pretend that the Goodwin sands are bushy.

QUEAN, s. A term of reproach to a female; a slut, a hussey, a woman of ill fame. Thought to be from the Saxon *qewan*, a barren cow.

A witch, a *quean*, an old cozening *quean*. *M. W. W.* iv. 2.

A man can in his life-time make but one woman,
But he may make his fifty *queans* a month.

B. & Fl. Nice Val. ii. 4.

That Troy prevail'd, that Greeks were conquer'd cleane,
And that Penelope was but a *queant*.

Har. Aristot. xxv. 26.

If once the virgin conscience plays the *quean*,
We seldom after care to keep it cleane.

Watkins, in Heywood's Quint. vol. i. 113.

Used by Dryden and Swift.

QUEATE, s. Quietness, peace; a mere corruption of *quiet*.

To whom Cordella did succcede, not reigning long in *queate*.
Warn. Alb. Engl. p. 66.

To QUECH. See QUICH.

QUEEN-HITHE, or corruptedly QUEEN-HIVE. A landing place on the Thames, a little west of London bridge. There was a legend of a Queen Eleanor, who sank into the earth at Charing-Cross, and rose again in the Thames at *Queen-hithe*.

Sunk like the queen, they'll rise at *Queen-hive*, sure.
Ordinary, O. Fl. x. 307.

With that, at Charing Cross she sunk
Into the ground alive;
And after rose with life again
In London, at *Queen-hive*. *Evans's Old Ballads*, i. 244.

What is alluded to in the following passage is not so clear:

I warrant you, Sir, I have two ears to one mouth,
I hear more than I eat, I'd ne'er row by *Queen-hithe*
While I liv'd else. *B. & Fl. Wit at sev. W.* v. 1.

What is meant by a *Queen-hithe* cold, I have not discovered:

A sleeping watchman here we stole the shoes from,
Then made a noise, at which he wakes, and follows:
The streets are dirty, takes a *Queen-hithe* cold.
B. & Fl. Mons. Thomas, iv. 2.

In a history of London it is said, "Here was a place called *Romeland*, which being choked with dung, filth, &c. so that the corn-dealers could not stand to dispose of their traffic, it was ordained by an order of common council 41 Edw. III. that it should be cleaned and paved." *Hughson*, iii. 180. This damp spot might occasion colds so violent as to become proverbial.

QUEEST, or QUIST. The ring-dove; "fortè a querula voce," says Minshew. "A *queest* [bird] palumbus torquatus." Coles. Montague and Bewick give it as a provincial name. Merret's *Pinar* has it, *Quist*, under, "Palumbus major torquatus."

QUENT, part. Quenched. Upton says, from the Saxon *acquent*. So used by Chaucer:

And kindling new his corage, seeming *quent*.

Spens. F. Q. II. v. 11.

To QUELL. To kill; from *quellen*, or *quälen*. The same originally as to *QUATTLE*. Hence Jack the *giant-killer* was once used instead of the more modern *giant-killer*; and *man-killer* meant formerly a murderer.

And plunge in depth of death and dolor's strife,
Hud quell'd himself, had not his friends withstood.

Mirr. for Mag.

Press'd through despair myself to quell.

Cobl. Prophecy, Steevens.

QUELL, s. Murder; from the preceding, but not commonly used.

— Put upon

His spongy officers; who shall bear the guilt
Of our great quell.

Macb. i. 7.

QUELLO, s. Supposed to be put for *cuello*, which is Spanish for a collar.

With our cut cloth-of-gold sleeves, and our *quello*.

Ford, Lady's Trial, ii. 1.

To QUEME, v. To please; a word obsolete in Spenser's time, and only introduced here as revived by him. Used by Chaucer.

Such merry make holy saints doth *queme*.

Sheph. Kal. May, 15.

Six peevish pleasures went us for to *queme*.

Poems, by A. W. in Davison, repr. 1816, vol. ii. p. 69.

QUERNE, s. A mill to grind corn, whether by hand, or with a horse; *cheopn*, Saxon, and in the kindred dialects. Robin Goodfellow is said to

Skim milk, and sometimes labour in the *quern*,
And bootless make the breathless housewife churn.

Mids. N. Dr. ii. 1.

Capell fancied that the *quern* here meant churn; but that cannot be supported. Other commentators have puzzled about the connexion of the sentence. As they are all acts of petty mischief here enumerated, I presume that "labour in the *quern*," means, "make the *quern* a labour;" that is, make the handmill go laboriously.

Here it stands for a horse-mill:

— Wherein a miller's knave,

Might for his horse and *quern* have room at will.

Browne, Brit. Past. B. ii. Song 1.

The word appears to be still in current use in the Highlands of Scotland, if we may trust Mr. Boswell, sen.; though Dr. Jamieson has it not:

We stopped at a little hut, where we saw an old woman grinding with the *quern*, an ancient Highland instrument, which it is said was used by the Romans, but which, being very slow in its operation, is almost entirely gone into disuse.

Edin. Journ. to Hebr. p. 314.

QUERN-LIKE, adj. Acting like a mill.

Two equal rows of orient pearl in pale

The open throat, which, *quern-like*, grinding small

Th' imperfect food, soon to the stomach send it.

Sylv. Dubart. Week 1. Day 6.

QUERN-STONE, s. Millstone.

They're come in *quernstones* they do grind.

Stanh. Virg. B. 1.

QUERPO. From the Spanish *cuerpo*, the body. Used only in the phrase *in cuerpo*, signifying in a close dress, without a cloak; or a woman without a scarf.

Boy, my cloak and kerper; it fits not a gentleman of my rank to walk the streets in *querpo*.

B. & Fl. Love's Cure, ii. 1.

In Massinger we find it *quirpo*, which corrupt spelling puzzled one editor. Mr. Gifford, of course, explains it rightly:

You shall see him in the morning in the galley-foist, at noon in the bullion, in the evening in *quirpo*.

Fatal Downy, ii. 2.

While the Spanish dresses were in fashion, a cloak was deemed essential; and to be without was to be in dishabille, and not fit to appear in public. Dryden used the phrase. See *Johnson*. A serving man, says Bishop Earle,

Is cast behind his master as fashionably as his sword and cloak are, and he is but in *querpo* without him.

Microcos. Char. 59.

QUEST, s. for inquest. A popular abbreviation, not yet disused among the lower orders.

What lawful *quest* have giv'n their verdict up

Unto the frowning judge.

Rich. III. i. 4.

And covertly within the Tower they calde

A *quest*, to give such verdict as they should.

Mirr. Mag. p. 390.

Among his holie sons he cal'd a *quest*,

Whose counsel to his mischiefe might give way.

Niccolo's England's Eliseo, p. 193.

Also for an inquiry, &c. See *Johnson*.

QUESTANT, s. A candidate, a seeker of any object, a competitor.

— See then you come

Not to woo honour, but to wed it, when

The bravest *questant* shrinks.

All's Well, i. 1.

QUESTMAN, or QUESTMONGER. One who laid informations, and made a trade of petty law-suits. Dr. Johnson has illustrated this word from Bacon. Coles Latinizes it *questor*. In Clitius's *Whimies*, the 16th section contains a long character of a *questman*, (p. 122); which in fact was an old name for a sides-man, or assistant to the churchwardens. See *Blount's Glossographia*, in the word *Sideman*. He is described accordingly, with many quaint strokes of humour:

A *questman* is a man of account for this yeere.—He never goes without his note-book.—He is a sworn man; which oath serves an injunction upon his conscience to be honest.—The day of his election is not more ready for him, than he for it. P. 122, 3.

He was also a collector of parish rents:

Some treasure he bath under his hand, which he must restore; he can convert very little to his own use, nor defeat the parish of any house rent. P. 124.

His wife, however, "becomes exalted according to the dignity of his office." *Ib.* He wore also "a furred gown." P. 128. When the year is over, "his rents are collected, his accounts perfected, himself discharged," and another elected. P. 129.

Also a juryman, a person regularly impelled to try a cause:

These *questmongers* had neede to take heede, for there all things goeth by oath.—They must judge by their oath; according to conscience, guilty or not guilty. When he is guilty, in what case are those which say not guilty. Scripture doth shew what a thing it is, when a man is a malefactor, and the *questmongers* justify him, and pronounce him not guilty.

Latimer's Sermon. P. 146 b.

He tells afterwards of

Sute being made to the *questmongers*, for a rich man manifestly guilty, whom each man had a crowne for his good will: and so at open maikiller was pronounced not guilty. *Ibid.*

QUESTRIST, s. A person who goes in quest of another; peculiar, I believe, to the following passage:

Some five or six and thirty of his knights,

Hot *questrists* after him, met him at gate.

Leear, iii. 7.

Questrists is the reading of the folio. *Questers* has been proposed as an emendation, but no alteration seems necessary. The quarto has *questrists*, which, though an evident corruption, confirms *questrists*.

QUIBLIN, s. An unusual word, which might be supposed to be put for *quibbling*, but that the meaning of the sentence seems to imply a superior trick, a refined stroke of art.

T' o'erreach that head, that outrencheth all heads,
Tis a trick rampant, 'tis a very quiblin.
Eastward Ho. iii. 1. O. P. iv. 246.

It is marked as meaning a trick, in this passage also:

— She lies,
This is some trick. Come, leave your quibblins, Dorothy.
B. Jous. Alch. iv. 4.

He alludes, not to any play on words, but to what he thinks a direct falsehood told by her.

To QUICK. To stir, or twist; Saxon, *cucian*, to quicken.

— Like captiv'd thrall,
With a strong yron chaine, and culler bound,
That once he could not move nor quick at all.
Spens. F. Q. V. ix. 33.

This word, with a trifling change, to *quech*, was used by Lord Bacon:

The lads of Sparta, of ancient time were wont to be scourged upon the altar of Diana, without so much as *queching*.
Essays, 40.

This is rightly printed in the folio of 1730; but in the separate editions of the *Essays*, had been corrupted into *quecking*, and even *squeeking*, (octavo, 1690). From one of these incorrect editions, Johnson had taken to *queck*. See *Todd*. In Phillips, and his abbreviator Kersey, it is *quetch*.

QUICK, a. in the sense of living, ought to be generally understood, since it occurs in the Creed; yet it is clearly growing obsolete, so that some suppose a *quick*, or *quick-set* hedge, to refer to the plant of which it is usually formed (hawthorn), rather than to its growing state, in opposition to a dead hedge. Spenser gives *quick*, as the interpretation of the word *efte*:

That man so made he called *efte*, to weot
Quick.
F. Q. II. x. 71.

But it seems peculiar to him to employ it as a substantive, for "living thing:"

Tho [then] peeping close into the thick,
Might see the moving of some *quick*,
Whose shape appeared not.
Shp. Kal. Merch. 73.

The *quick*, for the living or sensible parts of an animal body, is still in use; as in "cutting to the *quick*;" and in the metaphorical application to the feelings of the mind, as being "touched to the *quick*;" by a reproach.

QUIDDIT, s. A contraction of *quiddity*, which is from *quiditas*, low Latin, not from *quidlibet*. It was used, as *quiddity* also was, for a subtilty, or nice refinement. Generally applied to the subtilties of lawyers.

Where be his *quiddits*, now, his quillents.
We are but quit: you fool us of our monies
In every cause, in every *quiddit* wipe us.
Haml. v. 1.

B. & H. Spanish Curate, iv. 5.
By some strange *quiddit*, or some wrested charge,
To find him guilty of the breach of laws,
Dragon's Owl, p. 1302.

QUIDDITY, s. Originally, the nature or essence of any thing; in which sense the scholastic term *quiditas* was employed, which, literally rendered, would be "somethingness;" and thus we find it in *Hudibras*, "entity and *quiddity*," which he wittily calls the

"ghosts of defunct bodies." But it was more commonly used for any subtle quirk, or pretence:

Why how now, med wag, what are thy quips and thy *quiddities*.
1 Hen. IV. i. 2.

So Cranmer, as quoted by Todd, employed it for any nice mathematical position:

I trowe, some mathematical *quidditie*, they cannot tell what.
Ans. to Gardiner.

Marston has ventured to use the *quid*, for the *quidditas*:

— For you must know my age
Hath seen the being and the *quid* of things,
I know dimensions and the terming
Of all existence.
Parasitaster, Act i.

QUIETAGE, s. The state of being quiet; a word resting merely on the conjectures of critics, in the following passage of Spenser:

Nepenthe is a drinke of soverayne grace,
Devised by the gods for to assuage
Hart's grief, and bitter gall away to chase,
Which stirs up anguish and contentious rage:
Instead thereof sweet peace and *quietage*
It doth establish in the troubled oyned.
F. Q. IV. iii. 43.

In all the editions it stands *quiet age*, but as *age* does not seem to be required, or to make very good sense, Dr. Jortin brought forward the above reading, as the conjecture of a friend. Mr. Todd leaves the text unaltered, but favours the conjecture, and strengthens it, by pointing out the very similar word *hospilage*, in *F. Q. III. x. 6*. Still *quiet age* may be defended; it is poetical, and I do not like to part with it. Were *quietage* to be found in any other passage, it would be something.

QUIETUS, s. The official discharge of an account; from the Latin. Particularly in the Exchequer accounts, where it is still current; or, sometimes, *quietus est*. Chiefly used by authors in metaphorical senses.

When he himself might his *quietus* make
With a bare bodkin.
Haml. iii. 1.

A brace of thousands, Will, she has to her portion:
I hop'd to put her off with half the sum;
— some younger brother would ha' thanked me,
And given my *quietus*.
Gamster, Act v. O. Pl. ix. 90.

Said by a guardian, who had the money to account for.

Hee (an undersheriff) may go with more peace to earth, since hee's made so cleare an account on earth. It were a shame to disquiet him, since he carries his *quietus est* with him.
Clit's Wainties, p. 166.

He understands more than the high sheriff his master, and may well, for he buyes his wit of him (which is ever the best), and sells it againe at a noble valew, proving a great gaine, if his *quietus est* doth not too much gripe him.
London's Leasures, Char. 35.

"A *quietus est*, missio, rudis donatio." *Coles' Dict.*

To QUIET, or QUITE, v. To disengage, or set free. Chaucer also uses *Quite*, *adj.* for free.

And whiles he strove his combed clubbe to *quiet*
Out of the earth, with blade all burning bright
He smot off his left arme.
F. Q. i. viii. 10.

Strongly he strove, out of her greedy gripe
To loose his shield, and long while did contend;
But when he could not *quite* it, &c.
F. Q. V. xi. 37.

To QUITE, or QUIET, is also used for to requite, both by Spenser and Fairfax. Possibly, it may mean so in the following passage, cited under, *To Hell*: though I confess that, after much consideration of it, I am not satisfied with this, or any other

interpretation. Concord, he says, keeps heaven and earth together:

Else would the waters overflow the lands,
And fire devour the ayre, and hell them quite.

F. Q. IV. x. 35.

That is, "hell must requite, or punish them." Otherwise *hell* must be a verb, (*hele*, or cover) which is to me equally strange and unintelligible, though approved by Upton.

QUILL, *s.* The fold of a ruff, or ruffle, which were plaited and quilled; probably from the folds being about the size and shape of a goose-quill.

My masters, let's stand close; my lord protector will come this way by and by, and then we may deliver our supplications in the quill.

2 Hen. IV. i. 3.

In the quill seems to mean in form and order, like a quilled ruff. This is Mr. Tollet's interpretation, and appears more natural than to deduce it, with other commentators, from the French word *quille*, a nine-pin. That word, in English, was made *keyle*, or *cayle*.

To QUILL, *v.* To form fine linen into small round folds, fit to admit a quill. Still used in this sense among all who do such work. See Todd, where it is exemplified from Addison and Goldsmith.

QUILLET, *s.* A sly trick, or turn, in argument, or excuse. That this is the meaning of the word, all the examples prove; but though it seems so familiar, and is so common, this little word has sorely teased the etymologists. I suspect, after all, that N. Bailey's is the best derivation. He says it is for *quiblet*, as a diminutive of *quibble*. Mr. Douce, a most respectable authority, forms it from *quidlibet*; (*Illust.* i. 231.) but, unfortunately, *quidlibet* was the scholastic term, and was never varied. We have, indeed, *quiblet*, in Blount's *Glossographia*, but he gives it as peculiar to the Inner Temple, and always joined with *quippe*, to signify certain small payments. Warburton's attempt to derive it from *qu'il est* is only ridiculous. Mr. Pegge, quoted in the notes to *Hudibras*, III. iii. 748. says, *quillet* meant a small parcel of land; but he gives no authority for it except Minshew, who says nothing of the land. Nor do I find that he had any proof of the other things he suggests. Bishop Wilkins explains it, "a frivolousness," which leads to nothing. I return, therefore, to the opinion with which I set out, that *quillet* is quasi *quiblet*, a little quibble.

Why may not this be the scull of a lawyer? Where be his quiddits now, his *quillets*, his cases, his tenures, and his tricks?

Ham. v. 1.

— In these nice sharp *quillets* of the law,
Good faith, I am no wiser than a daw. 1 Hen. VI. ii. 4.

— Let her leave her bobs,
(I've had too many of them) and her *quillets*,
She is as nimble that way as an eel.

B. & F. *Tamer Tamed*, iv. 1.

Nay, good Sir Thronte, forbear your *quillets* now.

Ram Alley, O. Pl. v. 427.

Many other examples have been produced, but they all tend the same way.

QUINAPALUS. Probably an imaginary name, formed in sport, to sound like something learned; being put into the mouth of the Clown:

For what says *Quinapalus*? Better a witty fool, than a foolish wit.

Twelfth N. i. 5.

QUINCH, *v.* To stir, to make the least movement; either for to *winch*, or it has been thought a modification of *quich*. But whence then the *n*?

Thereupon to bestow all my soldiers in such sort as I have done, that no part of all that realm shall be able to dare to *quinch*. Spens. *State of Ireland*.

See QUICH.

QUINCH, *s.* Probably a twitch, or jerk of the body; from the preceding verb.

I will change my copy, how be it I care not a *quinche*,
I know the galde horse will the soonest *winche*.

Damon & Pyth. O. Pl. i. 182.

QUINOLA, *s.* A term in the game of *primero* for a chief card, which was of every suit, like *pam* at *loo*. The knave of diamonds was generally taken as the *quinola*. The term is Spanish, and the name of a game in that language. The *Academie des Jeux* makes the knave of hearts the *quinola* at *reversis*. P. 228. And so say the French Dictionaries, *Prevot's Manuel*, &c. See PRIMERO.

To QUINSE, *v.* A word of doubtful meaning; *qu*. whether the same as *kinse*?

Good man! him list not spend his idle meales,

In *quinsing* plover, and in *winning* quails.

Hall, *Set.* iv. 2.

See KINSE.

QUINTAINE, *s.* *Quintana*, low Latin; *quintaine*, French. A figure set up for tilters to run at, in mock resemblance of a tournament. Minshew strangely derives it from *quintus*: "Quod quinto quoque anno, scil. Olympiadis, celebrari solebat." This is doubly absurd; first, in supposing that a Greek custom could have a Latin name; and, secondly, in attributing it to classical antiquity at all, for which there is no probable ground. The *quintaine* cannot be more minutely described, than in the words of Mr. Strutt; omitting only what he says about its high antiquity, which is contradicted by the words immediately following:

The *quintaine* originally was nothing more than the trunk of a tree or post, set up for the practice of the tyros in chivalry. Afterward a staff or spear was fixed in the earth, and a shield, being hung upon it, was the mark to strike at: the dexterity of the performer consisted in smiting the shield in such a manner as to break the ligatures, and bear it to the ground. In process of time this diversion was improved, and instead of the staff and shield, the resemblance of a human figure carved in wood was introduced. To render the appearance of this figure more formidable, it was generally made in the likeness of a Turk or a Saracen, armed at all points, bearing a shield upon his left arm, and brandishing a club or sabre with his right. The *quintaine* thus fashioned was placed upon a pivot, and so contrived as to move round with facility. In running at this figure, it was necessary for the horseman to direct his lance with great adroitness, and make his stroke upon the forehead, between the eyes, or upon the nose; for if he struck wide of those parts, and especially upon the shield, the *quintaine* turned about with much velocity, and in case he was not exceedingly careful, would give him a severe blow upon the back, with the wooden sabre held in the right hand, which was considered as highly disgraceful to the performer, while it excited the laughter and ridicule of all the spectators.

Sports & Pastimes, B. iii. ch. 1.

I believe, however, that it was more commonly, in England at least, constructed in the simpler way, as described in the following passage of an old novel:

At last they agreed to set up a *quintain*, which is a cross-bar turning upon a pole, having a broad board at the one end, and a bag full of sand hanging at the other. Now he that ran at it with his lance, if he hit not the board [which was probably often pointed like a figure] was laughed to scorn; and if he hit it full, and did not hit the faster, he would have such a blow with the sand-bag on his back, as would sometimes beat them off their horses.

The Essex Champion, (ab. 1690) in *Cens. Lit.* viii. p. 282.

The Italians called this figure *Saracino*, or the Saracen.

— My better parts
Are all thrown down, and that which here stands up,
Is but a *quintaine*, a mere lifeless block. *As you li. ii. i. 2.*
Go, Captain Stub, lead on, and shew
What house you come on, by the blow
You give Sir *Quintain*, and the cuff
You 'scape o' the sandbag's counterbuff.

B. Jon. Underwoods, vol. vii. p. 55.

The running at the *quintain* is then described. See particularly the note in Whalley's edition. But the passage of St. Chrysostom, there cited, proves only that the athletes sometimes fought with bags of sand.

As they at tilt, so we at *quintain* run;
And those old pastimes relish best with me
That have least art, and most simplicity.

Randolph's Poems, p. 92.

The sport of the *quintyne* is humorously described in Laneham's *Letter from Kenilworth*, so often quoted. But he says,

The specialty of the sport was to see: how soon for his slowness
had a good bob with the bag, and sent for his luste too topple
doon right, and cum lumbing to the post, &c. &c.

Kenilworth Illustrated, 4to. p. 19.

QUINTELL. Another form of the same word, noticed by Skinner and Lye, and occasionally used by authors, but less commonly.

— None crowns the cup
Of Wassail now, or sets the *quintell* up.

Herrick's Poems, p. 184.

The sport of running at the *quintain* was also called *quintana*, in low Latin, and is very neatly defined by Du Cange, under that word: "*Decursio equestris ludica, ad metam hominis armati figuram exhibentem ad umbilicum, mobilem et versatilem, sinistra clypeum, dextra ensem aut baculum tenentem: quæ si aliter quam in pectore lancea percutiatur, statim qui a scopo aberrat baculo repercutientem figuram sentit.*" The Italians sometimes called also running at the ring, *quintana*. *Ibid.*

QUIP, s. A sharp stroke of wit, or arch raillery; some derive it from *schip*. This word, being used by Milton, is not unknown, but it is not now current.

And notwithstanding all her sudden quips,
The least whereof would quell a lover's hope,
Yet, spaniel-like, the more she spurns my love,
The more it grows, and fawneth on her still.

Two Gent. Ver. iv. 2.

The *quip modest* means, therefore, the delicate sarcasm:

If I sent him word again, it was not well cut, he would send me word, he cut it to please himself. This is called his *quip modest*. *As you li. ii. v. 4.*

Ps. Why what's a *quip*?

Ms. We great girders call it a short saying of a sharp wit, with a bitter sense in a sweet word. *Alex. & Camp. O. Pl. ii. 113.*

Greene's "*Quip for an Upstart Courtier*," is a tract wherein he satirizes the affectations of the fine gentlemen of his day, in a supposed dream of a dialogue between Velvet Breeches and Cloth Breeches. It is printed at large in the fifth volume of the *Harleian Miscellany*, p. 394, &c. ed. Park.

To QUIP, v. from the substantive. To attack with sneers or quips.

Didst thou not find I did *quip* thee? *O. Pl. loc. cit.*
The more he laughs, and does her closely *quip*,
To see her sore lament, and bite her tender lip.

Spens. F. Q. VI. vii. 44.

Are you pleasant or peevish that you *quip* with such briefe
girdes. *R. Greene, Harl. M. viii. 383.*

QUIVER, a. Nimble, agile. This word, though seldom found in authors, is acknowledged by several old dictionaries. Barret has "*quick or quiver*;" and Coles, "*quiverly, agiler,*" and "*quiverness, agilitas.*" The following passage is therefore correct:

There was a little *quiver* fellow, and a' would mahnage his piece thus. *2 Hen. IV. ii. 2.*

There is a manner fishes that highi mugill, which is full *quiver* and swift. *Barthol. de Propr. Engl. Tr. 1535.*

QUODES, for quothest, or saidest. The following corrupt line

'Primitive constitution (*quodes slowe*) as much as my sleeve!

New Custom, O. Pl. i. 268.

should probably be printed thus:

'Primitive constitution (*quodes thou*) as much, &c.

Quoth, which is still in use, is the Saxon preterite of *cwæðan*, to speak. In Chaucer, and other old authors, it is often written *quod*, from the disuse of the Saxon *þ*, or th, and the substitution of *d*, as similar in form. *Quodest*, for *quothest*, is exactly analogous; and *owce* contains the remainder of *thou*.

QUODLING, s. has been supposed to be put for *codling*, in the *Alchemist*, where Dol applies it to the foolish young lawyer, Dapper. She is asked, "Who is it?" and answers, "A fine young *quodling*." Mr. Gifford thinks that she means to call him a young *quod*, alluding to the *quids* and *quods* of lawyers. To me, this appears improbable. All that the various critics have said, about the apple called *codling*, is perfectly groundless. It is so named, because it is eaten chiefly when *coddled*, or scalded: and I have little doubt that Madam Dol is intended to call Dapper, a young raw apple, fit for nothing without dressing. *Codlings* are particularly so used when unripe. See T. J. in *Codling*.

QUONDAM, s. A person formerly in office; from the Latin adverb *quondam*. What the French express by prefixing the epithet *ci-devant* to the word.

The king, (because he had served his father before him) would not put him to death, but made him, as it were, a *quondam*.

Latimer, Sermon. fol. 33 b.

And if they be found negligent or faulty in their duties, out with them. I require it in God's behalf, make them *quondams*, all the packs of them. *Latimer, p. 38.*

We still employ it as a kind of burlesque adjective.

QUONIAM, s. A cant name for a kind of cup.

The drink is sure to go, whether it be out of can, *quonium*, or joutlan. *Healy's Disc. of New World, p. 69.*

In the margin it is said,

A *quonium* is a cup well known in Drink-allia.

Not having seen any writings of that country, I have not met with another example. Bishop Hall's original is very different, "*scaphio, cantharis, batolis.*" P. 71.

QUOQUE. Used by Spenser as the preterite of quake. And all the world beneath for terror *quoke*.

Sp. Malinche, Canto vi. 30.

And elsewhere.

Chaucer uses *quoke*, from which this was taken.

QUOT-QUEAN. A mere corruption of COT-QUEAN, q. v.

Don Lucio? Don *Quot-quean*, Don Spinster, wear a petticoat still. *B. & Fl. Love's Cure, ii. 2.*

To QUOTE. Often used for to note, mark, or distinguish; very differently from the modern usage.

— What care I

What curious eye doth *quote* deformities.

Rom. & Jul. i. 4.

A fellow by the hand of nature mark'd,
Quoted, and signed to do a deed of shame.

King John, iv. 2.

I am sorry that with better heed and judgment
I had not quoted him.

Hamlet, ii. 2.

Faith these are politic notes.

Pol. Sir, I do slip

No action of my life, but thus I quote it.

Ben Jonson, *For*, iv. 1.

It is reported, you possess a book
Wherein you have quoted by intelligence

The names of all notorious offenders,

Lurking about the city. *White Devil*, O. Pl. vi. 306.

QUOTH. See QUODES.

QUOYL, or QUOIL, for coil. Tumult, trouble.

In the mean time repose you from the quoyle
Of labour past, and nauseating seas.

Fanshawe's Lusid, vii. 65.

QUYLLER, i. e. quiller. A young bird that has yet
only quills, or pen-feathers. Not thoroughly fledged.

O, Sir, your chime is but a quyller yet, you will be most ma-
jesticall when it is full fledge. *Lyly's Endymion*, v. 2.

R.

R, THE DOG'S LETTER. There is good classical
authority for so calling R, though Warburton has
quoted a verse from Lucilius, that does not exist.
The verse really is,

Irritata canis quod, homo quam, planius dicit.

It alludes, indeed, to the letter R, but does not
introduce it. Persius also says,

— Sonat hæc de nare canina litera.

But the idea has been taken up in all ages, and
must have been very familiar in Shakespeare's time,
or he would not have put it into the mouth of his
old Nurse, whom the context shows to be unable
to spell. She will not allow R to be the letter that
Rosemary and Romeo begin with, because "R is
for the dog." *Rom. & Jul.* ii. 4. As for the exact
form of the old woman's words, it is not worth dis-
puting, this is her idea. Shakespeare would find it
in the commonest books of his time. His friend
Jonson's Grammar was not published, perhaps, in
his life; but he might have heard from him in
conversation, that "R is the dog's letter, and hurreth
in the sound." Or he might have studied the curious
rebus in the *Alchemist*, (ii. 6.) on Abel Drugger's
name. Barclay's *Ship of Fools* also has it:

Though all be well, yet he none answer hath,
Save the dogges letter glomwing with nar, nar.

So in several other of his contemporaries quoted by
the commentators. But it was surely common and
popular at that time, as the mode of introducing it
in the *Alchemist* also implies.

RABATO, s. A band, or ruff; from *rabat*, French. Me-
nage derives it from *rabbatre*, to put back, because
it was originally only the collar of the shirt turned
back. More commonly, though improperly, written
REBATO, q. v.

Truth, I think your other *rabato* were better.

Much Ado, iii. 4.

The tyre, the *rabato*, the loose-bodied gown.

Every Wom. in Humour, cit. Steer.

Rabato is doubtless the proper form, from the
etymology; but it is *rebato* in all our old books.
For instance, in the first folio of Shakespeare; in
the original edition of Day's *Law Tricks*; and in
Dekker's *Gul's Hornbook*, though all quoted by
Stevens as *rabato*; and so given in the late reprint
of the latter tract (1812). See **REBATO**.

RABBATE, v. To abate, or diminish.

And this alteration is sometimes by adding, sometimes by
rabbating of a syllable or letter, or both. *Pattenh.* p. 154.

The other in a body massife, expressing the full and emptic,
even, extant, *rabbated*, hollow, &c. *Ibid.* 254.

RABBATE, s. from the verb. Abatement, or diminu-
tion.

And your figures of *rabbate* be as many.

Pattenh. 135.

RABBIT-SUCKER, s. A sucking rabbit, a young one.

If thou dost it half so gravely, so majestically, both in word and
matter, hang me up by the heels for a *rabbit-sucker*.

Hen. IV. ii. 4.

I prefer an olde cony before a *rabbit-sucker*, and an ancient
henne before a young chicken peeper. *Lyly's Endymion*, v. 2.

Close as a *rabbit-sucker* from an old coney.

Two Angry Wom. of Abingd. Steer.

In a quotation given from an old poem, in the
Censura Litteraria, we ought to read thus:

Bothe pheasant, plover, lark, and quail,

With *rabbit-succors* young.

Vol. vii. p. 56.

Instead of "With rabbit, succors young," as there
very improperly pointed, and making nonsense.

In allusion to this expression, we meet with **POET-
SUCKER**.

RACE, s. The peculiar flavour or taste of wine, or the
original disposition of any thing; that which marks
its origin, race, or descent. Johnson exemplifies it
at *Race*, 6. from Sir W. Temple.

— But thy wild race,

Though thou didst learn, had that in't, which good natures
Could not abide to be with. *Temp.* i. 2.

— I have begun,

And now I give my sensual race the rein.

Meas. for Meas. ii. 4.

Bliss in our brow's bent; none our parts so poor

But was a race of heaven.

Ant. & Cleop. i. 5.

There came not six days since from Hull a pipe

Of rich canny, which shall spend itself

For my lady's honour.

Gr. Is it of the right race?

Op. Yes, master Greedy.

Mass. New Way, i. 3.

Would you have me spend the flour of my youth, as you do
the withered race of your age. *Lyly, Euph. & his Engl.* D ii. b.

Hence *racy*, and *raciness*. See *Johnson*.

RACK, s. The moving body of clouds, driven on by the
wind. Abundantly exemplified and explained by
Johnson, in *Rack*, No. 5. Nevertheless, it is not
now in use.

Here it might not be understood :

— He [the north wind] blows still stubbornly,
And on his boystrous rack rides my sad ruin.

B. & Fl. *Shp. Bush*, iii. 2.

Also an instrument used with a cross-bow. See GAFFLE.

To RACK, v. from the preceding. To move on as the clouds do.

The clouds rack clear before the sun.

B. Jon. *Underw.* vi. 448.

Stay clouds, ye rack too fast. B. & Fl. *Four Plays in One*.

Also, to raise to the utmost; a metaphor from racking of rents.

— For so it falls out

That what we have we prize not to the worth,
While we enjoy it; but, being lack'd and lost,
Why then we rack the value; then we find
The virtue that possession would not shew us
Whiles it was ours.

Much Ado, iv. 1.

RACK AND MANGER, to lie or live at. To live plentifully, without restraint. "Satur et otiosus," "Ex Amalthææ cornu haurire." Coles. A metaphor from horses.

A queane corival with a queene! nay kept at rack and manger.

Warner's *Abb. Engl.* viii. 4. p. 200.

To lie at rack and manger with your wellcock,
And brother. *All Fools*, O. Pl. iv. 136.

RACK OF MUTTON. A neck of mutton. "Cervix vervecina." Coles. Probably from *hpaeca*, Saxon, the back of the head.

La. — and mee thought there came in a leg of mutton.

Dro. What, all grosse meat? a racke had bene dainty.

Lyly, *Mother Bombe*, iii. 4.

Then again, put in the crag end of the rack of mutton to make the broth good.

May's *Accomp.* Cook, p. 50.

Take two joynts of mutton, rack and loin.

Rack of pork occurs also in May's book, for the neck of pork.

RAD, v. An obsolete preterite of *read*, used a few times by Spenser, in the sense of understood, or knew. See Todd.

To RAFF. To sweep, or huddle together; *rafer*, French.

Their causes and effects I thus raff up together.

Carew.

RAFF, s. A confused heap, a jumble.

The synod of Trent was convened to settle a raff of errors and superstitions.

Borrow on Unity.

These two words are taken from Todd's *Johnson*.

Hence our common phrase, *riff-raff*, which is a mere reduplication, like *tittle-tattle*.

RAG, s. A term of reproach for a shabby beggarly person.

Let's whip these stragglers o'er the seas again;

Lash hence these overweening rags of France,

These famish'd beggars, weary of their lives.

Rich. III. v. 3.

If thou wilt curse, thy father, that poor rag,

Must be thy subject. *Timon*, iv. 3.

Meer rogues, you'd think them rogues, but they are friends.

One is his printer in disguise.

The other zealous rag is the compositor.

B. Jon. *Mag. of Time Vindic.*

RAGAMOFIN. In the glossary to Dr. Whitaker's edition of *Piers Plowman*, this word is thus explained: "One of the demons in hell." He adds, "This is, probably, the first instance of a word now become familiar. It is mere slang, and has no derivation." It affords, however, a curious origin for our burlesque term. To call a man *ragamuffin*, was, it seems, originally to call him a devil. *Ragman* is also explained the devil, in the same glossary.

RAGE is not often used in the plural, but it occurs in Shakespeare, in the dirge over Fidele:

Fear no more the heat o' the sun,

Nor the furious winter's rages.

Cymb. iv. 2.

And in Beaumont and Fletcher:

Flies like a Parthian quiver from our rages,

Thick with our well steel'd darts.

Two Noble K. ii. 2.

RAGGABASH. A term of reproach, like *ragamuffin*, of uncertain derivation; though partly from *rag*.

They are the veriest lack-latings, and the most unalphabetical *raggabashes* that ever bred louse. *Discov. of a New World*, p. 81.

Todd quotes it from R. Junius's *Sinne Stigmatized*; and Grose gives *ragabash*, as a provincial word. Such colloquial terms are easily varied.

RAGMAN'S ROLL. Originally "a collection of those deeds by which the nobility and gentry of Scotland were tyrannically constrained to subscribe allegiance to Edward I. of England, in 1296, and which were more particularly recorded in four large rolls of parchment, consisting of 35 pieces, bound together, and kept in the Tower of London." *Jamieson's Scottish Dictionary*, from *Ruddiman's Glossary*.

Baker, in his *Chronicle*, says that "Edward III. surrendered, by his charter, all his title of sovereignty to the kingdom of Scotland, restored divers deeds and instruments of their former fealties, with the famous evidence called *ragman's roll*." *Chronicle*, fol. 127.

Ragman, made from *rage-man*, stands in *Piers Plowman* for the devil; probably, therefore, this tyrannical roll was originally stigmatized as the *Devil's roll*. In later times, *ragman*, or *ragment*, came to mean a writing, or scroll; but that might be merely from the other, by dropping the word *roll*. See *Jamieson* on these words. We much want a *Johnsonic* dictionary of the language of our earliest English writers, but who shall undertake it?

Cowell says that it was properly *Ragimund's roll*; but he seems to be mistaken. There was also a statute de *Rageman*, and another de *Raggemannis comburendis*. See *Barrington on the Statutes*, p. 190.

It has since been corrupted into the cant term *rigmarole*. See Todd in that word.

Mayster parson, I marvayll ye will give lycence

To this false knave, in this audience

To publish his *ragman rolles* with lyes.

Histor. Distrion. O. Pl. xii. 539.

But what one man among many thousands, — had so much vacante tyme, that he mowe bee at leisure to tourne over and over in the bookes of the *ragmannes rolles*, &c.

Udall's *Apoph. Pref. of Erasmus*, sign. * iii. b.

Boxes to the *ragman's rolles* of porters and panierists.

Healy's *Disc. of a New World*, p. 175.

A RAILLE, s. A cloke, or loose gown; *ragle*, Saxon. A *night-rail* was long used for a *night-gown*; but the compound seems now to have followed the simple word into oblivion. See *Johnson*.

Ladies, that weare black cipress vailles

Turn'd lately to white linnen rayles.

Bp. Corbet to the *Ladies of the New Drese*, p. 115.

Who are said to "weare their gorgets and rayles downe to their wastes." The whole poem shows that the author considered the veil as metamorphosed to a cloke, by a sort of growth; and he recommends extending it to a sheet, that they may do penance in their own dress. The ladies, in their answer, allgedge that,

Blacke cypresse vailles are shroudes on night,

White linnen rayles are raies of light.

From *Hart. MS.* repr. p. 233.

To RAILE, v. To roll, or flow out; a Chaucerian word.

Large floods of blood adorned their sides did *raile*.

Spens. F. Q. I. vi. 43.

So also, "rayling teares." *Ib.* III. iv. 57.

Fairfax also used it:

The purples drops from Tancred's sides down *raile'd*.

Tasso, xix. 20.

And elsewhere.

RAISIN WINE, now so common, seems to have been unheard of in Ben Jonson's time; the making of it being stated among the schemes of a wild projector:

—What hast thou there?

O' making wine of raisins: this is in hand now.

Eng. Is that not strange, Sir, to make wine of raisins?

Meer. Yes, and as true a wine as th' wines of France,

Or Spain, or Italy: look, of what grape

My raisin is, that wine I'll render perfect,

As of the Muscatel grape, I'll render Muscatel,

Of the Canary, his; the claret, his.

So of all kinds, and bote you of the prices

Of wine throughout the kingdom, half in half.

B. Jon. Dev. an Ass, ii. 1.

Much of this art is now regularly and fairly practised.

RAM-ALLEY. One of the avenues to the Temple from Fleet-street, a place formerly privileged from arrest, and consequently the resort of sharpers and necessitous persons of very ill fame, and of both sexes. It abounded also in cooks' shops. It is the scene of action of a comedy written by Lodowick Barry, and published in 1611 and 1636. Reprinted in Dodsley's *Collection of Old Plays*, vol. v. p. 463.

And though *Ram-alley* stinks with cooks and ale,

Yet say there's many a worthy lawyer's chamber

Buts upon *Ram-alley*.

Act i. p. 429.

The knave thinks still he is at the cook's shop in *Ram-alley*,
Where the clerks divide and the elder is to choose.

Mas. *New Way*, ii. 2.

Where is't you eat?

Hard by, at Picklock's lodgings,

Old Lickfinger's the cook, here in *Ram-alley*.

B. Jon. *Staple of News*, ii. 5.

You shall have them scold one another, like so many inhabitants of *Ram-alley*.

Lenton's *Char.* 9.

It has now, I believe, taken the more elegant name of *Ram-Court*, and has lost both its cooks' shops, and its bad character. There are other *Ram-Alleys* in London, but this only has become famous.

RAMAGE, s. The wild song of birds. It is a term adopted from the French, in which language the first sense of *ramage* is a collection of branches, from *ram*; and, secondarily, the wild notes that are sung among the branches. In this sense, it is seldom used by English writers. The following example, however, has been found:

When immelodious winds but made thee move,

And birds on these their *ramage* did bestow.

Drammond to his Lute.

Chaucer used *ramage* for wild.

RAMAGE-HAWK. A wild, or untaught hawk; from the same: or if she becomes refractory, after being taught. Latham thus defines it:

Ramage, is when a hawk is wilde, coy, or disdainfull to the man, and contrary to be reclaimed. *Words of Art Explained*.

Though *ramage* grown, thou'rt still for carting fit.

Maine, *Epic. from Donne*, Ep. 6.

RAMBALDO. Evidently a well-known personage, in some popular romance; but where, is not so clear.

Look to your skin; *Rambaldo*, the sleeping giant,

Will rouse and rend thee piecemeal.

B. & Fl. *Mont. Thom.* ii. 2.

RAMBERGE, s. A kind of ship, or vessel. French. Cotgrave defines it: "The fashion of a long ship or sea-vessel, narrower than a galley, but swift, and easy to be governed." *In Voc.* A modern French Dictionary, says, "Vaisseau long dont les Anglois se servoient autrefois."

By virtue thereof, through the retension of some aerial gusts, are the huge *ramberges*, mighty gallions, &c.—launched from their stations. *Ouell's Rabelais*, B. iii. ch. 31.

RAMBOOZ. "A compound drink, in most request at Cambridge, and is commonly made of eggs, ale, wine, and sugar; but in summer of milk, wine, sugar, and rose-water." *Blount's Glossography*. Of this learned academical word, I have not met with an example. *Bouse* meant drink.

RAMELL, s. Rubbish; stuff rammed into a place.

The Pictes ridding away the earth and *ramell* wherewith it was closed up. *Holins. Hist. of Scot.* M. b. col. i. c.

RAMPALLIAN, s. A common term of vulgar abuse; probably, one who associates with *rampes*, or prostitutes.

Away you scullion, you *rampallian*, you fustilarian!

2 Hen. IV. ii. 1.

—Out upon them,

Rampallions, I will keep myself safe enough

Out of their fingers. *B. & Fl. Honest M. F.* ii. 1.

Who feeds you?—'tis not your sausage face, thick, down-cream, *rampallian* at home. *Green's Lu Q. O. Pl.* vi. 23.

And bold *rampallion* like, swear and drink drunk.

New Trick to Cheat Devil, &c.

RAMPE, s. A ramping, or rampant creature; an impudent woman, a harlot. Coles translates it, *grassatrix*.

Nay, eye on thee, thou *rampe*, thou ryg, with all that take thy part. *Gamm. Gurt. O. Pl.* ii. 32.

Although she were a lusty bouncing *rampe*, somewhat like Gallimetta, or Maid Marian. *Gabr. Harvey*, cited there.

What victuals follow Bacchus *campe*?

Fools, fiddlers, panders, pimpes, and *rumpes*.

Lyly, Sapho & Ph. iii. 1.

Milton uses *ramp* as a substantive, for the spring or attack of a lion, *Samson Agonistes*, v. 139; and the verb to *ramp*, for to spring up, *Par. Lost*, iv. 343.

RAMPIRE, formerly used indiscriminately with *rampart*; now disused. Both occur in Dryden and others. See *Johnson*.

To RAMPIRE, v. To fortify with ramparts.

—Set but thy foot

Against our *rampir'd* gates, and they shall ope.

Timon of Ath. v. 6.

And so deeply ditched and *rampired* their campe about—that it was, &c. *Holinshead*, vol. ii. 3 S 6. col. 2. b.

RAMSON, s. According to Lyte and Gerard, a species of garlic, *allium ursinum*. Barrett, in his *Atterley*, insists upon its being the arum; but the modern botanists give it against him. See *Aiton's Epitome*, p. 91. *Sowerby*, pl. 122.

The third kind of garlic, called *ramsons*, hath most commonly two brode blades or leaves. *Lyte's Dodoins*, p. 154.

See also *Gerard*, p. 179. ed. *Johnst*.

—These *ramson's* branches are,

Which stick in entries, or about the bar

That holds the door fast, kill all incantations, charms.

B. & Fl. Faithful Shep. ii. 1.

This is a conjectural reading. The old copies have *ramuns*; but this is possibly right, though branches do not properly belong to such an herb.

RANCE, s. A word which I cannot trace; it occurs in Sylvester's *Dubartas*, in the description of Bathsheba in the water, at sight of whom David exclaims,

What living rance, what raptive ivory,
Swims in the streams? 2 Week, 4 Day, 1st book.

The original French is,
Ha' quel *marbre animé*, quel doux charmant yvoire,
Nous dedans ce flot!

It ought, therefore, to mean some very white marble, as alabaster, &c.; but I cannot find authority for such a word.

RANCK, adv. Fiercely, or furiously.

The seely man, seeing him ryde so ranck,
And ayme at him, fell flat to ground for feare.

Spens. F. Q. II. iii. 6.
— They heard the sound

Of many yron hammers beating *ranke*. Id. IV. v. 38.
Say who is he shows so great worthinesse,
That rides so *ranke*. Fairfax, iii. 18.

Drayton has *rank-riding*, for hard-riding:

And on his match as much the western horesman lays,
As the *rank-riding* Scots upon their galloways.

Polybl. iii. p. 704.

RAND, s. A rand of beef is defined by Kersey to be "a long fleshy piece, cut out between the flank and the buttock." Bishop Wilkins says "flank." *Alph. Dict.* Coles translates it, "*Pars clunium bubalorum carnosus*." Probably something like a beef-steak. Howell makes it equivalent to *giste de bœuf*, French. See his *Lexicon Tetraglotton*.

— They came with chopping knives,
To cut me into *rands*, and sirloins, and so powder me.
B. & F. Wildg. Chase, v. 2.

It is supposed to be derived from the Saxon *rand*, meaning a border, which was technically applied also by shoemakers to the seam of a shoe.

RANDON, a. The old form of random; from *randon*, old French, force, impetuosity. See *Roquefort*.

That letten them run at *randon* alone.
Spens. Shep. Kal. May, 46.
But as a blindfold bull at *randon* fares. F. Q. II. iv. 7.

The Scotch dialect has it for swift motion. See *Jamieson*. Used only with *at*, except when made an adjective.

TO RANDON. To stray in a wild manner; *randonner*, French.

Shall leave them free to *randon* of their will.
Ferrex & Porr. O. Pl. i. 116.

RANGER OF TURNBULL. An office given to Knockum, a horse-dealer, in Ben Jonson's play of *Bartholomew Fair*. He seems to be supposed to have some superintendence over the irregular inhabitants of Turnbull-street. Ursula says to him, ironically,

O you are a sweet *ranger*, and look well to your works! yonder is your park of Turnbull, ramping Alice, &c. Act iv. Sc. 5.
See **TURNBULL**.

TO RANGLE, v. To range, and move about.

All that abode her blows their blood was spilt,
They scop'd best that here and thither *rangled*.
Hor. Ariost. xix. 56.

RANGLER. A term of reproach to a female. See in *ROYNISH*, where is the only instance I have met with of the word.

RANPICK, or RANPICK, a. Said of a tree beginning to decay at top from age. So explained at the following passage of Drayton:

Save Rowland, leaning on a *ranpick* tree,
Wasted with age, forlorn with woe was he.
Pastorals, Ecl. i. p. 1385.

He uses it elsewhere also:

The aged *ranpick* trunk, where plowmen cast their seed.
Polybl. x. p. 690.
Only the night-crow sometimes you might see
Croaking, to sit upon some *ranpick* tree.

Mooncalf, p. 510.

TO RAPE, v. To ravish.

To rape the fields with touches of her string.
Drydt. Ecl. v. 1407.

My sonne, I hope, hath met within my threshold
None of these household precedents, which are strong
And swift, to rape youth to their precipice.

B. Jon. Ev. Man, ii. 5.

Or had the syrens, on a neighbour shore,
Heard in what *raping* notes she did deplore
Her buried glory. Browne's Past. D. i. Song 5.

RAPEFUL, a. Given to violence, or lust.

To teach the *rapeful* Hyæans marriage.
Byron's Trag. N. 3.

RAPIER AND DAGGER. Usually worn by the side of each other.

Who had girt unto them a *rapier* and *dagger*, gilt, point pendant.
Green's Quip for an Upr. C. B. 3.

His sword, a *dagger* had, its page,
That was but little for his age. Hudib. I. i. 375.

To fight with rapier and dagger together, was esteemed a gallant mode:

Some will not stick to call Hercules himself a dastard, because
forsooth he fought with a club, and not at the *rapier* and *dagger*.
Haringt. Ariosto, Pref.

For the fashion of carrying the rapier in the hand, see **GIRDLER**.

TO RAFF, v. To transport with admiration or astonishment; or simply to carry away.

He ever hastens to the end, and so
As if he knew it *rapps* his hearer to
The middle of his matter.

B. Jonson, Art of Poetry, vii. p. 177.

Hence *rapt*, which is still a poetical word; but used more absolutely by the old authors:

Look how our partner's *rapt*. Mach. i. 3.
You are *rapt*, Sir, in some work. Timon of Ath. i. 1.

— And be sometimes so *rapt*,
As he would answer me quite from the purpose.
B. Jon. Volp. ii. 4.

TO RAFT, v. To ravish, or carry off by violence.

Now as the Libyan lion, &c. —
Out-rushing from his denne *rafts* all away.

Don. Cæ. Wars, vii. 96.

Met. to transport with pleasure. See in **RANCE**.

When they in my defence are reasoning of my soil,
As *rafterd* with my wealth and beauties, learned grow.

Drydt. Polybl. xiii. p. 925.

Found also as a substantive.

RASCAL, s. Saxon, a lean beast. Continued in that sense among hunters, for a deer not fit to hunt or kill.

Horns? even so: poor men alone? No, no, the noblest deer
hath them as huge as the *rascal*. As you I, ii, iii. 3.

Metaphor—as one should in reproch say to a poore man, thou
raskall knave, where *raskall* is properly the hunter's terme given
to young deere, leane and out of season, and not to people.

Pattenk. p. 150.

A father that doth let loose his son to all experiences, is most
like a fond hunter, that letteth slip a whelp to the whole herd;
twenty to one he shall fall upon a *rascal*, and let go the fair game.

Arch. Scholem. p. 61.

The metaphorical sense is certainly not at all obsolete.

TO RASH. To strike by a glancing blow. Mr. Steevens says it was particularly applied to the stroke given by a boar.

He dreamt the boar had *rashed* off his helm.
Rich. III. iii. 2.
 He! cur, avant, the boar so *rashe* thy hide.
Warner, Alb. Engl. vii. c. 36.
 They buckled them together so,
 Like unto wild boares *rashing*.
Percy's Reliques, i. p. 219.

Where the editor says, "*Rashing* seems to be the old hunting term, to express the stroke made by the wild boar with his fangs."

He strikes Clarindo, and *rashes* off his garland.
Daniel, Hym. Triumph. iv. 3.

Also to slash, or cut:

I mist my purpose in his arm, *rash'd* his doublet sleeve, ran him close by the left cheek, and through his hair.
B. Jons. Ev. M. out of H. iv. 6.

RASH, a. Sudden,asty.

My lord, I have scarce leisure to salute you,
 My matter is so *rash*.
Tro. & Cress. iv. 2.

— Though it work as strong
 As Aconitum, or *rash* gunpowder.
2 Hen. IV. iv. 4.
 As through the flooring forest *rash* she fled.
Spens. F. Q. II. iii. 30.

RASH, s. A species of inferior silk, or silk and stuff manufacture; called in French, according to Howell, *burail*. *Vocab. § 25.* Skinner, deriving it from *sericum rasum*, (after *Minalew*) makes it into *sattin*; but, as several authorities prove it to have been a cheap article, that cannot be right. Howell's *burail* is defined in a French Dictionary, as a species of *ratine*; but *bural*, which follows, is nearer our mark: "*Le bural est une sorte d'étoffe grossière dont les religieux Mandians font leurs habits.*" *Manuel Lexique*. Probably a kind of crape.

Be it therefore enacted, for the maintenance of the same trade in velvets, satins, sylkes, *rashe*, and other stuffs, as fitt for tearing as fine for wearing, &c. *Sixth Decree of Christmas Prince, p. 21.*

Sleeveless his jerkin was, and it had been
 Velvet, but 'twas now (so much ground was seen)
 Become tuff taffaty; and our children shall
 See it plain *rash* awhile, then nought at all.

Donne, Sat. iv. 31.
 And with *mockado* suit, and judgment *rash*,
 And tongue of *saye*, thou'lt say all is but trash.
Taylor, Water-Poet.

RASPIS, s. The raspberry; the latter being only an abbreviation of *raspis-berry*. See under *RESPASS*, in which form Herrick has used it. *Raspis*, however, was the current name for a long time. Gerard describes it under the name of "*Rubus idæus*, the *rappis* bush, or hind-berry." He says of it,

The *raspis* is planted in gardens: it groweth not wilde that I know of, except in a field by a village in Lancashire, called Harwood, not far from Blackburne.
P. 1273.

He was, however, mistaken, for it grows wild in several parts of the north of England, and south of Scotland. It is noticed similarly in Lyte's *Dodoens*. Another author says,

Raspis are of the same virtue that common brier or bramble is of. — It were good to keepe some of the juyce of *raspis*-berries in some wooden vessel, and to make it, as it were, *raspis* wine.
Langham, Gard. of Health, p. 572.

RAT, DR. A personage introduced into Ben Jonson's *Masque of the Fortunate Isles*, and seemingly of as notorious fame as Tom Thumb, with whom he is mentioned:

Or you may have come
 In, Thomas Thumb,
 In a pudding fat,
 With *Dr. Rat*.

Vol. viii. p. 178. ed. Giff.

Immediately after, the stage direction introduces these, with several other personages of like celebrity. Not possessing the invaluable and ancient history of Tom Thumb at hand, I cannot tell whether *Dr. Rat* is or is not a person celebrated in it.

RATS RHYMED TO DEATH, prov. The fanciful idea that rats were commonly rhymed to death, in Ireland, arose probably from some metrical charm or incantation used there for that purpose. Sir W. Temple seems to derive it from the Runic incantations; for, after speaking of them in various ways, he adds, "*And the proverb of rhyming rats to death, came I suppose from the same root.*" *Essay on Poetry*. It is very frequently alluded to:

I was never so *be-rhymed* since Pythagoras's time, that I was on *Irish rat*, which I can hardly remember. *At y. l. it, iii. 2.*

Rhyme them to death, as they do *Irish rats*,
 In drumming tunes.

B. Jon. Poet. Epil. to the Reader, vol. ii. p. 121.

— And my poets
 Shall with a satire steep'd in gall and vinegar
 Rhyme 'em to death, as they do *Rats in Ireland*.

Rand. Jeal. Lovers, v. 2.
 Or the fine madrigal-man in rhyme, to have run him out of the country like an *Irish rat*.

B. Jon. Staple of News, Interim. after 4th Act.

It is certainly alluded to in the following passage:

I am a rimer of the *Irish race*,
 And have already rim'd the staring mad.
 But if thou cease not thy bald jests to 'pread,
 I'll never leave till I have rim'd thee dead.
Rhythmes against Martin Marre-Prelate, in Herk. Typ. Antiq. p. 1609.

Swift has made it the vehicle of a very witty sneer against the poets of Ireland. Sir Ph. Sidney, he says,

Mentions *rhyming to death*, which (adds he) is said to be done in Ireland; and truly, to our honour be it spoken, that power, in a great measure, continues with us to this day.

Adv. to a y. Poet, vol. ix. p. 407. Scott's edition.

RATHE, a. Early, soon. Saxon. The comparative *rather* continues in common use. *Rathe* was used as late as Milton's time. See *Johnson*.

Bringing the *rather* primrose that forsaken dies.

Lycides, l. 112.

Also Warton on that line.

Commanding him the time not idly to foreshow,
 But *rather* as he could rise, to such a gate to go.

Drayt. Polyoth. xii. p. 895.

Rather is the comparative, still used adverbially, in the sense of sooner, or more readily:

The *rather* [earlier] lambs been starv'd with cold.

Spens. Shep. Cal. Feb. l. 83.

Rathest the superlative:

Barly almost ripe to be cut (in June) whereas in England they seldom cut the *rathest* before the beginning of August, which is almost two months after.
Coryat, Crud. i. 76.

So it is no less ordinary that these *rather*-ripe wits prevent their own perfection.

Hall's Quo Vadis, p. 10.

In the west of England, says Warton, there is an early species of apple called the *rather*-ripe.

RATTLE-MOUSE. One of the names for a bat, more commonly called *fitter-mouse*, or *flicker-mouse*. Also *REREMOUSE*.

Not unlike the tale of the *rattlemouse*, who in the warres proclaimed between the four-footed beastes and the birds, being sent for by the lion to be at his masters, excused himself for that he was a fowle, and flew with wings; and being sent for by the eagle, to serve him, said that he was a four-footed beast.

Pattenham, B. ii. ch. 13. page 115.

See *FLICKERMOUSE*.

RAUGHT. The old preterite of the verb to reach.

The moon was a month old, when Adam was no more,
And *raught* not to five weeks, when he came to five score.

Love's L. L. iv. 2.

The hand of death hath *raught* him. *Ant. & Cleop.* iv. 9.

Cau I complain of this revenge she *raught*.

Mirr. for Mag. p. 79.

Whom when the palmer saw in such distress,
Sir Guyon's sword he lightly to him *raught*.

Spens. F. Q. II. viii. 11.

RAUGHTER, s. An irregular and unusual mode of spelling the word *rafter*.

I will rather hang myself on a *raughter* in the house, than be so haled in the sea.

Lyly, Gallathea, i. 3.

RAVINE, or RAVIN, s. Prey.

That would his rightfull *ravine* rend away.

Spens. F. Q. I. v. 3.

— His deepe devouring jaws

Wyde gaped, like the grisly mouth of hell,

Through which into his darke abyss all *ravin* fell.

Jb. ib. xi. 17.

To RAVINE. To devour, swallow up; peapian, Saxon.

— Thriftless ambition, that wilt *ravin* up

Thine own life's means.

Macb. ii. 4.

Like rats that *ravin* down their proper bane.

Meat. for Meas. i. 3.

This word is more usually spelt *raven*. See *T. J.* in that place.

RAVINE, adj. Ravenous.

— Better 'twere

I met the *ravine* lion when he roar'd

With sharp constraint of hunger.

All's W. iii. 2.

Perhaps *ravin'd*, in *Macbeth*, iv. 1. should be corrected to *ravine*, which will suit a shark as well as a lion.

RAWLY, adv. Hastily, without preparation; from *raw*, in the extended sense of unprepared.

Some crying for a surgeon; some upon their wives left poor behind them; some upon the debts they owe; some upon their children *rawly* left.

Hen. V. iv. 1.

That this is the true meaning, appears from the use of *rawness* in another passage:

Why in that *rawness* left you wife and child,

Those precious motives, those strong knots of love,

Without leave taking.

Macbeth, iv. 3.

To RAY. To defile; not from *bewray*, which, in this sense, is only a compound of ray, like *bedaub* from daub, *bespatter* from spatter, and many others. Probably from one sense of *rayer*, French. See *Cotgrave* in that word.

Was ever man so beaten? was ever man so *ray'd*.

Tem. of Shr. iv. 1.

With botes on his legges all durtie and *rayed*, as though he were newlie lighted from his horse.

Painter's Pal. Pleas. i. sign. R. 8.

From his soft eyes the teares he wpyt away.

And from his face the filth that did it ray.

Spens. F. Q. VI. iv. 25.

Commonly so used by Spenser. Probably, therefore, "rayed with the yellows," in *Taming of Shr.* iii. 2. means defiled or discoloured with that disorder. Minshew has "to *raie*, or defile, v. *beraie*." To *beray*, or, as often erroneously spelt, *bewray*, is explained by Minshew, and all the early lexicographers, to defile in the worst way, to pollute with ordure, &c. This sense, however, was not recollected, when the letter B was in the press. Upton remarks, that the Greek *paiv*, *corrumpo*, comes very near to this.

RAY, s. Order of battle, ranks of soldiers, &c.; abbreviated from *array*.

So that when both the armies were in *ray*,

And trumpet's blast on ev'ry side was blown.

Mirr. Mag. p. 119.

And all the damselfs of that town in *ray*,

Came dancing forth.

Spens. F. Q. V. xi. 34.

We brake their *raies* and forc'd the king to flee.

Ib. p. 21.

But I too bold rush'd in with sword and shield

To breake their *raies*.

Ib. p. 27.

RAYED. Striped, or braided in lines; from the French *raie*, a stripe.

With two Provencal roses on my *rayed* shoes.

Hamlet, iii. 2.

The first folio, however, reads *rac'd*; and *rayed* is only a conjecture of Pope's. Stowe's *Chronicle* is quoted for the mention of women's hoods, "*reyed*, or striped." The word certainly had that meaning, and Chaucer is quoted as describing a feather bed *rayid*, or striped with gold.

RAYON, s. A ray, as of light. A French word, adopted by Spenser, and by no other author that I have remarked.

Nor brick nor marble was the wall in view,

But shining christall, which, from top to base,

Out of her womb a thousand *rayons* threw.

Visions of Belley, v. 21.

RAZE. *Raze of ginger*; Theobald pretends that this differs from *race of ginger*, which means only a root, whereas this means a bale or package.

I have a gammon of bacon, and two *razes of ginger*, to be delivered as far as Charing Cross.

1 Hen. IV. ii. 1.

We cannot but suppose that these which were parcels, to be delivered by a carrier, were more than the small pieces commonly called *razes of ginger*; but I cannot believe that the words are really different. Both must be derived from the Spanish *rays*, meaning a root, and might be applied indifferently to small pieces, or large packages. As for the magnitude of a single root, alledged by Mr. Warner, I believe it to be a mistake. Mr. Malone has very properly remarked, that Dr. Grew, in the *Philosophical Transactions*, speaks of a single root of ginger, as uncommonly large, which weighed only fourteen ounces. In the passage above quoted, it is not necessary to suppose the carriers quite accurate in their expression.

READ. See *REDE*.

READY, to MAKE, v. To dress, to make fit to go out; as to make *unready*, is to undress. See *UNREADY*.

She must do nothing of herself, not eat,

Drink, say "Sir, how do ye," make her *ready*, *unready*,

Unless he bid her.

B. & Fl. Tamer T. i. 1.

As this phrase is often used, *ready* may certainly bear its usual signification, but *unready* cannot be so explained.

I pray you make hast, and make you *ready*.

Florio, 2 Fr. p. 11.

The speaker is there waiting while the person dressed himself.

REALME, s. Kingdom; frequently pronounced, and sometimes even written, *reame*.

The whites his life ran forth in bloodie streame,

His soules descended down into the Stygian *reame*.

Spens. F. Q. IV. viii. 45.

For brought up in the broyles of these two *reames*,

They thought best fishing still in troubled streames.

Dun. Civ. Wars. i. 82.

And such as have the regiment of *realmes*

With justice mixt, avoiding all extremes.

Mirr. for Mag. 312.

Shall find that to curb the prince of a *reame*,

Is even (as who saith) to strive with the streame.

Ibid. p. 283.

Harington, in his *Epigrams*, ii. 31. rhymes it to *blaspheme*, and in 45 of the same book, to *streame*, though in both places he writes it *realme*.

TO REAM, *v.* Grose, in his Glossary, attributes it to the Exmoor dialect, and explains it to stretch. Herrick applies it to wool; so it should mean, "stretching wool."

Farewell the flax, and *reaming* wool,

With which thy house was plentiful. *Sacr. Poems*, p. 44.

REAR-MOUSE, *s.* A bat; more properly *rere-mouse*, being pure Saxon, *phepe-mur*, which is exactly equivalent to *fitter-mouse*, from *phepan*, to agitate, or flutter. It has been speciously derived from the English word to *rear*, in the sense of to raise, as being able to raise itself into the air; but this is erroneous.

Some war with *rear-mice* for their leathern wings.

Mids. N. Dr. ii. 3.

Coles has "a *rear-mouse*, *vespertilio*;" and "to *rear*, *emico*, *se attollere*." See *RERE-MOUSE*.

REARE, *v.* To take up, or take away. Spenser, I believe, is singular in so using it.

He, in an open turney lately held,

Fro' me the honour of that game did *reare*.

F. Q. IV. vi. 6.

Milton has used it for to carry up:

Up to a hill anon his steps he *rear'd*. *Par. Reg.* ii. 283.

REARE, *a.* Under-dressed; not yet quite disused, as applied to meat. From *hwepe*, raw, Saxon.

There we complain of one *reare*-roasted chik,

Here meat worse cookt nere makes us sick.

Har. Epig. iv. 6.

REARLY, *adv.* Early.

B. I'll bring it to-morrow.

D. Do very *rearly*, I must be abroad else,

To call the maids. *Fl. Two Noble Kinsm.* iv. 1.

Gay has *rear*, in the sense of early:

Then why does Cuddy leave his cot so *rear*.

Shepherd's Week, Monday, v. 6.

The note says, "*Rear*, an expression in several counties of England, for *early* in the morning."

REAR-WARD, *s.* The rear, the latter end of any thing.

But with n *rearcward* following Tybalt's death,

Romeo is banished.

Rom. & Jul. iii. 2.

It is used several times in the authorized version of the Bible, but in most editions is absurdly spelt *rereaward*, which conceals the etymology, and makes the word the less intelligible. See *Numb.* x. 25. *Jos.* vi. 9. *Is.* lii. 12. *Iviii.* 8. and other places.

Myself would, on the *rearcward* of reproaches,

Strike at thy life.

Much Ado, iv. 1.

REASTY, *a.* Rancid; applied to bacon. Apparently the same word as *rusty*, which is now used. Coles, however, has *reasy* as synonymous, and translates it into Latin by "*reser, deses*;" also "*reasiness, pigritia*."

Lay fitches a salting.

Through folly too *reasty*,

Much bacon is *reasty*. *Tusser, Nov. Abstract.*

Hence, probably, *REEZED*, infra.

REBARD. Some drug. An apothecary is boasting of his nostrums, and mentions a great part of the *materia medica*, but not *rhubarb*: perhaps therefore that is meant. Many of the names are perverted, and *rhebarbarum* is found, in medical books, as well as *rhabarbarum*. It might, perhaps, be then more valuable.

I have a boxe of *rebard* here,
Which is as deynyt as it is dere,
So help me God, and hollydam,
Of this I wolde not geve a dram
To the beste frende I have in Englands groundes,
Though he wolde give me twentie poundes,
For though the stomake do it abhor,
It poureth you clete from the coler.

Four Ps. O. Pl. i. 77.

TO REBATE. To make blunt or obtuse.

But both *rebate* and blunt his natural edge
With profits of the mind, study and fast.

Meas. for Meas. i. 3.

Ah, wherein may our duty more be seen,
Than striving to *rebate* a tyrant's pride. *Edw.* III. i. 1.

That can *rebate* the edge of tyranny.

Dutchess of Suff. sign. C 4

— Might our love

Rebate this sharpe edge of your bitter wrath.

Weakest goeth to the Wall, sign. i.

Could not *rebate* the strength that Ham brought.

Lodge & Greene, Looking Glass, 4c. sign. A 3h.

It was also used in trade, as discount allowed for prompt payment. See *Blount's Glossogr.*

REBATO, *s.* A falling collar, or band. In French *rabat*, a collar. Cotgrave has, "*Rabat*—a *rebatoe* for a woman's ruffe." Properly, therefore, *rebato*; but almost universally spelt otherwise in English books.

And broke broad jests upon her narrow heele,

Poak her *rebatoes*, and surraied her Steele.

Day's Law Tricks, Act ii. sign. C 2b.

Please you to have, Madam, a ruffe, band, or a *rebato*.

Erondell, Dial. 1.

Give me my *rebato* of cut-work edged; is not the wyer shot the same sort as the other? *Ibid.*

Where the wire is translated *porte-rabat*. The wire supported it in its shape. It is here also mentioned:

I would not have a bodkin or a cuff,
A bracelet, necklace, or *rebato* wire,
Nor any thing that ever was call'd her's.

A Woman's K. O. Pl. vii. 364.

Alas, her soule struts round about her neck,

Her sene of sense is her *rebato* set.

Marston, p. 208.

See *RABATO*.

REBECK, *s.* An instrument of music, having cat-gut strings, and played with a bow; but originally with only two strings, then with three, till it was exalted into the more perfect violin, with four strings. It is thought to be the same with *ribible*, being a Moonish instrument, and in that language called *rebek*. Thence it passed into Italy, where it became *ribeca*, or *ribeca*, whence our English word. See *Hawkins's History of Music*, vol. ii. p. 86. note. *Aimericus*, quoted by Du Cange, says,

Quidam *rebecam* *arcubant*,
Muliebrem vocem confingentes.

In voc. Beudens.

Which proves that it was played with a bow. The imitation of a female voice by it, shows its delicacy. Drayton makes it plaintive:

He turn'd his *rebeck* to a mournful note,

And thereto sung this doleful elegy.

Ecl. ii. p. 1591.

Milton calls it jocund. *L'Allegro*, v. 91. But, of course, its expression depended on the player. One of Shakespeare's musicians is named *Hugh Rebeck*. *Rom. & Jul.* iv. 5. See also Warton's note on the *Allegro*. Florio has it *rebecca*, and translates it, "An instrument called a *rebecke*, a croud, or fidler's kit." Menage has it under *rebeba*, but describes the instrument erroneously.

RECHEAT, s. A recal, or retreat; from the old French *recept*, or *recept*. A hunting term, for a certain set of notes, sounded on the horn, to call the dogs off. In the *Gentleman's Recreation*, it is called, "A farewell at parting," and it is expressed in notes, on a plate.

I will have a *reckeat* winded in my forehead. *Much Ado*, i. 1.
Meaning, "I will supply horns for such a purpose."

When you blow the death of your fox, in the field or covert, then you must sound three notes, with three winds; and *reckeat*, mark you Sir, upon the same with three winds.

Return from *Parnassus*, ii. 5. Or. of Dr. iii. 238.

See the various old books on hunting.

TO RECHEAT, v. To play the notes called a *reckeat* on the horn. Drayton writes it *recheat*:

Recheating with his horn, which then the hunter cheers,
While still the lusty stag his high-palm'd head up-bears.
Polyoth. xiii. p. 917.

RECHLESS. See **RETCHLESSE**.

TO RECK. To care, or calculate; from *pecan*, Saxon. The same word from which *reckon* is also made.

My master is of churlish disposition,
And little recks to find the way to heaven.
By doing deeds of hospitality. *As you like it*, ii. 4.

Abundantly illustrated by Johnson; but, in the passage which he quotes from Shakespeare, it is only a conjecture of Warburton's, instead of *keeps*, which all the old editions give:

If I do lose thee, I do lose a thing
That none but fools would keep. *Meas. for Meas.* iii. 1.

To *keep* has been shown to mean to *care for*, in several instances. See **TO TAKE KEEP**.

RECKLESS, a. Careless, indifferent.

— I am *reckless* what I do
To spite the world. *Macb.* iii. 1.

I'll after, more to be revenged on Eglamour,
Than for the love of *reckless* Silvia. *Two Gent. Ver.* v. 2.

See *Johnson*.

TO RECLUSE, v. To shut up. This obsolete verb was first noticed by Mr. Todd, who has exemplified it from Donne and Howell. The classical sense of *reclusus*, was "opened;" but, in the Latin of the middle ages, it was reversed, and signified a person shut up, or secluded from society. Hence this verb, and many other derivatives of the adjective *recluse*, which are little used, if not altogether obsolete. As *recluseness*, *reclusive*, &c. See *Todd*. See also *Du Cange*.

The latter word is found in Shakespeare:

And, if it sort not well, you may conceal her
(As best befits her wounded reputation)
In some *reclusive* and religious life. *Much Ado*, iv. 1.

TO RECORD, v. n. To sing; applied particularly to the singing of birds.

And, to the nightingale's complaining notes,
Tune my distresses, and record my woes.
Two Gent. Ver. v. 3.

For you are fellows only know by rote,
As birds record their lessons. *B. & Fl. Valentinian*, ii. 1.

— The nymph did earnestly contest
Whether the birds or she recorded best.

Brown, Brit. Past. B. ii. Song 4.
Fair Philomel night-musick of the spring,
Sweetly records her tanelful harmony.

Drayt. Eccl. 4to. 1593, sign. A. 4.

Much altered in the later editions.

Also, to remember:

O wretched prince, no dost thou yet record
The yet fresh murders done within the laud
Of thy forefathers. *Ferrex & Parr.* O. Pl. i. 138.

Recordeth, for remember thou, is the old form of the imperative:

Recordeth Dionysius the king,
That with his rigour so his realm oppress.
Mirr. for Mag. p. 440.

RECORDER, s. A kind of flute, or pipe. Mr. Steevens says a *large flute*; but Sir John Hawkins proves that it was rather a flageolet, or small flute. *Hist. Music*, iv. 479. Dr. Burney also says explicitly, "A recorder is a flageolet, or bird-pipe," (*Hist. of Music*, iii. p. 356. n.) which sufficiently accounts for the name, because birds were taught to record by it. In his excellent *Illustrations of Shakespeare*, Mr. Douce says, that "in modern cant, the recorders of corporations are termed *flutes*." Vol. ii. p. 249. If so, the jest must be ancient; and they who now use it are probably ignorant of its meaning. He also tells a facetious story, of a recorder of a town, who was told, "that Pepper and Piper were as different as a pipe and a recorder." In the frontispiece to an old collection of songs, called *Thesaurus Musicus*, 1693, are two angels playing on small flageolets, and in front is written lessons for the recorder.

Indeed he hath played on this prologue like a child on a recorder; a sound, but not in government. *Mids. N. Dr.* v. 1.

O, the recorders, let me see one; — will you play upon this pipe?
Hamlet, iii. 2.

The other shepherds pulling out recorders, which possessed the place of pipes. *Sidon. Arcadia*.

He disdain'd to learn to playe of the flute or recorder.

North's Plut. 211 E.

See *Johnson*, where is an example from Bacon, describing it as having a small bore.

RECOURSE, s. Frequent course, repetition.

— Not Priamus and Hecuba on knees
Their eyes o'ergalled with recourse of tears.

Tro. & Cress. v. 3.

TO RECOULE, v. To retreat; from the French, *reculer*.

Was forced now in towns for to recule.

Gasc. 1587, sign. h. 4.

And forced them — — —
Backe to recule. *Spens. F. Q. V.* xi. 47.

RECOULE, s. A retreat.

Where having knowledge of Omoro his *recule*, he pursued him.
Holinsk. Hist. of Irel. F. 3. col. 2. b.

TO RECURE. To cure again, or recover; or, simply, to cure.

Which to recure, we heartily solicit
Your gracious self to take on you the charge,
And kingly government, of this your land.

Rich. III. iii. 7.

In western waves his weary waggon did recure.

Spens. F. Q. I. v. 44.

Spenser sometimes wrote *recoure*, perhaps supposing it to be only another form of *recover*; or,

perhaps, as Mr. Todd supposes, only to make his rhyme appear more exact:

For sometimes Paridell and Blandamour
The better had, and bet the others backe;
Etsoune the other did the field *recure*. F. Q. IV. ix. 25.

Recover certainly is the sense in that passage.

RECURE, s. Cure. The existence of this substantive, which means exactly *cure*, seems sufficiently to prove that the word is not made from *recover*. Yet there are authorities both ways.

War, fire, blood, and pains without *recure*.

Tamcr. & Gism. O. Pl. ii. 168.

I have seen him to my griefe, and sought *recure* with despaire.

Lyly's Endim. iii. 1.

RED, a. Applied to gold, as an epithet.

Thou shew'st an honest nature; weep'st for thy master?

There's a *red* rogue, to buy thee handkerchiefs.

B. & Fl. Mad Lover, v. 4.

That is, a piece of gold, which she then gives him.

See **RUDDOCK**.

RED BEARD. The infamy attached to a red beard has been explained under the article **JUDAS COLOURED**. In a jocular commendation of a constable, who was also a watchman, it is suggested that his beard ought to be more *red*; doubtless, to strike terror:

Oh thou child of the night! be friends, shake hands. Thou art a proper man, if thy beard were redder: remember thy worshipful function.

B. & Fl. Love's Cure, ii. 1.

RED BULL, THE. One of the old theatres in London was so called; it was in St. John Street, Clerkenwell.

Then will I confound her with compliments, drawn from the plays I see at the Fortune and *Red Bull*, where I learn all the words I speak and understand not.

Albucarr. O. Pl. vii. 155.

See Mr. Malone's *History of the Stage*. T. Heywood's play of the *Four Prentices of London*, is stated in the title to have "been divers times acted at the *Red Bull*, by the queen's majesty's servants," 1612. A view of the interior of this theatre is given in a work, entitled *Londina Illustrata*, (1819) 4to. from the frontispiece to a collection of drolls (or farces) there acted, and published by Francis Kirkman, 1672. The publisher there says, "I have seen the *Red Bull* play-house, which was a large one, so full that as many went back for want of room as had entered." The plate represents Thomas Cox (a favourite) and other actors, on the stage. This theatre was disused soon after the Restoration, (for it had been licensed under the usurpation, for drolls only) and the site is now occupied by other buildings. It is, however, distinctly shown in the first edition of *Styrrpe's Stone*, (1720). The street is now called Woodbridge Street, but was formerly *Red Bull Yard*. Other curious particulars are detailed in *Londina Illustrata*.

RED LATTICE. A lattice window, painted red; the customary distinction of an ale-house, in Shakespeare's time. Hence *red-lattice* phrases are equivalent to "ale-house language."

Your cat-a-mountain looks, your *red-lattice* phrases, and your bold beating outsh.

Merr. W. W. ii. 2.

He called me even now, my lord, through a *red lattice*, and I could discern no part of his face from the window.

? Hen. IV. ii. 1.

No, I am not Sir Jeffery Balardo: I am not as well known by my wit, as an ale-house by a *red lattice*.

Marston's Anton. & Melida, Act v.

Be mild in a tavern! 'tis treason to the *red-lattice*, enemy to the sign post, and slave to humours.

Mis. of Inf. Marr. O. Pl. v. 41.

It is sometimes corruptly written *lettice*:

That knows not of what fashion dice are made,
Nor ever yet look towards a *red lettice*.

Chapman's All Fools, sign. H. 4.

Some have confounded the *chequers* with the *red lattice*; but if there were any doubt, the following passage might remove it:

I see then a tavern and a lawdy house have faces much alike; the one hath *red grates* near the door, the other hath peeping holes within doors.

Massing. Virg. Mart. in. 3.

RED PLAGUE. One of the diseases imprecated by Caliban upon his master. *Temp. i. 2.* Mr. Steevens says that the erysipelas was anciently so called; but he gives no proof of it, and I believe there was none to be given. Shakespeare doubtless meant to give the epithet *red* to the disease usually called the plague. He joins it equally with pestilence:

Now the *red pestilence* strike all trades in Rome,
And occupations perish.

Coriol. ii. 1.

RED-SHANKS. A familiar, and rather contemptuous name for the Scottish Highlanders; from their red complexion. See **Todd**.

It seems here to be applied also to the native Irish:

And when the *redshanks* on the borders by
Incursions made, and rang'd in battell stood
To bear his charge; from field he made them fly,
Where fishes *Moina* did blash with crimson blood.

England's Eliz. Murr. M. 804.

Moyne is an Irish river, in the county of Galway; and the passage relates to the exploit of Sir — Bingham, in Ireland.

Also a common name for the *scolopax calidris*, or pool snipe. See *Montagu's Ornithology*.

RED-CAP, MOTHER. A personage whose fame is still maintained by means of the sign of a public house, at the division of the road from Tottenham Court to Hampstead and Highgate. In her history we are rather deficient, but she is mentioned in Randolph's *Muse's Looking Glass*, (1638) and the house is called her hall:

Then for the painting, I bethink myself
That I have seen in *Mother Red-cap's hall*,
In painted cloth, the story of the prodigal.

O. Pl. ix. p. 215.

At least, this may serve to illustrate the fact, that *painted cloth* was actually painted, not woven in colours. See **PAINTED CLOTH**.

REDE, s. variously spelt, **READE, REED, &c.** Advice, knowledge, learning.

Himself the promuse path of dalliance trends,
And reck's not his own *rede*.

Hamlet. i. 3.

When kings of foresette will neglect the *rede*
Of best advise, and yelde to pleasing tales.

Ferrex & Por. O. Pl. i. 135.

Soothsaying sibyls sleeping long ago
We have their *reed*, but few have com'd their art.

Drayton, Ecl. iv. p. 1399.

Make well my tale, and take good heed to it,
Recount it well, and take it for good *reed*.

Mirr. for Mag. p. 469.

The man is blest that hath not lent
To wicked *rede* his ear.

Ps. 1st. Sternh. old ed.

TO REDE, v. To advise.

Therefore I *rede* you three go hence, and within keepe close.

Gammer Gurton, O. Pl. ii. p. 54.

Dispatch, I *read* you, for your enterprize is betrayed.

North's Phi.

Also to understand, to conceive :

Right hard it was for wight which did it heare,
To *reeds* what manner musicks that mote be.

Spens. F. Q. II. xii. 70.

To REDUCE, *v.* Bring back; a Latinism, *reduco*, Latin. Probably the first sense of the word, when made English.

Abate the edge of traitors, gracious lord,
That would reduce these bloody days again,
And make poor England weep in streams of blood.

Rich. III. v. 3.

The mornyng forsaking the golden bed of Titan reduced the
desyred daye.

Hist. of Lucre, (1560) cit. Steevens.

— So freshly to my mindle

Hath this young prince *reduc'd* his father's wrong.

Battle of Alcazar, (1594) sign. E 1 b.

REECHY, *a.* Smoky, black with smoke; from *pecan*, Saxon. The same word from which to *reek* (or smoke) is made. Written also *reeky*, as in *Rom.* and *Jul. iv. 1.*

Sometime fashioning them like Pharaoh's soldiers in the *reechy* painting.

Much Ado, iii. 3.

The *reechy* painting means probably the painted cloth, in an alehouse or tavern, black with smoke. See PAINTED CLOTH.

— The kitchen malkin pins

Her richest lockram round her *reechy* neck.

Coriol. ii. 1.

And wash his face, he lookt so *reechie*,

Like bacon hanging on the chimnie rooffe.

Dabr. Belchier, See me and see me not, sign. C 2 b.

REEK, *s.* The original form of the word, now written and spoken *rick*, a stack of hay or corn. Johnson derives it from a German word, meaning a pile of any thing.

I'll instantly set all my hands to thrashing

Of a whole *reek* of corn.

B. Jons. Ev. M. out of H. ii. 1.

Dryden uses it in the same form. See Johnson. Also smoke, or vapour; from the Saxon word above mentioned, in REECHY.

You common cry of curs! whose breath I hate

As *reek* o' the rotten fens.

Coriol. iii. 3.

To *reek* is still used; particularly the participle *reeking*.

REEZED, *part.* Rusty, grown rank; applied to bacon.

Or once a weeke, perhaps, for novelty,

Reez'd bacon soulds shall feaste his family.

Hall, Satires, B. iv. Sat. 2.

What academeck starved satyrist

Would gown *rez'd* bacon.

Mars. Scourge, Sat. 3.

See REASTY.

To REPELL, *v.* To refute; *refello*, Latin. Seldom now used.

Here many of the greatest of the land

Accus'd were of the act, strong proofes brought out,

Which strongly were *refell'd*.

Dan. Civ. Wars, iii. 13.

Cease then, Hephæstion, with argument to seek to *refell* that which with their deity the gods cannot resist.

Alex. & Camp. O. Pl. ii. 108.

See also Johnson.

But here it seems rather to be put for *repelled*:

How I persuaded, how I pray'd and kneel'd;

How he *refell'd* me, and how I reply'd.

Mens. for Mens. v. 1.

REFOCILLATION. Repair of strength by refreshment, or nourishing foods given for that purpose; *refocillio*, Latin.

Marry, Sir, some precious cordial, some costly *refocillation*.

Mad World, &c. O. Pl. v. 351.

This, and the verb *refocillate*, are pedantic words, seldom occurring.

To REFORM, *v.* for to repair.

He gave towards the *reforming* of that church (St. Helen's) five hundred markes.

Stowe, p. 134.

REFORMADO, *s.* A military term, borrowed from the Spanish, signifying an officer who, for some disgrace, is deprived of his command, but retains his rank, and perhaps his pay. The French have *reformé* in the same sense, and I think we read of *reformed captains* in some English authors.

Into the likeness of one of these *reformados* had he moulded himself.

B. Jons. Ev. M. in his H. iii. 2.

Although your church be opposite

To ours, as Black Friars are to White,

In rule and order; yet I grant

You are a *reformado* saint.

Hudib. II. ii. 115.

That is, a degraded, inferior kind of saint; not a regular and complete one.

It has been sometimes used otherwise, in an ecclesiastical sense, but not commonly; for monks whose order had been reformed. See Todd.

To REFRAIN, *v. a.* in the sense of to restrain, is not peculiar to *Psal. lxxvi. 10.* and *12.* It is well exemplified in Johnson.

REFR, *pret.* and *part.* of to *reave*. To take away.

This word so frequently occurs in Spenser and Shakespeare, and even later authors, that it hardly requires explanation or exemplification.

REGALS. A musical instrument, made with pipes and bellows like an organ, but small and portable. See the instruments delineated in Hawkins's *History of Music*, vol. ii. p. 448. It is thus described by Mr. Carter, architect:

A portable organ, having one row of pipes giving the treble notes, and the same number of keys. Representations of *regalls* shew as if they were fastened to the shoulder, while the right hand touched the keys, and the left was employed in blowing a small pair of bellows.

Gent. Mag. 1804, Part 1. p. 328.

Rees's *Cyclopaedia* says, that "*regul*, in all Roman catholic countries, is a portable organ used in processions, carried by one person, and played upon by another." But when it is added, "the pipes are of reeds, for lightness of carriage," we detect a palpable mistake, deduced from the technical term of *reed stops*; by which are meant small wooden pipes, speaking by means of a contrivance similar to the reed or mouth-piece of a hautboy. To make organ pipes actually of reeds, is perhaps impossible. Of course these portable organs can have no deep notes, which would require large pipes. Written *rigols*, and *rigoles*, by Cotgrave and Florio. In the establishment of the royal chapel at St. James's, there was, within the last reign, a "tuner of the *regalls*." This instrument had keys, like the large organ. Snetzler (the famous organ-builder) remembered the instrument in use, in Germany. *Archeol. iii. 32.* It seems to be only a conjecture of Mr. King's, that there was a pair of *regals* in the organ loft at Haddon House. *Archeol. vi. 354.* A pair, however, might mean only one, as an organ was commonly called a pair of organs.

In the stage direction to *Damon and Pythias*, the playing of the *regalles* is twice mentioned. O. Pl. i. p. 195 and 208. In the first it is said, "Here Pythias sings, and the *regalles* play." In the second, "Here the *regalles* play a mourning song." The name is Italian, and the Dictionaries properly de-

scribe it. Antonini says, "*Regale*, sorte di strumento simile all' organo, ma minore." Florio, "*Regali*, regalities, &c. also instruments called *rigoles*."

REGENERATE, a. for degenerate.

Regenerate traitor, viper to the place,
Where thou wast foster'd in thine infamy.

Edward III. i. 1.

REGENT, THE. One of the largest ships in the navy of Henry VIII. was so called. It was burnt in an action with a French vessel.

— A ryver ran bye,
So depe tyll chance had it forbidden,
Well might the *Regent* there have ryden.

Four Ps. O. Pl. i. 85.

Though we are not acquainted with all the particular ships that formed the navy of Henry the Eighth, we know that among them were two very large ones; viz. the *Regent* and the *Harry Grace de Dieu*; the former being burnt in 1519, in an engagement with the French, occasioned Henry to build the latter.

Mr. Willett on *Navy Archit.* Archæol. xi. 158.

The ship was blown up, Admiral Sir Edward Howard then commanding the fleet. The action was remarkable. The ship of the French admiral took fire; and he, seeing his destruction inevitable, bore down upon the vessel of the English admiral, and grappling with her, resolved to make her share his fate. His vessel blew up first, and destroyed that English ship. See Hume's animated account of the action.

REGIMENT. s. Government, sovereign sway.

Only the adulterous Antony, most large
In his abominations, turns you off,
And gives his potent *regiment* to a trull

Ant. & Cleop. iii. 6.

That notes it against us. — For, but to honour thee
Is Edward pleas'd with kingly *regiment*.

Edward II. O. Pl. ii. 319.

She thank'd the nymph, for her kinde succour lent,
Who strait tript to her warty *regiment*.

Brown, Brit. Past. B. I. s. iii. p. 61.

To give just form to every *regiment*,
Imparting to each part due strength and stablishment.

Fletcher. Purp. Isl. ii. 5.

An ancient booke, hight Briton Moniments,
That of this land's first conquest did devise,
And old division into *regiments*,
Till it reduced was to one man's governments.

Spens. F. Q. II. ix. 79.

Rule of diet, now changed to *regimen*:

This may bring her to eat, to sleep, and reduce what's now out
of square with her, into their former law and *regiment*.

Fletcher. Two Noble Kinsm. iv. 3.

The *Schola Salernitana*, translated by Thomas Paynell (1575), has for its running title throughout, "*The Regiment of Health*."

REGREET, s. A salutation, greeting again.

From whom he bringeth sensible *regreets*. *Mer. Ven.* ii. 9.
Unyoke this seizure, and this kind *regreet*. *K. John*, iii. 1.
After their reverence done, with kind *regreet*
Requited was. *Fairf. Tasso*, i. 34.

Yet ere myself could reach Virginia's chamber,
One was before me, with *regreets* from him,
I know his hand. *Webster's Appius*, iii. 1. *Anc. Dr.* v. 396.

TO REGREET, v. To greet again, to salute.

Lo, as at English feasts, so I *regreet*
The daintiest last, to make the end more sweet.

Rich. II. i. 3.

I'll saile to England to *regreete* the king.

Hector of Germ. sign. D. 3.

TO REGUERDON. To reward; from GUERDON.

Or been *reguerdon'd* with so much as thanks.

1 Hen. VI. iii. 4.

REGUERDON, s. Reward.

And in *reguerdon* of that duty done,
I gird thee with the valiant sword of York.

1 Hen. VI. iii. 1.

Chaucer uses it. The word is a mere compound of *guerdon*. As for either this or that having any relation to *regardum*, low Latin, it is perfectly idle; since the word *guerdon* itself is well known to be French, of all times. See GUERDON. Also Todd's *Illustrations of Gower*, &c.

TO REJOURN, v. To adjourn, to put off to another day.

You wear out a good wholesome forenoon, in hearing a cause between an orange wife and a fasset-seller; and then *rejourna* the controversy of three-pence to a second day of audience.

Coriol. ii. 1.

Also to refer:

To the scriptures themselves I *rejourne* all such atheistical spirits.

Burt. Anat. Met. p. 57.

TO RELENT, has been used as an active verb, by Spenser and others, for to relax, or slacken, and even for to melt; *relentir*, French.

But nothing might *relent* her hasty flight.

Spens. F. Q. III. iv. 49.

He uses also *relent*, as a substantive, for stop, or relaxation. The following example, in which it signifies to dissolve, or at least to soften, I borrow from Todd's *Johnson*:

Thou art a pearl which nothing can *relent*,
But vinegar made of devotion's tears.

Darvies, Wit's Pilg.

RELISH, s. Taste, quality, or disposition.

— You are three

That Rome should dote on; yet, by the faith of men,
We have some old crab-trees here, that will not
Be grafted to your *relish*.

Coriol. ii. 1.

The first folio has *raflish*, but it is corrected in the second. The whole passage is quaint and singular, but so the poet chose to characterize Menenius, who speaks it.

RELUME, v. Light again. This is the reading of the first folio in Othello's speech:

I know not where is that Promethean heat
That can thy light *relume*.

Oth. v. 1.

One old copy has *relumine*; but Mr. Malone confirms the other, by observing, that the poet has used *illum*, for illuminate, in *Hamlet*.

REMEDiate, a. Able to give remedy; a Shakespearean word. I know not whether used elsewhere. It is in the beautiful apostrophe of Cordelia for her father:

All you unpublished virtues of the earth,
Spring with my tears! be midant and *remediate*
In the good man's distress.

Leor, iv. 4.

REMEMBRANCE, s. The herb rosemary was considered as a symbol of remembrance. See ROSEMARY. Now it is the *myosotis scorpioides*, called *forget me not*, which term we had from the Germans.

TO REMERCIE, v. To thank; *remercier*, French.

She him *remercièd* as the patron of her life.

Spens. F. Q. II. s. 16.

Johnson says, obsolete; but I believe it is rather a Gallicism hazarded by the poet. I think it is not in Chaucer.

REMERST, pret. of *remerse*. It seems to be put in the following lines for *released*, but with what reason is not clear.

And that we might this matter set on fire,
From Owen's jail our cousin we *remerst*.

Mirr. Mag. p. 305.

The writer of that part was *Baldhuine*.

REMORE was frequently used in the sense of pity.

If so your heart were touch'd with that *remorse*
As mine is to him.

Meas. for Meas. ii. 2.

— 'Tis thought

Thou'lt shew thy mercy and *remorse* more strange,
Than is thy strange apparent cruelty. *Merch. Ven.* iv. 1.
But, for yourselves, look you for no *remorse*.

Edward III. v. 1. Prolus. p. 86.

But, in the following passage, it seems to bear no other interpretation than "a point of conscience," a thing which, if it were not done, would cause *remorse*:

— Let him command,

And to obey shall be in me *remorse*,
What bloody business ever.

Othello, iii. 3.

Some of the interpreters labour hard to force the sense of pity upon it here also. Dryden used the word in this sense. See *T. J.*

REMORSEFUL, *a.* from the preceding. Compassionate.

O Eglamour, thou art a gentleman,
(Think not I flatter, for I swear I do not)
Valiant, wise, *remorseful*.

Two Gent. Ver. iv. 5.

Descend on our long-toyed host, with thy *remorseful* eye.
Chapm. Hom. B. 2.

TO REMUE, *v.* To remove; *remuer*, French.

But in that faith, wherewith he could *remue*
The steadfast hills, and seas dry up to nought,
He pray'd the Lord.

Fairf. Tasso, xiii. 70.

TO RENCONTRER, *v.* To meet; *rencontrer*, French. The use of it for encounter is, I believe, peculiar to Spenser.

And him *rencontring* fierce, reskew'd the noble pray.

F. Q. I. iv. 29.

Which Scudamour perceiving, forth issued,
To have *rencountred* him in equal race. *F. Q.* IV. vi. 3.

RENCONTRER, *s.* A sudden, or unpremeditated combat; *rencontre*, French. In that language it was particularly opposed to duel, which was a combat by challenge and previous appointment. The latter being forbidden in France, the *rencontre*, which eluded the words of the law, took place of it, and all affairs of honour were decided, as if by sudden and casual quarrel. *De Massi on Duelling*. Cited by Todd in his Spenser, on these lines:

Which when his palmer saw, he gan to feare
His toward perill, and untoward blame,
Which by that owe *renconter* he should reare.

F. Q. III. i. 9.

RENDER, *s.* Confession, a giving up; from *surrender*.

May drive us to a *render* where we have lived. *Cymb.* iv. 4.
And sends us forth to make their sorrow'd *render*.

Timon, v. 3.

The verb has sometimes an analogous sense:

My boon is, that this gentleman may *render*
Of whom he had this ring.

Cymb. v. 5.

That is, may declare, or give up, which is a sort of *surrender*.

Hence used for to describe, that is, to give or state:

O, I have heard him speak of that same brother,
And he did *render* him the most unnatural
That liv'd 'mongst men.

As you I. it, iv. 3.

TO RENEGE, *v.* To deny, renounce; *renege*, Latin.

— His captain's heart,

Which in the scuffles of great fights, hath burst
The buckles on his breast, *reneges* all temper.

Ant. & Cleop. i. 1.

Reneg, affirm, and turn their halcyon beaks
With every gale and vary of their masters. *K. Lear*, ii. 2.

All Europe north, (all sorts of rights *reneg'd*)
Against the truth and thee unholly leagu'd. *Sylv.* p. 1094.

Here the *g* is pronounced hard.

REVERSE, *part.* More than once used by Spenser for *reversed*. It is, in fact, a Gallicism, *renverser*. It is applied indeed like an heraldic term, which perhaps it was. See *F. Q.* I. iv. 41. and V. iii. 37. *Reversed* is given in Blount's *Glossographia*, for *reversed*.

TO RENYE, To deny.

And yet, if ye sighte those well, I *renye* myselfe.

Challoner's Utopia, sign. I. 4 b.

They dishort us from sinne, but I *renie* myselfe, if ever they could.

Ib. M. 2 b.

REPAIR, *s.* A place of resort, an appointment.

No, none, but only a *repair* I the date.

Meas. for Meas. iv. 1.

What holier than faire royalty's *repair*. *Wint. Tale*, v. 1.

Here it seems to mean an invitation:

As in the evening, when the gentle ayre
Breathes to the sullen night a soft *repair*.

Brown, Brit. Past. B. II. S. iv. p. 117.

REPAST, *s.* Generally used for refreshment by food; here for repose, or refreshment by sleep.

— Who, after troublous sights

And dreames, gan now to take inore sound *repast*.

Spens. F. Q. I. ii. 4.

The usage is, I believe, singular.

TO REPEAL, in the sense of to recall; *rappeller*, French.

The banish'd Bolingbroke *repels* himself. *Rich. II.* ii. 2.

So several times, with respect to the recall of Bolingbroke.

I'll pour this pestilence into his ear, —

That she *repels* him for her body's lust. *Othello*, ii. 3.

So also the substantive *repel*, as exemplified by Johnson; but I have not observed either in other authors.

TO REPLEVY, or **REPLEVIN**. A law term, signifying to reclaim or repossess, under certain conditions. In law Latin *replegiare*. Spenser introduces it quite in a technical style, making the nymph Cymodoce claim Florimel as a *waift*, and desiring Neptune, by his right of sovereignty, to *replevy* her; that is, to reclaim her as his own. The passage is curious.

To whom she answer'd, "Then it is by name

Proteus, that hath ordain'd my sonne to die;

For that a *waift*, the which by fortune came,

Upon your seas he claym'd as propertie:

And yet not his, nor his in equitie,

But your's the *waift*, by high prerogative:

Therefore I humbly crave your majestie

It to *replevie*, and my sonne reprieve." *F. Q.* IV. xii. 31.

This making a goddess plead the law of England for her purpose, is something singular. Where have I seen this curious law question, "An capta per votitum namium sint irreplegibilia"? Now the latter word means *irrepleviable*, not to be reclaimed. For *votitum namium*, see *Du Cange*, in *Nanium*.

REPRIEVE, or **REPREEVE**. Reproof; also cause of blame.

For misery craves rather mercy than *reprieve*.

Spens. F. Q. III. viii. 1.

To thee, O England, what can be more *reprees*,
Than to pursue thy prince with armed hand.

Mirr. for Mag. p. 558.

In the plural, made *repreeves*:

Folks do baite hir with a thousand *repreves*.

Challoner's Morie Enc. sign. B 2 b.

TO REPRIZE, v. To take again, to recover; *repris*, French.

Whom still he marked freshly to arise

From th' earth, and from her womb new spirits to *reprize*.

Spens. F. Q. II. xi. 44.

There you shall reade of one towne taken by a boat of turfs, and *reprized* many yeares after by a boat of fagots; another taken by the flie'a of a hawk, another by a load of hey, another by a cart full of apples. *Howell on Forr. Travel*, p. 163.

See *Todd*.

REPROOF, s. Confutation.

What words, what blows, what extremities he endured; and in the *reproof* of this lies the jest. *1 Hen. IV.* i. 2.

So also *reprove*, for refute, or disprove. See *T. J.*

TO REPUEN. To resist, to fight against; *repugno*, Latin.

When stubbornly he did *repugn* the truth.

1 Hen. VI. iv. 1.

Imperfect nature that *repugneth* law,

Or law too hard that nature doth offend.

Dymock's II Pastor Fido, (1602) sign. H 2 b.

RECRE-BANQUET, probably for *rear-* (that is, *after*) *banquet*. A course of sweets, or dessert after dinner. Coles has, "a *rear-supper*, *epididnion*."

Callicratides—came to the court at such unseasonable time, as the king was in the midst of his dinner.—He came againe another day, in the afternoon, and finding the king at a *recre-banquet*, and to have taken the wine somewhat plentifully, turned back againe.

Puttenham. L. in. ch. 24. p. 256.

The *Honest Ghost*, (attributed, and I believe rightly, to Rich. Brathwaite) has,

What late *recre-banquets* could delight afford,

Without her page, farre dearer than her lord. *Page 155.*

The same author begins his summary character of a gentlewoman, by saying that she

Is her own tyrewoman; one that weares her owne face, and whose complexion is her own. Her journals lie not for the exchange, needlesse visits, nor *recre-banquets*. *Fol. ed.* p. 597.

Balls, treats, *recre-banquets*, theatrical receipts,
To solace tedious hours. *Lady Alimony, C. 1.*

A *recre-supper* seems to have been a late or second supper:

He must now keep his quarter, maintaine his prodigall rout with what his parcimonious father long carked for; prepare his *recre-suppers*; and all this to get him a little knowledge in the art of roving. *Braithw. Engl. Gent.* p. 42.

RECREMAIN, s. The back of the hand, or rather a back-handed stroke. French.

And such a blow he lent him as he past,
Upon his shoulders, from the *recre demaine*.

Har. Arist. xvi. 50.

RECRE-MOUSE, s. A bat; from *hrypan*, to agitate, Saxon. An agitated or fluttering mouse.

Once a bat and ever a bat, — a *recre-mouse*,

And bird of twilight. *B. Jons. New Inn*, iii. 4.

The *recre-mouse*, or bat alone, of all creatures that fly, bringeth forth young alive, and none but she hath wings made of pannicles or thin skins. *Holland's Pliny, B. x. ch. 61.*

TO RESSENT. Simply to feel, or have a feeling of any thing; *ressentir*, French. This seems to be the original sense. Johnson defines this verb, and all its derivatives, as implying the taking a thing well or ill, which they certainly did, as his examples prove.

But the reader should have been told, that the good

sense has been long disused, and is only found in authors whose style is a little antiquated.

— Let me, Sir,

Advise you as a friend, for other styles,
Relating to a husband, I shall never
Henceforth resent them with a free comply.

Lady Alimony, F. 1.

To smell of:

Where doth the pleasant air *resent* a sweeter breath.

Drayt. Polyolb. xzv. p. 1160.

RESENTMENT, s. Sensation, feeling.

That thanksgiving whereby we should express an affectionate *resentment* of our obligation to him. *Barrow, Sermon. 6 on Prayer.*

We need not now travel so far as Asia or Greece for instances to inhance our due *resentments* of God's benefits.

Jos. Walker, Hist. of Eucharist.

RESIANCE, s. Residence.

Resolved there to make his *resiance*, the seat of his principality. *Knolles, 1174 G.*

Minshew says, that *resiance* "is all one, in truth with residence, but that custome of speech tyeth that [*resiance*] only to persons ecclesiastical."

Resiance is still a law-term; Jacob says, "It signifies a man's abode or continuance; whence comes the participle *resiant*, that is, continually dwelling or abiding in any place." Hence also, *resiant roth*, lists of resident persons.

RESIANT, a. Resident.

— I have already

Dealt by Umbrenus, with th' Allobroges

Here *resiant* in Rome. *B. Jon. Catiline, iv. 2.*

The place where the Turk's great lieutenant in Europe is always *resiant*.

Knolles, H. of Turks, 569 A.

Who is he that more condignely doth deserve to be posset in a palace of pleasure, than he that is daily *resiant* in a palace of renowned fame. *Painter's Dedication to the Pal. of Pleas.*

TO RESOLVE, v. To dissolve.

O that this too too solid flesh would melt,

Thaw, and *resolve* itself into a dew.

Hamlet. i. 4.

A resolution that *resolves* my blood

Into the icy drops of Lethe's flood.

Tancr. & Giam. O. Pl. ii. 184.

I could be content to *resolve* myself into teares, to rid thee of trouble.

Lyly's Euph. p. 38.

Also to *relax*.

To be RESOLV'D. To be convinced, satisfied; probably because conviction leads to decision or resolution.

— And be *resolv'd*

How Caesar hath deserv'd to lie in death. *Jul. Cæsar. iii. 1.*

Now you're *resolv'd*, Sir, it was never she.

Sir A. I find it in the music of my heart.

This banquet is an harbinger of death

To you and mee, *resolve* yourself it is.

Tu Pity, &c. O. Pl. viii. 92.

Hence,

RESOLUTION, in the sense of conviction, assurance.

Ah, but the *resolution* of thy death,
Made me to lose such thought.

Four Prentices, O. Pl. vi. 359.

RESPASS. Evidently for *raspis*, the raspberry. Minshew has it, and renders it in Latin by "*Rubus idæus*." So also Coles. Dodoens has it also as the "*framboys, raspis, or hindberrie*." *B. vi. ch. 5.* He says that the fruit is called "*in English raspis, and framboys berries*." From *raspis-berries* come *raspberries*, by mere contraction.

The wine of cherries, and to these
The cooling breath of *respases*.

Herrick, p. 108.

So in an old receipt book called, *A Queen's Delight*:

Take a pound of *respas*, a pound of fine sugar, a quarter of a pint of the juice of *respas*, &c. P. 197.

In another receipt, to make raspberry cakes, the material is afterwards called the "*raspisse stuffe*." P. 252.

The usage was changing when Salmon compiled his *Family Dictionary*; where, after two articles on *Rasberries*, follow immediately two on *Raspis*, in the second of which he says, "Take nine quarts of *raspis*, or *rasberries*." See *RASPIS*.

RESPECTIVE, a. Respectable.

What should it be that he respects in her,
But I can make *respective* in myself. *Two Gent. Ver.* i. 3.
What miracle shall I now undertake,
To win *respective* grace with God and man?

Ram Alley, O. Pl. v. 480.

Also respectful:

For new made honour doth forget men's names;
'Tis too *respective* and too sociable. *K. John*, i. 1.

That is, to remember them is.

The bold and careless servant still obtains,
The modest and *respective* nothing gains.

All Fools, O. Pl. iv. 120.

—He speaks so prettily, so sweet,
And with so good *respective* modesty.

Dan. Hymen's Tr. iv. 3.

Also careful:

Though not for me, yet for your vehement oaths,
You should have been *respective* and have kept it.
Merch. Ven. v. 1.

Alive, in triumph, and Mercutio slain!
Away to heav'n, *respective* lenity,
And fire-ey'd fury be my conduct now. *Rom. & Jul.* iii. 1.

—Stood restrain'd

Within 'the compass of *respective* heed.

Dan. Civ. Wars, vii. 1.

RESPECTIVELY, adv. has similar senses.

You are very *respectively* welcome, Sir. *Tim. Ath.* iii. 1.
—Sir, she ever
For your sake most *respectively* loved me.

B. & Fl. Love of Candy, iv. last sc.

Metinks he did not this *respectively* enough.

B. Jons. Cynthia's Revels.

RESPECTLESS, a. Regardless; insensible to reputation.

He that is so *respectless* in his courses,
Oft sells his reputation at cheap market.

B. Jons. Ev. M. in H. i. 1.

—(I) thou most ingrate,
Respectless flood! can'st thou here idly sit,
And loose desires to looser numbers fit.

Brown, Brit. Past. Part ii. p. 104.

REST, TO SET UP. A metaphor from the once fashionable and favourite game of *primero*; meaning, to stand upon the cards you have in your hand, in hopes they may prove better than those of your adversary. Hence, to make up your mind, to be determined. It is fully explained in an epigram of Sir J. Harrington's, where Marcus, a foolish gamester, is described as standing at first upon small games, and consequently losing; but still losing, by the fraud of his antagonists, even when he grew more wary.

His father's death set him so high on flote,
All *rests* went up, upon a sev'n and coat.

Then, he more warily his *rest* regards,
And sits with certainties upon the cards:
On six and thirty or on seven and nine,
If any set his *rest*, he saith, and mine.

Well sith encountering he so faire duth misse,
He sets not till he nune and forty is.

At last, both eldest and five, and fifty,
He thinketh now or never (thrive unhristy)
Now for the greatest hand he hath the push,
But Crassus stopt a club, and so was flush.

Epigr. B. ii. Ep. 99.

It appears that fifty-five, eldest hand, being the highest game in numbers, was a most promising game to stand upon, or set up one's *rest*; but a flush put it down:

The king (Henry VIII.) 55 eldest hand, sets up all *restes*, and discarded flush; Domingo (or Dundego, call him how you will) helde it upon 49, or some such game; when all *restes* were up and they had discarded, the kinge threw his 55 on the board open, with great laffer, supposing the game (as yt was) in a manner sewer [sure]. Domingo was, at his last card, encountered flush, as the standers-by saw, and told the day after; but seeing the king so mery, would not, for a *rest* at *primero*, put him out of that pleasant conceit, and put up his cardes quietly, yielding it lost.

Sir J. Harrington on Playe, Nuge Antig. vol. i. p. 223. ed. Park.

—Prime,
Deal quickly, play, discard, I set ten shilling and sixpence,
You see; — my *rest* five and fifty.

Albumazar, O. Pl. vii. 189.

That *rest* particularly referred to *primero* may be seen in the following passage:

Whose lavish haud, at one *primero-rest*,
One mask, one turney, or one pampering feast,
Spends treasures. *Sylv. Du Bart.* p. 217.

Here also it evidently alludes to gaming:

Faith, Sir, my *rest* is up,
And what I now pull shall no more afflict me,
Than if I play'd at span-counter.

B. & Fl. Mons. Thom. iv. 9.

Yet more clearly in this:

And seeing so much unrevenged shame,
Set their whole *rest* upon the after-game.

Funsh. Lusied, i. 93.

They fell to gaming, and not long after one of the Pistoinns, losing his *rest*, had not a farthing left to besee himself.

Hoby's Castilio, sign. T 7. 8vo. ed.

The following lines also are meant particularly to characterize the games mentioned:

To checke at chesse, to heare at maw, at macke to passe the time,
At cozes, or at saunt to sit, or set their *rest* at prime.

G. Turberv. on Hawking, in *Cons. Lit.* ix. 266.

Nothing can more fully prove the commonness of the game, than the following allusion to it, where nothing of play was at all in question.

—'Slight, I bring you
No cheating Clin o' the Cloughs, or Clnabels,
That look as big as five and fifty and flush.

B. Jons. Alchemist, i. 1.

Five and fifty, with a flush, was invincible; the holder, therefore, might well look big.

The same allusion is evidently intended in these lines:

Each one in possibility to win,
Great *rests* were up, and mightie hands were in.

Mirr. Mag. p. 598.

Hence we may see how erroneous was one of Mr. Steevens's explanations of this phrase. I say one, for he has given the right in other places:

This expression [he says] which is frequently applied by the old dramatic writers, is taken from the manner of firing the harquebuss. This was so heavy a gun that the soldiers were obliged to carry a supporter called a *rest*, which they fixed in the ground, before they levelled to take aim.

On Rom. & Jul. iv. 5.

It was, in fact, an appendage to every matchlock gun, not particularly the harquebuss, because the

soldier could not manage his match without it. There was, therefore, such a *rest*, but that was not the allusion. It is not, even when a soldier is the subject of the passage:

On which resolution the soldier sets up his *rest*, and commonly hazards the winning or losing of as great a thing as life may be worth. *Churchyard's Challenge*, p. 62.

— My *rest* is up,
Nor will I give less.

Charl. I am no gamester, Eustace,
Yet I can guess your resolution stands
To win, or lose all. *B. & Fl. Elder Br.* v. 1.

Nothing there can be more clear than that gaming was alone alluded to in those lines. See *PRIMERO*. There is, indeed, the phrase of a *rest*, at tennis, by which they seem to mean a match, or set; but this has nothing to do with the phrase in question:

— For wit is like a *rest*,
Held up at tennis, which men do the best
With the best gamesters. *Beaum. Letter to B. Jon.* x. 366.

REST, certainly meant also the support for a match-lock gun; but these were not long enough in use, nor sufficiently familiar, to any but the military, to give rise to a proverbial allusion.

The first muskets were very heavy, and could not be fired without a *rest*; they had match-locks, and barrels of a wide bore, that carried a large ball and charge of powder.

And now stands he (in shop hard by) like a musket on a *rest*,
to hit Goshawk in the eye. *Roar. Girl.* O. Pl. vi. 87.

Change love to arnes, girt to your blades, my boyes,
Your *rests* and muskets take, take helme and targete.
G. Peele's Farewell, 1589.

The musket *rest* is plainly alluded to in Ben Jonson's *Ev. Man out of H.* iv. 4.

The last editor thinks the musket *rest* intended in this passage:

My *rest* is up, wench, and I pull for that
Will make me ever famous. *B. & Fl. Woman's Prize*, i. 2.

The word *pull* gives a colour to this interpretation, but I think it is equivalent only to *drawing a card*. It clearly means so in a passage quoted before:

— Faith, Sir, my *rest* is up,
And what I now *pull* shall no more afflict me,
Than if I play'd at spin-counter.

So in other passages.

RESTFUL, a. An uncommon word; perhaps it means no more than peaceful.

I heard you say — is not my arm of length,
That reacheth from the *restful* English court
As far as Calais, to my uncle's head. *Rick. II.* iv. 1.

RETCHLESS, a. Careless, negligent; properly *reckless*, a compound of *RECK*; but very frequently found, in old authors, in this corrupt form. Minshew gives *rechless*; and, to justify it, subjoins the German form, *ruchlose*. In the first folio of Shakespeare it is sometimes right, and sometimes corrupted. Here it is *wreck-lesse*:

As a drunken sleepe, carelesse, *wrecklesse*, and fearlesse, of
what's past, present, or to come. *Meas. for M.* iv. 2.

So also in 3 *Hen. VI.* v. 6. In *Coriolanus*:

You grave but *wrecklesse* senators. *Act iii.* Sc. 1.

In other passages it is right. In Sackville's *Induction* we have *retchless*:

This said, he flung his *retchlesse* armes abroad,
And groveling flat upon the ground he lay.

Mirr. Mag. 453.

RETCHLESSNESSE, s. Carelessness.

Thus, well they may upbraid our *retchlessnesse*.

Dun. Civ. W. vi. 18.

In the 17th Article of the Church the word occurs, and is variously written in different editions; as, *rechlesnes, rechlesnes, &c.*

Drayton has the adverb, *retchlessly*:

For when of ages past we look in books to read,
We *retchlessly* discharge our memory of those.

Polyol. x. p. 850.

A RETIRE, s. A retreat in war.

And thou hast talk'd of tallies, and *retires*,
Of trenches, tents. *1 Hen. IV.* ii. 3.

— Thou dost miscall *retire*, —
I do not fly, but advantageous care
Withdrew me from the odds of multitude.

Tro. & Cres. v. 4.

We did so charge that we did soon enforce
Their faint *retire*, which we did swift pursue,
Until with open flight from field they flew.

Mirr. for Mag. 593.

Also a place of retreat:

And unto Calais (to his strong *retire*)
With speed betakes him. *Daniel, Civ. War.* vii. 13.

Milton uses it in this sense. See *Johnson*.

RETRATE, or RETRAITT, s. Look, cast of countenance; *ritratto*, Italian.

Upon her eyelids many graces sat,
Under the shadow of her even brows
Working begueries and amorous *retrates*.

Spens. F. Q. II. ii. 25.

Also for portrait:

She is the mighty queene of *faery*,
Whose faire *retrait* I in my shield do beare.

Id. II. ii. 4.

RETRAYTE, a. Retired.

Some of their lodgings so obscure and *retrayte*, as none but a priest or a devil could ever have sented it out.

Harnett's Decl. of F. Imp. sig. 13.

RETRIEVE, s. An old sporting term for the recovering of game once sprung.

We'll have a fight at mortgage, statute, bond,
And hard but we'll bring wax to the *retriever*.

B. Jon. Staple of N. iii. 1.

See *Gentlem. Recreation*.

REVE, s. or REEVE. A bailiff, steward, or agent in business; always written *reve*, in Chaucer: *zepepa*, Saxon.

When willful princes carelessly despise
To heare th' oppressed people's heavy cries,
Nor will correct their polling thieves, then God
Doth make those *reves* the reckles prince's rod.

Mirr. Mag. p.

He speaks of the agents of the crown, who in old times were accused of great extortions and oppressions. The charge of Chaucer's *reve*, is exactly specified:

His lordis schepe, his mete, his deyerie,
His awyn, his horse, his store, and his pultrie,
Were holly in this *reves* governyng. *Cant. Tales*, l. 598.

It is well known that a *sherrif* is a *shire-reve*, that is, a steward or agent for a shire.

REVENGEMENT, for revenge.

That in his secret doome, out of my blood,
He'll breed *revengement*, and a scourge for me.

1 Hen. IV. iii. 1.

And with her sword *revengement* she intends.

Har. Ariosto, xxi. 22.

Both in remembrance of his friends late harue,
And in *revengement* of his own despyght.

Spens. F. Q. IV. iv. 35.

TO REVERB, for reverberate.

Nor are those empty-hearted whose low sound
Reverbs no hollowness. *K. Lear, i. 1.*

This contraction of the word is supposed to be peculiar to Shakespeare, nor can I disprove it.

REVERBERATE, a. for reverberating, or echoing.

Halloo thy name to the *reverberate* hills. *Twelf. N. i. 5.*

— Which skill Pythagoras

First taught to men by a *reverberate* glass.

B. Jons. Masques.

TO REVIE. To vie again. See to VIE.

REVOKEMENT, s. for revocation. Perhaps peculiar to Shakespeare in *Henry VIII. i. 2.* but not requiring explanation.

REVOLT OF MINE, (or rather MEIN). Change of countenance.

I will possess him with yellowness, for the *revolt of mien* is dangerous. *Merry W. W. i. 3.*

"That revolt of mien" would certainly be better, and it was probably so written; for the meaning clearly is, that "the change of the complexion to yellowness, through jealousy, is a dangerous affair." See *Malone's Note*, ed. 1821.

REW, s. for row. Mr. Todd has shown that *rew* is the original word, and not an arbitrary or poetical change of row; being so used by Chaucer, and the best old authors. Besides, the Saxon word is *pæpa*.

And every sort is in a sondry bed

Set by itself, and rankt in comely *rew*.

Spens. F. Q. III. vi. 35.

'Gainst him the second Azro stood in *rew*,
With Berengarius who did long debate.

Fairf. Tasso, xvii. 75.

REW, v. See RUE.

REX, TO PLAY. To handle roughly, to overthrow completely; from *rex*, Latin, alluding to the irresistible power of a king.

As those that in their porter's strength reposed all their trust;

With these did Hercules *play rex*, and leaving Dis for clew!

Not one escapes his deadly hand, that dares to show his head.

Warner's Alb. B. I. ch. vi. p. 22.

With fire and sword he overcomes and breaks;

In Beadala shall his blade *play rex*. *Fenish. Lusid, x. 65.*

Then *plaiex he rex*; tears, kills, and all consumes,

And soon again his savage knife assumes.

Sylv. Dubart. p. 504.

Think it to be the greatest indignity to the queen that may
be, to suffer such a cayiffe to *play* such *rex*.

Spens. View of Irel. p. 445. Todd.

REZ'D. See REEZED.

RHEUMATIC. Used for choleric, or splenetic.

You two never meet but you fall to some discord: you are
both, in good truth, as *rheumatic* as two dry toasts.

2 Hen. IV. ii. 4.

A' did in some sort, indeed, handle [stigmatize] women; but
then he was *rheumatic*, and talked of the whore of Babylon.

Hen. V. ii. 3.

Both these, from the character of the speakers,
might be considered as intended blunders, or slips;
alops; but Ben Jonson uses *rheum*, for spleen, or
choler:

Why I have my *reume*, and can be angry.

Ec. Man in Humour.

RHIME ROYAL. This is the name assigned by G. Gascoigne to the stanza consisting of seven lines of ten-syllable verse, rhyming according to certain rules, which he thus gives:

Rhyme royall is a verse of tenne syllables, and tenne such
verses make a staffe, whereof the first and thirde lines do answer

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(acrosse) in like terminations and rime, the second, fourth, and fifth, do likewise answer eche other in terminations, and the two last do combine and shut up the sentence: this hath beene called *rhime royall*, and surely it is a royall kinde of verse, serving best for grave discourses.

Certaine Notes of Instruction, V 1 b.

An example of this may be fitly given from his own writings. The poem called *Dulce Bellum Inexpertis*, is in this measure, and begins thus:

To write of warre, and wot not what it is,

Nor ever yet could march where war was made,

May well be thought a worke begonne amis,

A rash attempt in woorthlesse verse to waste,

To tell the triall, knowing not the trade:

Yet such a vaine even now doth feede my muse,

That in this theme I must some labor use.

In this measure the chief part of the *Mirror for Magistrates* is written; as Sackville's *Induction*, and many other parts.

RHODOSTAURATIC. Rosycrucian; a literal translation of that word into Greek, from *rhodon* and *stauron*.

— Outis —

The good old hermit that was said to dwell

Here in the forest without trees, that built

The castle in the air, where all the brethren

Rhodostauritic live. *B. Jons. Masq. of Fort. Isles.*

I had given Jonson credit for inventing the word, but I learn from Mr. Gifford's interesting note, that Gahr. Naudé, or Naudæus, had quoted a work, entitled "*Speculum sophisticum Rhodostauriticum*." A celebrated Rosycrucian, named Julian de Campis, is here also introduced.

RIBAUDROUS, or RIBAUDRED. Obscene, filthy. *Ribaldrous. Coles. Ribauderie*, old French. *Ribaudrie* was also used in English.

A *ribaudrous* and filthie tongue, os incestum, obscenum, impurum, et impudicum. *Barrett's Alcearic.*

— You *ribaudrous* nag of Egypt,

Whom leprosy o'erake.

Ant. & Cleop. iii. 8.

Here the modern editors of Shakespeare have substituted *ribald*, but without authority. The meaning is nearly, if not exactly, the same.

RIBIBE. A Chaucerian word, put by him and others for an old bawd; but meaning originally a *rebeck*. Why the name was so applied, does not appear.

Or some good *ribibe* about Kentish Town

Or Hogsdon, you would hang now for a witch.

B. Jon. Dec. is an Ant, i. 1.

There came an olde *rybibe*,

She halted of a kybe.

Skelton, L. 1.

See REBECK.

TO RICH, v. To enrich.

Of all these bounds, ev'n from this line to this,

With shadowy forests and with champaign *rich'd*.

K. Lear, i. 1.

To *rich* his country, let his words lyke flowing water fall.

T. Drant's Horace.

TO RID, v. To dispatch, to get rid of.

We, having now the best at Barnet field,

Will thither straight, for willingness *rids* way.

3 Hen. VI. v. 3.

To destroy:

But, if you ever chance to have a child,

Look in his youth to have him so cut off,

As, deathmen, you have *rid* this sweet young prince.

Id. v. 5.

RIDING-RHYMES. Couplet rhymes, in opposition to such as are alternate, or mixed in any way.

Faire Leda reads our poetry sometimes,

But saith she cannot like our *riding-rhymes*;

Affirming that the calens fillet's sweeter,

When as the verse is plac'd between the meter.

Har. Epigr. iii. 44.

His [Claucer's] metre heroical of Troilus and Cressid is very grave and stately, keeping up the stuffe of seven, and the verse of ten : his other verses of the Canterbury Tales be but *riding ryme*.

Puttenham, i. 31. p. 50.

I had forgotten a notable kind of ryme, called *ryding ryme*, and that is such as our mayster and father Chaucer used in his Canterbury Tales, and in divers other delectable and light enterprises.

G. Gougeon's Certaine Notes of Instruct. p. 12.

He adds afterwards, "this *riding ryme* serveth most aptly to write a merie tale." *Ibid.*

RIDING-ROD. A riding stick; three times used in Beaumont and Fletcher's *Noble Gentleman*, Act ii. 1.

And have such pleasant walks into the woods
A mornings, and then bring home *riding rods*,
And walking staves.

Who? he that walks in grey, whisking his *riding-rod*.

RIFE, a. Common, prevalent; in Saxon pype.

— It is a thing so *rife*,

A stale jest now, to lie with another man's wife.

New Cust. O. Pl. i. 261.

He could not choose but greatly wonder and marvel how and by what evil luck it should so come to pass, that thieves nevertheless be in every place so *rife* and so rank.

More's Utopia, by R. Robinson, Dibdin's ed. vol. i. p. 49.

Mr. Dibdin's explanation here is very erroneous. He says, "*Sanguinary*; from the Saxon to thrust, or stab." In his *Supplemental Notes*, vol. ii. p. 306. he says that it also means "common, prevalent, abounding." The truth is, that it *always* means so, and never *sanguinary*.

Milton uses it, but it is surely now obsolete :

— That grounded maxim,
So *rife*, and celebrated in the mouths
Of wisest men.

Samson, v. 866.

In *Comus*, for clear and manifest :

Whence even now the tumult of loud mirth
Was *rife*, and perfect, in my listening ear.

v. 202.

Also for ready, easy :

Hath utmost Inde ought better than his owne!
Thou utmost Inde is neare, and *rife* to goue [go to].

Hull, Sat. ii. 1.

RIFELY, adv. Commonly.

The palme doth *rifely* rise in Jury field. *Hall*, Sat. iv. 3.

RIG, s. A prostitute.

Immodest *rigg*, I Ovid's counsel uide.

Whetstone's Castle of Delight.

Nay, fy on thee thou rampe, thou *ryg*, with al that take thy part.

Gamen. Gurt. O. Pl. ii. 43.

Or wanton *rigg*, or letcher dissolute.

Davies's Scourge of Folly.

RIGGISH, a. from *rig*. Having the inclinations of a bad woman. So used by Shakespeare and others.

Hence wanton, immodest :

— For vilest things

Becomes themselves in her; that the holy priests

Bless her when she is *riggish*. *Ant. & Cleop.* ii. 2.

RIGHT, TO DO. To pledge a person in a toast; *faire raison*, French.

Why now you have *done me right*; 2 *Hen. IV.* v. 3.

Falstaff, to Silence, who drinks a bumper.

These glasses contain nothing; *do me right*

As e'er you hope for liberty. *Mans. Bondm.* ii. 3.

Sighing has made me something short-winded,

I'll pledge ye at twice.

'Tis well done, *do me right*. *Wid. Tears*, O. Pl. vi. 199.

The expression was very common. See also under *Do*.

RIGMAROLE. See *RAGMAN'S ROLL*.

RIGOL, s. A circle; from the old Italian *rigolo*, a small wheel.

— This is a sleep,

That from this golden *rigol* hath divore'd

So many English kings. 2 *Hen. IV.* iv. 4.

About the mourning and congested face,

Or that black blood to watry *rigol* goes.

SA. Rape of Lucrece, Mal. Suppl. i. 569.

It is rather extraordinary, that this word, so fairly originated, has not been found in any other author.

Ringoll, in the same sense, has been quoted from Nash's *Lenten Staffe*, but that might be formed from *ring*.

RILLET, s. Diminutive of rill, a small stream.

The water which in one pool hath abiding,
Is not so sweet as *rilletts* ever gliding.

Brown, Brit. Post. ii. p. 101.

But while th' industrious muse thus labours to relate

Those *rilletts* that attend proud Tamer and her state.

Drayt. Polyolb. B. i. p. 663.

— Francisco

And Fernando are two *rilletts* from one spring.

Shirley's Brothers, Act i. p. 11.

This word has lately been revived in poetical use.

RIM, or RYM. The peritonæum, or membrane inclosing the intestines. "The membrane of the belly." *Wilkins, Real Char. Alph. Index*.

Omnia hæc circumtensa peritonæo — all these spread round about, with the rim of the belly.

Commenii Janua Trilinguis, cap. xxiii. § 230. edit. 1661.

For I will fetch thy rim out at thy throat,

In drops of crimson blood.

Hen. V. iv. 4.

The original reading is *rymme*, which Capell, judging from the main object of the speaker, boldly pronounced to signify money; others have wished to read *ryno*, but that term is probably not of such antiquity: and the conjecture supposes the original word to be printed *rym*, which it is not. Pistol, with a very vague notion of the anatomical meaning of *rymme*, seems to use it in a general way for any part of the intestines; his object being to terrify his prisoner.

The slender *rymme* too weak to part

The boyling liver from the heart.

Gorge's Lucas.

In the latter passage it seems more like the diaphragm, as Mr. Steevens interprets it, but it is not properly so.

RING, in marriage. At present the ring is given to the woman only, but the following passage seems to imply a mutual interchange of rings on that occasion.

A contract of eternal bond of love,

Confirm'd by mutual joindure of your hands,

Attested by the holy close of lips,

Strengthened by *enterchangement* of your rings,

And all the ceremony of this compact,

Seal'd in my function, by my testimony. *Twelfth N.* v. 1.

It is not true, however, as Mr. Steevens has asserted, that this appears in our ancient marriage ceremony. No such thing has been found by our most diligent enquirers; nor any confirmation of it, beyond an expression in a book of heraldry, no older than 1725, of "the rings married people *gave one another*," which might be mere carelessness of writing. But in France such was once the custom: "Dans le diocèse de Bourdeaux, on donnoit, comme en Orient, au futur époux et à la future épouse, chacun un anneau en les épousant;" and the *Rituel de Bourdeaux* is cited to support it. *Traité des Superstitions*. See *Brand's Pop. Ant.* 4to. ii. 29. note.

RING, CRACK'D IN, or WITHIN THE. Flawed in such a manner at the circumference, as to diminish or destroy its value; applied to money, and to ordnance.

Pray God your voice, like a piece of uncurrent gold, be not crack'd within the ring. *Hamlet*. ii. 2.

Light gold, and crack'd within the ring.

B. Jons. Magn. Lady.

Metaphorically applied to females who have lost their virtue:

Come to be married to my lady's woman,

After she's crack'd in the ring. *B. & Fl. Captain.*

In a passage of the *Gesta Grayorum*, (p. 54) it is applied to ordnance:

His highness' master of the ordnance claims to have all peeces gold'd in the touch-hole or broken within the ring.

Prægr. of Elis. vol. ii.

And Howell explains the ring of a cannon to be the part that encircles the mouth: "L'embraseure autour de la bouche." *Vocab.* § xlv. 5 pag. A crack there would certainly render it unserviceable.

RING-MAN, *s.* The third finger, which is the ring-finger of the hand.

When a man shooteth, the might of his shoote lyeth on the foremost finger, and on the ring-man: for the middle, which is the longest, like a lubber starteth back. *Aesch. Tar.* p. 137.

Though I have not found this expression elsewhere, it seems that it must have been common, at least among archers, by the familiar manner in which Ascham introduces it.

Sir Tho. Brown has a whole chapter on this finger of the left hand, which he thus begins:

An opinion there is which magnifies the fourth finger of the left hand, presuming therein a *cordial relation*, that a particular vessel, nerve, or artery, is conferred thereto from the heart, and therefore that especially hath the honour to bear our rings. Which not only the Christians practise in nuptial contracts, but observed by heathens, as *Alexander ab Alexandro*, &c. &c. have delivered. *Pseudodaxie*, IV. iv.

He, however, contests the fact of such communication with the heart, by anatomical discussion; and gives, from *Macrobius*, a much better reason for the choice of this finger, on either hand.

RIPE, *a.* In a state ready for any particular act; as *reeling-ripe*, in a state of intoxication fit for reeling.

Trinculo is *reeling ripe*. *Temp.* v. 1.

Crying-ripe, ready to burst into tears:

My son Petruchio, he's like little children
That lose their tangles, *crying-ripe*.

B. & Fl. Woman's Prize, ii. 1.

To RISE, *v.* To ripen. Both were indiscriminately employed in the time of Shakespeare.

And so, from hour to hour, we *ripe* and *ripe*,
And then, from hour to hour, we rot and rot.

As you like it, ii. 7.

That you green boy shall have no fruit to *ripe*.
The bloom that promiseth a mighty fruit. *K. John*, ii. 2.

So Donne:

—Till death us lay

To *ripe* and mellow there, we're stubborn clay.

Cited by Johnson.

RIPPAR, or RIFIER; from *ripa*, Latin. A person who brings fish from the coast to sell in the interior.

Minsh. "Cowell, in his Law Dictionary, though he calls them *riparii*, derives the name, "à *fiscella quâ in decemdis piscibus untur*, in English a *ripp*." The other etymology seems preferable. He and others quote Camden for the word.

I can send you speedier advertisement of her constancy, by the next *ripper* that rides that way with mackerel.

Wid. Tears, O. Pl. vi. 137.

Slave flattery (like a *ripper's* legs row'd up

In boots of hay-ropes).

Chapm. Busy D'Ambo. E. 2.

Hath been (as I said) a market-place, especially for corn, and since for all kinds of victuals—yet it appears of record, that in the year 1522, the *rippers* of Rie, and other places, sold their fresh fish in Leaden Hall market. *Stowe's Lond.* 1599, p. 147.

—Where now you're fair

To hire a *ripper's* [ripper's] mare.

B. & Fl. Noble Gent. v. 1.

Hence, perhaps, the familiar term of a *rip*, for a bad horse; such as *rippers* used. *Rip* is still provincial, for a kind of basket to confine a hen.

RIPPON SPURS. These were, in old times, very famous.

—Why there's an angel, if my spurs

Be not right *Rippon*.

B. Jon. Staple of N. i. 3.

Whip me with wire, headed with rowels of
Sharp *Rippon* spurs. *The Wits*, O. Pl. viii. p. 501.

Ray has a local proverb,

As true steel as *Rippon* rowels;

With this note subjoined: "It is said of trusty persons, men of metal, faithful in their employments. *Rippon* in this county is a town famous for the best spurs of England, whose rowels may be enforced to strike through a shilling, and will break sooner than bow." p. 263. Fuller has the same saying and explanation. A modern account of *Rippon* says, that "when James I. went there in 1617, he was presented by the corporation with a gilt bow, and a pair of spurs; the latter article cost 5*l*." It is said also, that this manufacture is now neglected there.

RISSE, *part.* Used by Ben Jonson for *risen*. In his *Poetaster*, Envy having risen from beneath the stage, is made to say,

For I am *risse* here with a covetous hope

To blast your pleasures, and destroy your sports.

Introduction.

Here again:

When you have penetrated hills like air,
Dived to the bottom of the sea like lead,

And *rise* again like cork.

Manq. of Fortunate Isles.

The folio has *riss*'. Whalley printed it *rise*, which, with the *i* short, would be consistent with Jonson's rules; for he thus declines to *rise*:

Pres. Rise.

Post. Rise, rise, rise.

Part. past. Rise, rise, or risen. *Engl. Gramm.* ch. xiv.

Where it is evident that by the grave accent he meant to mark the *i* long, as in the present tense, by the acute the *i* short; whence it might also be written *riss*.

RIST, also for *risen*.

—Where Rother from her *rist*

Iuber and Crawley hath. *Drayt. Polyolb.* xxvi. p. 1176.

RIVAGE, *s.* Shore, or border.

—O do but think

You stand upon the *rivage*, and behold

A city on th' inconstant billows dancing. *Hen. V.* iii. Cha.

A city of Phœnicia, standing on the *rivage* of the sea.

Knolles's Hist. of Turks, 25 E.

The which Pactolus, with his waters there,

Thrus forth upon the *rivage* round about him nere.

Spens. F. Q. IV. vi. 20.

RIVAL, *s.* An associate, one who partakes the same office, from the original sense of *realis*. See *Todd*.

If you do meet Horatio and Marcellus,

The *rivals* of my watch, bid them make haste. *Hamlet*, i. 1.

Tullia. Aruns associate him!

Aruns. A *rival* with my brother.

Heyn. Rape of Lucrece.

RIVALRY. Used in a similar manner by Shakespeare, for equality.

Cesar, having made use of him in the wars against Pompey, presently denied him *rivalry*; would not let him partake in the glory of the action. *Ant. & Cleop.* iii. 5.

TO RIVE. To split. This word cannot be reckoned obsolete, though not at present in common use. Johnson quotes very modern writers for it. In the following passage it appears to be put for to explode, or discharge; because that seems to burst the piece, though it does not:

Ten thousand French have ta'en the sacrament
To rive their dangerous artillery
Upon no Christian soul but English Talbot.

1 Hen. VI. iv. 2.

Here it is used for the participle *riven*:

That seem'd a marble rocke asunder could have riven.

Spens. F. Q. V. xi. 5.

RIVO. An exclamation frequently used in Bacchanalian revelry; but from what derived does not appear.

Rivo, says the drunkard.

1 Hen. IV. ii. 4.

Yet to endure ourselves to thy lean acquaintance, cry *rivo*—
bogh! laugh and be fat. *Blurt Master Constable*, B. 3 b.

Sing, sing, or stay; we'll quaff, or any thing;

Rivo, Saint Mark! *Morston's What you will*, Act ii.

Then there's my chub, my epicure, Quadratus,

That rubs his guts, claps his punch, and cries

Rivo.

Ibid. Act iv. *Anc. Dr.* ii. 364.

It is sometimes joined with *Castiliano*, which suggests the idea of its being from the Spanish:

Hey *rivo*, *Castiliano*, a man's a man.

Jew of Malta, O. Pl. viii. 577.

And *rivo* he will cry, and *Castile* too.

Look about you, cited by Steevens.

See **CASSTILIAN**.

Mr. Gifford conjectures that it may come from the Spanish *rio*, a river, which he says was figuratively used for a large quantity of liquor. *Masing.* vol. ii. p. 167. This wants confirmation. *Rio* is also the first person, present tense, of *reyr*, to laugh, in Spanish, which might do as well. But whence the *r*? We want a Spanish interjection of this form.

ROAN. The town of Rouen, in France, which was so spelt and spoken here in the 16th century.

In France, eight leagues from Paris Pontoise stands,
Tweene that and *Roane*, which we had won before.

Mirr. Mag. 469.

It is spelt *Roan*, and employed as a monosyllable, wherever it is mentioned in *1 Henry VI.* iii. 2. and other parts of that play; as,

Now, *Roan*, I'll shake thy bulwarks to the ground.

Loc. cit.

It could only be the love of contradiction that made Steevens deny the plain fact, asserted there by Mr. Malone.

It has been thought that *roan*, as the colour of a horse, was derived from this name; but Minshew gives *roan* as a French word, in that sense; and Menage confirms it, saying, "*Roan*, ou *Rouan*, comme quand on dit *cheval roan*;" and he derives it from the Italian *roano*, which, he says, has the same meaning. So delusive is conjectural etymology!

ROARING BOYS, or ROARERS. The cant name for the bullying bucks of Ben Jonson's time. Like the mohocks of Addison's day, they delighted in annoying quiet people.

And whilst you do judge 'twixt valour and noise,
To extinguish the race of the roaring boy.

B. Jon. vi. p. 90.

Kastril, the angry boy, in Jonson's *Alchemist*, is a specimen of this kind of personage. The character of a *roaring boy* is drawn at full length by Sir Thos. Overbury. *Char.* 52. Quarrelling was one great part of his business, and therefore it is said of him, "He sleeps with a tobacco-pipe in 's mouth; and his first prayer i' th' morning is, he may remember whom he fell out with over night." Sign. M. 2.

The loudest *roarer*, as our city phrase is,
Will speak calm and smooth.

Rowley's Wonder, Act 1. *Anc. Dr.* v. 238.

A very unthrift, Master Thorney; one of the country *roaring lads*; we have such, as well as the city, and as arrant raskells as they are, though not so nimble at their prizes of wit.

Witch of Edmonton, i. 2.

We meet with one *roaring girl*, but luckily only one, called also *Moll Cutpurse*. See FRITH, MARY.

TO ROAT. See **ROTE**.

ROBIN GOOD-FELLOW. See **PUCK**.

ROBIN RUDDOCK. Robin red-breast.

Dyd you ever see two such little *Robin ruddocks*,

So laden with breeches? *Demon & Pith.* O. Pl. I. 219.

See **RUDDOCK**.

ROBINSON, DICK. A player, celebrated in Ben Jonson's time for acting female characters; to whose expertness in such parts he bears this testimony:

The gentleman's landlady invited him

T' a gossip's feast: now he, sir, brought *Dick Robinson*,

Drest like a lawyer's wife, amongst them all.

(I lent him clothes) but to see him behave it,

And lay the law, and carve and drink unto 'em, &c.

M. They say he's an ingenious youth.

E. O, sir! and dresses himself the best! beyond

Fony o' your very ladies! did you ne'er see him?

Devil's an Ass, ii. 7. vol. ii. p. 53.

ROCHET, s. A linen vest, like a surplice, worn by bishops, under their satin robe. The word, it is true, is not obsolete, nor the thing disused, but it is little known, and therefore deserves explanation. Nichols says, "The *rochet* was an ancient garment used by the bishop. In the barbarous Latinity, it was called *rochetum*, being derived from the German word *ruck*, which signifies the back, as being a covering for that." *Introductio. Prayer*, folio. Here are two small errors. The German word is *rock*, (not *ruck*) and signifies an upper garment, *zerbüßern*. See *Du Cange* in *Roccus*.

The bishops don'd their albes and copes of state,
Above their *rochets*, button'd fair before.

Fairf. Tasso, xi. 4.

ROCK, s. A distaff; that is, the staff on which the flax was held, when spinning was performed without a wheel; or the corresponding part of the spinning-wheel. *Rocke*, or *spin-rocke*, Dutch; *rocken*, Germ. Johnson unnecessarily goes to the Danish for it.

Hands off, with gentle warning.

Let I you knock, with Nancy's rock,

And teach you a little learning.

Song of Mine own sweet Nan, *Wit's Interp.* 56.

The word is not relinquished by poets of any age; it even occurs in the very modern song of the Spinning-wheel. See *Johnson*, for *Rock-day*. See **STAFF, SAINT**.

RODOMONT. A famous hero in Ariosto, from whose name we derive several words. He was king of Algier, who is first introduced in the muster of the Saracenic forces against the Paladins, in the 14th book of the *Orlando Furioso*. He is thus described:

In all the campe was not a man more stout,
In all the campe was not a man more strong;
Nor one of whom the French stood more in doubt,
Was there the Turkish armie all among,
In Agramant's, nor in Marsilio's rout,
Nor all the followers did to them belong:
Besides he was (which made them dread him chiefe)
The greatest enemy to our belief.

Harington's Transl. xiv. 23.

He has much business in the subsequent cantos, and is at last slain by Rogero.

His name is generally used to stigmatize a boaster:

He vapoured; but being pretty sharply admonished, he quickly became mild and calm, and a posture ill becoming such a *Rodomont*.

Sir T. Herbert, cited by Todd.

Ben Jonson uses the expression of "a *rodomont* fashion," for a bragging manner. Hence also we have *Rodomontade*, c. v. and i. &c.

ROGERIAN, s. A name for a wig. In one of Hall's *Satires*, a courtier takes off his hat, and the wind blows away his wig:

He lights, and runs, and quickly bath him sped,
To overtake his over-running head.
The sportfull winde, to mocke the headlesse man,
Tosses apace his pitch'd rogerian. *B. iii. Sat. 5.*

Probably a very temporary term, as I do not find any other example of it.

ROISTER, s. A rioter.

If he not reeke what ruffian roisters take his part,
He weeldes unwisely then the mace of Mars in hand.
Mirr. for Mag. p. 484.

ROISTING, a. Bullying, defying.

I have a *roisting* challenge sent amongst
The dull and factious nobles of the Greeks,
Will strike amnusement to their drowy spirits.
Tro. & Cr. ii. 2.

But busy fault-finder, and saucy withall,
Is *roisting* like rutium, no manner at all.
Tusser, Table Lessons.

Lest she should by some *roisting* courtier be stolen away.
Lyly's Mother Bombie, A. 3.

To ROIST, v. was also used for to bully, or riot.

Thou revelling didst *roist* it out,
And roa'd'st of all an end. *Kendall's Poems, C. 1.*

In peace at home, they swear, stare, foist, roist, fight, and jar.
Mirr. Mag. p. 463.

ROISTERER is used by later authors. See *Johnson*.

To ROMAGE, v. It appears that to *romage*, or *rummage*, was originally a sea term, and meant, according to Phillips and Kersey. "To remove any goods, or luggage, from one place to another; especially to clear the ship's hold of any goods." No other derivation of it is therefore required or probable, but from *room*, to make room, or *roomage*, or *roomth*. This explains what has been quoted from Hackluyt:

The ships growne foule, unroomaged, and scarcely able to beare any sail. *Vol. ii. 3.*

That is, they were not only foul, but had never had their cargo properly stowed, and therefore could hardly carry sail. In another place, the same author mentions that "the mariners were *romaging* their ships;" i. e. they were setting them to rights.

ROMAGE, s. Only another way of writing *rummage*, which is still common as a verb, though not perhaps as a substantive; tumultuous movement.

The source of this our watch, and the chief head
Of this post-haste, and *romage* in the land. *Haml. i. 1.*

ROMANT, s. Romance.

Or else some *romant* unto us aeced,
By former shepherds taught thee in thy youth,
Of noble lords and ladies' gentle deed.

Drayt. Ecl. vi. p. 1413.

This was a Chaucerian word, not common in the later times. Chaucer's translation of the famous poem of W. de Lorris, is entitled, "The *Romaunt* of the Rose." He says,

It is the *Romaunt* of the Rose,
In which all the art of love I close.

ROMISH, s. Roman.

A saucy stranger, in his court to mart,
As in a *Romish* stew. *Cymb. i. 7.*

A *Romish* cirque, or Grecian hippodrome.
Glaphorne's Wit in a Constable.

We now use it only in the phrases *Romish* church, *Romish* religion, and the like.

ROUNDURE, or ROUNDEUR. Roundness, or circumference; *rondeur*, French.

'Tis not the *roundure* of your old fae'd walls
Can hide you from our messengers of war. *K. John, ii. 1.*

The first folio has *rounder*.

With April's first-born flowers, and all things rare,
That heaven's air in this huge *roundure* bears. *Sh. Sonnet, 21.*

And fill the sacred *roundure* of mine eares
With tunes more sweet. *Old Fortunatus, 1600, A. 4 b.*

RONZ. The name of Arthur's spear.

The bigness and the length of *Ronz*, his noble spear
Drayt. Polyolt. iv. p. 753.

See **EXCALIBOUR**.

RONYON, s. A mangy, or scabby animal; *rogneux*, French.

Out of my doors, you witch! you hag, you baggage, you poul-
cent, you *ronyon*. *Merr. W. W. iv. 2.*

Around thee, witch, the rump'd *ronyon* cries. *Macb. i. 3.*

See **ROYNISH**.

ROOD, s. The cross, or crucifix; *pobe*, Saxon.

You may jest on, but, by the holy rood,
I do not like these several councils, I. *Rich. III. iii. 2.*

To make a fiste, and stretche out both his armes, and so stand
like a *roode*. *Acham, Topogr. p. 57.*

Deck'd all the roode, and shadowing the roode,
Seem'd like a grove. *Spens. F. Q. VI. v. 35.*

ROOD-LOFT, in churches. The place where the cross stood; still remaining in many churches. It contained also the images of saints.

And then to see the rood-loft,
Zo bravely set with saints.

Ballad of Plain Truth, &c. Percy, ii. 294.

This loft was generally placed just over the passage out of the church into the chancel. *Stavelay, Hist. of Ch. p. 199.*

THE ROOD'S BODY. The body of Christ, the body on the rood; used chiefly in a profane oath.

I'll be even with him, and get you gone, or I sweare by the
Rood's body, I'll lay you by the heels.

Lyly's Mother Bombie, v. 3.

To ROOK, or RUCK, v. To squat, or lodge. *Rouk* is used by Chaucer and others in the same sense.

The raven *rook'd* her in the chimney's top,
And chattering pyes in dismal discords sung.

3 Hen. VI. v. 3.

Be wonder'd at of birds by day, fie, fitch, and howle all night,
Have lazie wings, be ever leane, in sullen corners rucke.

Warner, *Alb. Engl.* vii. 37. p. 185.

Several other passages are cited by Steevens, but all as *ruck*, which is supposed to be the right form. See to *Ruck*.

ROOM, for box at a play. They were distinguished by their prices, which varied much, and of course differed at different times. See **PRICES**. We read of a *two-penny* room, and sometimes of a twelve-penny. The two-penny room was doubtless contemporary with the *penny* places in the pit, &c. There was also a private, or lords' *room*. See as above. The two-penny room is here mentioned:

I beg it with as forced a looke, as a player that in speaking an epilogue, makes love to the *two-penny* rume for a plaudite.

Hospit. of Incurable Fooles, 1600, Dedie.

They [the courtesans] were so graced that they sat on high alone by themselves, in the best *room* in all the playhouse.

Coryat, *Crud.* vol. ii. p. 17. repr.

These, however, he afterwards describes as small galleries.

ROOMER, *adv.* More clearly; apparently a sea term, as the whole passage quibbles upon names, with that allusion:

I have (as your highnesse sees) past already the *Godwins* [Bp. Godwin], if I can so well pass over the *Edwin Sands* [another bishop] I will go *roomer* of Greenwich rocks.

Sir J. Harington on Bishops, *Nuga Ant.* ii. 233. ed. Park.

ROOMTH, *s.* Room; sufficient space for a person or thing to occupy. Drayton uses it in a simile drawn from a tree:

Whose *roomth* but hinders others that would grow.

Bar. Wars, v. 28.

The seas then wanting *roomth* to lay their hoist'rous load,
Upon the Belgian marsh their pauper'd stomachs cast.

Id. *Polyb.* v. p. 759.

Where now my spirit got *roomth* itself to show.

Mirr. Mag. p. 526.

Also for roominess, spaciousness:

A monstrous paunch for *roomth*, and wondrous wide.

Ib. p. 109.

Donne has *roomful*; and *roomage* was used by Wotton. See **Todd**.

ROPERY, *s.* The same as roguery; well deserving a rope.

I pray you, sir, what saucy merchant was this, that was so full of his *ropery*? *Rom. & Jul.* ii. 4.

Thou art very pleasant, and full of thy *ropery*.

Three Ladies of London.

—You'll leave this *ropery*,

When you come to my years. *B. & Fl. Chances*, iii. 1.

This is well illustrated by the two following words.

ROPE-RIPE, *a.* Fit for hanging, deserving a rope.

Lord, how you roll in your *rope-ripe* terms!

Chapman's *May Day*, Act iii. Anc. Dr. iv. 63.

Mr. Malone has also cited a passage from Wilson's *Arte of Rhetorique*, published in 1553, where, after giving a specimen of very foul and abusive language, he puts in the margin, "*Rope-ripe* chiding." Minshew inserts the word *rope-ripe*, and explains it "one ripe for a rope, or for whom the gallows groans."

ROPE-TRICKS, evidently the same as **ROPERY**. Tricks that may lead to a rope.

Why that's nothing; an he begin once, he'll rail in his *rope-tricks*. *Tam. Shr.* i. 2.

Sometimes a person guilty of such tricks is called a *roper*. See *Douce's Illustrat.* ii. 187. Parrots being taught to cry *rope*, by way of abuse, only shows the close affinity between rogue and rope.

RORY, or **RORID**, *a.* Dewy; from *ros*, *roris*.

On Libanon at first his foot he set,

And shook his wings with *ror* My-dew's wet.

Fairf. *Tasso*, i. 14.

Distilling of *rorid* drops of balsam to heal the wounded.

More ag. *Ibid.* ch. 8.

Sir T. Browne also speaks of "a *rorid* substance carried through the capillary" vessels. See **T. J.**
ROSARY, *s.* A chaplet, or string of beads; *rosaire*, French. The definition of it by the Abbé Prevost is this:

It consists, he says, of fifteen tens, said to be in honour of the fifteen mysteries in which the *v. b.* virgin bore a part. 5. Joyous, viz. the annunciation, the visit to St. Elizabeth, the birth of our Saviour, the purification, and the disputation of Christ in the temple. 5. Sorrowful. Our Saviour's agony in the garden, his flagellation, crowning with thorns, bearing his cross, and crucifixion. 5. Glorious. His resurrection, ascension, the descent of the H. Ghost. His glorification in heaven, and the assumption of the Virgin herself. *Manuel Lericque*.

This is good authority. Why each of the fives is multiplied by ten, he does not explain; probably to make the chaplet of a sufficient length. Others make it consist of 150 Ave Marias, and 15 paters. *Rosaries* being disused here, the word is no longer common; but hardly requires exemplification. For instances, see *Johnson*. A modern French Dictionary explains it, "fifteen tens of *ave's*, each preceded by a *paten*." There was also a fraternity of the *Rosary*, instituted by St. Dominick.

ROSE, *s.* The disorder called *erysipelas*, or St. Antony's fire.

Among the hot swellings, whereof commonly the foresaid impostumes are caused, is also the *rose*, or *erysipelas*, which is now other thing but an inflammation of the skin, which in this country we call the *rose*. *Moran's Physic*, p. 595. 4th edit.

ROSEMARY. The plant was considered as a symbol of remembrance, and used at weddings and funerals. In Germany and France the beautiful little blue flower named mouse-ear or scorpion-grass (*myosotis scorpioides*) is called *forget me not*, and given as a token of remembrance; which emblem has lately been adopted in this country.

There's *rosemary*, that's for remembrance.

Hamlet iv. 5.

Rosemary is for remembrance,

Between us day and night.

Evans's Ballads, vol. i. p. 7. ed. 1810.

The editor appears to think that this particular ballad was alluded to by Shakespeare, in the preceding passage; but this, probably, was not the case. The combination was proverbial. *Rosemary* and *rue* are beautifully put together in the *Winter's Tale*; *rue* for *grace*, and *rosemary* for *remembrance*:

For you there's *rosemary* and *rue*, these keep

Seeming and savour all the winter long;

Grace and remembrance be to you both,

And welcome to our shearing.

Act iv. Sc. 4.

See **RUE**.

Him *rosemary* his sweetheart [sent], whose intent

Is that he her should in remembrance have.

Drayton, *Ecl.* ix. p. 1450.

At weddings it was usual to dip the *rosemary* in the cup, and drink to the health of the new married couple:

—Before we divide

Our army, let us dip our *rosemaries*

In one rich bowl of sack, to this brave girl,

And to the gentleman.

City Match, O. Pl. ix. 370.

Sometimes it made a garnish for the meats :

I will have no great store of company at the wedding, a couple of neighbours and their wives; and we will have a capon in stewd broth with marrow, and a good piece of beef, stuck with rosemary.

B. & Fl. Kn. of B. Peale, v. 1.

Go, get you in there, and let your husband dip the rosemary.

Parson's Wedding, O. Pl. xi. 505.

Rosemary was also carried at funerals, probably for its odour, and as a token of remembrance of the deceased; which custom is noticed as late as the time of Gay, in his *Pastoral Dirge*. Mentioned also here :

— Prithee see they have

A sprig of rosemary, dip'd in common water,
To smell at as they walk along the streets.

Cartwright's Ordinary, v. 1.

ROTCHET, or ROCHET. A fish, now called the *piper*. In Merrett's *Pinax*, (p. 186) it is called *lyra*, or *red gurnet*, now *trigla lyra*, where it is classed with the other gurnards.

— Rip up

Thy mouth unto thine ears, and slit thy nose
Like a raw rotchet.

B. Jon. For, iii. 7.

I find it in the *Counter-Scuffle* :

But sitting quiet, and at his ease,
With butter'd rockets thought to please

His palate. Dryd. Muc. iii. p. 343.

Drayton puts it with the gurnard, and other sea fish :

The whiting, known to all, a general wholesome dish,
The gurnet, *rochet*, mayd, and mullet, dainty fish.

Polyolb. xxv. p. 1159.

They are brought together also in the *Regiment of Health* :

And among all sea fybe, the forsayde condicions considered, the *rochet* and gurnard seeme to be must holsume, for their meate and substance is most pure.

Fol. 76. b.

Some interpret it the *roach*, but I believe erroneously. For the robe so called, see **ROCHET**.

ROTE. A musical instrument, properly that which is now called a *cymbal*, or more vulgarly a *hurdy-gurdy*. It is so called from the wheel, (*rota*) which is turned to cause the vibration of the strings. It is mentioned also in the old French romances. See *Roguefort, Glossaire*. Our early poets seem to use it for any musical instrument.

There did he find in her delicious boure,

The faire *Præna* playing on a *rote*. *Spens. F. Q. IV. ix. 6.*

He also speaks of *Phœbus' rote*, meaning, of course, his lyre. *F. Q. II. x. 3.*

To ROTE, v. To repeat by memory, as the tune of a song is usually repeated; also to tune, in singing or playing.

And if by chance a tune you rote,

'Twill foot it finely to your note.

Drayt. Muse's Elys. p. 1457.

I to my bottle strait, and soundly beate my throat,

Which done, some country song or roundelay I rote.

Ibid. p. 1496.

"The sea's rote," in *England's Eliza, Mirr. for Magist.* p. 837, must be a misprint for "the sea's rote," or roar.

Here it is put for the singing of a bird :

— Here — swims the wild swan, the like,
Of Hollander's so term'd, no niggard of his breath,
(As poets say of swans, who only sing in death)
But oft as other birds is heard his tune to rote,
Which like a trumpet comes from his long arched throat.

Drayt. Polyolb. xxv. p. 1157.

ROTHER, s. Strong manure, for forcing plants forward. It is given as a north country word for *horned cattle*, and *rother-soil* for their dung, instead of which *rather* alone is used in the following passage :

For knowing fancie was the forcing *rother*,
Which stirreth youth to any kind of strife.

Mirror for Mag. p. 392.

Here it seems to be used like the expression *rule the roost* :

Yet still we trust an right to rule the *rother*,

That 'scape we shall the scourges that ensue. *Id. 456.*

To ROVE. To shoot an arrow for distance, or at a mark, but with an elevation, not point blank; called also *shooting at rovers*.

With broad-arrow, or prick, or *roving* shaft,

At markes full fortie score they used to prick or rove.

Drayt. Polyolb. xxvi.

I see him rove at other markes, and I unmarkt to be.

Warn. Alb. Eng. B. ii. p. 43.

And thra most dreaded impe of highest Jove,

Faire Venus some that with thy cruell dart

At that good knight so cunningly didst rove.

Spens. F. Q. Intro. St. 3.

And well I see this writer roves a shaft,

Nere fairest marke, yet happily not hit it.

Haringt. Ep. iv. 11.

ROVELET. Rivulet.

See these hard stones, how fast small *rovelets*

Issue from thence, though they seeme issuelesse.

Death of R. E. of Hunt. sign. L.

ROVERS, s. Arrows formed for shooting with a certain elevation, strong, and heavy : these, says Mr. Gifford, "were the all-dreaded weapons of the English."

Cupid. O yes, here be of all sorts, flights, *rovers*, and butt-shafts.

B. Jon. Cynthia's Rec. Masq. 2d.

They would, probably, go furthest with an elevation of 45 degrees; but the angle must have been taken according to the distance, as in throwing shells; in this, practice had made the English archers very expert. Hence their arrows are described as darkening the air.

RONCEVAL, a. Large, strong; from the gigantic bones of the old heroes, pretended to be shown at *Roncesvalles*.

Th'ast a good *ronceval* voice to cry lantern and candle-light.

Untr. of Hum. Poet. Or. Drama, iii. 170.

It was a common epithet for any thing large or strong. Speaking of the gigantic bones reported to have been found at *Roncesvalles*, the translator of the Spanish *Mandevill* says in the margin,

Hereof, I take it it comes that seeing a great woman we say she is a *Roncevall*.

Fol. 22. b. ed. 1600.

Hence *Ronceval* pease were the large sort, now called marrow-fats; "grandius et suavius pisorum genus." *Coles*. There was also a monastery in the valley of *Roncesvalles*, where those bones were exhibited; and from thence was derived the priory of our *Lady of Roncevall*, by Charing Cross. *Stowe's London, p. 55.*

ROUND, GENTLEMAN OF THE. A gentleman soldier, but of low rank, only above the *lancepessado* : whose office it was to visit and inspect the sentinels, watches, and advanced guards. It was, therefore, an office of some trust, though little dignity. This has been shown by Whalley from a military book of 1581, where the degrees of the army are recited :

The general, high-marshal with his provosts, sergeant general, sergeant of a regiment, coronel, captain, lieutenant, ancient, sergeant of a company, corporall, gentleman in a company, or of the *rounde*, lancepessado. These are special, the other that remain, private or common soldiers. *Castle, or Picture of Policy.*

It is quoted to explain this passage:

He had writhen himself into the habit of one of your poor infantry, your decay'd, ruinous, worm-eaten gentlemen of the round.
B. Jon. Ev. Man in his II. iii. 2.

To ROUND, or more properly ROWN, IN THE EAR.
To whisper; Saxon, punian, sussurare. *Skinner*.
More anciently, *roun* meant a song. See *Rits. Anc. Songs*, p. 26. 31. Or even a speech, or tale. *Weber's Glossary to Metrical Romances*.

And France, whose armory conscience buckled on,
Whom zeal and charity brought to the field,
As God's own soldier, rounded in the care,
With that same purpose changer, that sly devil,
• • • Commodity. *K. John*, ii. 2.

The steward on knees set him down
With the emperor for to roan.
Rom. of R. Cœur de Lion, v. 242.

A she that rounds Paul's pillars in the care.
Hall's Sat. v. 3.

Printed *yeare* in later editions, but not in the first.

Disease, age, death, still in our *care* they *rounde*,
That hence we must, the sickly and the sound.

The archbishop called then to him a clerk and *rounded* with him, and that clerk went forth and soon brought in the constable of Saltwood castle, and the archbishop *rounded* a good while with him.
G. Constantine's Examin. of W. Thorpe, in *Wordsworth, Eccl. Bug.* vol. i. p. 208.

Where see other illustrations.

But yf it lyke you that I might *roune* in your *care*,
To shew you my mynde I wolde have the lesse fere.

But, being come to the supping place, one of Kalandre's servants *rounded* in his *care*.
Shelton, Magn. E 3 b.
Pembr. Arcad. B. i. p. 15.

Sometimes used alone:

They're here with me alone, whis'ring, *rounding*,
Sicilia is a so-forth. *Wint. Tale*, i. 2.
Forthwith, revenge, she *rounded thee* in th' ear.
Span. Trag. O. Pl. iii. 121.

ROUNDEL, *s.* Any thing round; as, a round space of ground:

It was a roundell seated on a plaine,—
Eaviron'd with trees, and wavy an arbour.
Brown, Brit. Past. i. 3. p. 71.

Rondelle, in Cotgrave, is a small round shield. In Monstrellet, the round part of the tilting lance, which defended the holder's hand. See *Southey's Omniana*, vol. ii. p. 113. Also a trencher, *Gent. Mag.* 1797, p. 281.

Used also for a roundelay, or catch:

Come now a *roundel* and a fairy song. *Mids. N. Dr.* ii. 3.

A circle, as those traced by the planets:

But more or less their *roundels* wider are,
As from the center they are neer or far.
Sylv. Du B. p. 79.

A round mark in the score of a public house:

— Charge it again, good Ferret,
And make unready the horses; thou know'st how,
Chalk, and renew the *roundels*. *B. Jon. New Inn*, i. 6.

ROUNDELY seems not to want illustration. It meant either a song, or a dance. See *T. J.*

ROUSE, *s.* A drinking bout, a carousal.

The king doth wake to-night, and takes his *rouse*.
Hamlet, i. 4.

From the following passage it may be suspected to be of Danish origin:

Tell me, thou sovereigne skinker, how to take the German's upsy-freeze, the Danish *rouse*, the Switzer's stoop of Rhenish.
Dekker's Gul's Hornb.

Nearly the same is quoted from an anon. 8vo. in *Brand's Pop. Ant.* ii. 228. n. 4to. ed.

Mr. Gifford, from Barnaby Rich's *English Hue and Cry*, explains *rouse* to mean a bumper, or large glass; and a *carouse* to be the pledging each other in such glasses. See his note to Massinger's *Duke of Milan*, i. 1. on this passage:

— Your lord, by his patent,
Stands bound to take his *rouse*.

There seems to be a want of analogy to justify forming *carouse* thus from *rouse*; besides that, *carouse* is clearly from the French. See *Cotgrave*, and others. It is evident, however, that the latter means a bumper, or large glass:

— Take the *rouse* freely, sir,
Twill warm your blood, and make you fit for jollity.
B. & Ft. Loyal Subject, iv. 5.

Here a *full glass* has been previously mentioned:

— I've took, since supper,
A *rouse* or two too much, and ly —
It warms my blood. *Jd. Kn. of Malta*, iii. 4.
Gone is my flesh, yet thirst lies in the bone,
Give me one *rouse*, my friend, and get thee gone.

Healey's Disc. of New World, p. 84.
The second course is not very dainty, but howsoever, they moisten it well with redoubled *rouses*. *Ibid.* p. 69.

ROWE, *s.* Any small wheel; *roue*, French. Usually applied to the wheel-shaped points of a spur, but by Spenser to the rolling part in a bit, called a canonic-bit:

His stubborn steed, with curbed canon bit,
Who under him did trample as the aire,
And claustr, that any on his back should sit.
Their iron *rowels* into frothy foame he bit. *F. Q. I. vii. 57.*

— The golden plumes she wears
Of that proud bird [peacock] which starry *rowells* beak.
Sylv. Durbert, p. 292.

ROY, *s.* Licentiously used by several authors for king, for the sake of a rhyme; y though never properly an English word. Puttenham complains of it, as an unwarrantable license used by Gower, "who to make up his rhyme would for the most part write his terminant syllable with false orthographie, and many times not stick to put in a plaine French word for an English, and so," he adds, "by your leave do many of our common rimers at this day: as he that, by all likelihood, having no word at hand to rime to this word [joy] he made his other verse end in [roy] saying very impudently thus,

O mightie lord of love, dame Venus onely joy,
Who art the highest God of any heavenly *roy*.
(Probably Warner.)

Which word was never yet received in our language for an English word." *B. II. ch. viii. p. 67.*

He makes the same complaint again at p. 211. where he calls it a *Soraisme*, or *mingle-mangle* of languages. It was, however, more used than he knew; or the common rimers disregarded his remonstrance. Thus,

— Yet ten times more we joye,
You think us stoned, [stured] our warning short, for to receive
a *roye*. *Promos & Cass.* 6 pl. i. 69.

— Because he first decreased my wealth, bereft my joy,
I pray you, gods, he never be a *roy*.

Higins in Mrr. for Mag. p. 68.
Without disdain, hate, discord, or any;
Even as our father, rais'd the noble *roy*. *Ib.* p. 75.

Restore my strength, this said (with pale annoy),
She rudely rose, and struck this sleeping *roy*.

T. Hudson's Judith, in Sylvester's Durbertis, p. 150.

Which is the worse, because Holofemes, there spoken of, was not a king. This kind of license,

and more particularly that of changing the final syllables for the sake of a rhyme, was not given up for some time. Spenser frequently took such liberties.

ROYAL MERCHANT. It was very properly observed by Warburton, that *royal* is not merely a ranting epithet as applied to merchants. Such merchants were found in the Sanudos, the Giustiniani, the Grimaldi, &c. of Venice, who erected principalities in the Archipelago, which their descendants enjoyed. The Medici of Florence were also *royal merchants*. Hence the title is often alluded to:

Enough to press a *royal merchant* down.

Mer. Venice, iv. 1.

How, like a *royal merchant* to return
Your great magnificence.

Man. Renegado, ii. 4.

Florez, in the *Beggar's Bush* of Beaumont and Fletcher, is a *royal merchant*, being earl of Flanders, and a sovereign prince. Hence the play was revived under the title of the *Royal Merchant*, by Hen. Norris, comedian, in 1706. I have seen also a sermon, entitled the *Merchant Royall*, preached at the nuptials of Lord Hay, Jan. 6, 1607, in which the lady is minutely compared to a ship. The author's name is Robert Wilkinson. Printed first in 1615.

Sir Thomas Gresham was commonly called the *royal merchant*, both from his great wealth, and because he constantly transacted the mercantile business of Queen Elizabeth.

ROYNISH, a. Mangy, or scabbed; from *rogneux*, Fr. A Chaucerian word.

— The *roynish* clown, at whom so oft
Your grace was wont to laugh, is also missing.

As you like it, ii. 2.

Although she were a lusty rampe, somewhat like Gallemetta, or Maid-merry, yet she was not such *roynish* rannel, such a dissolute Gillian-firt.

Gabr. Harvey Pierce's Supergat.

TO RUB ON THE GAULE. To rub on a place that is galled and sore; to touch a tender point:

Enough, you rub'd the gaultie on the gault;
Both sense and names do note them very near.

Mirr. Mag. 463.

RUBIOUS, a. Red, resembling a ruby; *rubied* is more common, though less elegant.

— Diana's lip
Is not more smooth and *rubious*.

Twelfth N. i. 4.

This is so pleasing a word, that one is surprised not to find it exemplified in old, nor copied by later poets; yet it is formed by very fair analogy.

RUCK. A gigantic bird, probably of the vulture kind, which is called *Roc*, in the modern translations of the Arabian tales. It is supposed to be the condor, which is thought, even by modern writers, to grow to the size of eleven or twelve feet in extent of wings. Still fable magnified it. It is described in Bochart's *Hieroicozon*, and the *Travels of Marco Polo*. See *Hole on the Arabian Nights*, p. 48.

As I go by Madagascare, I would see that great bird *rucke*, that can carry a man and horse, or an elephant.

Burt. Anat. of Mel. p. 248.

He cites *Marco Polo* in the margin, as his authority.

This grew to heat, but then the mighty *ruck*
Soon parts the fray, each did from other pluck.

Reference lost.

Of the bird *ruc* that bears an elephant,
Of mermaids that the southern seas do haunt.

Hall, Sat. iv. 6.

All feather'd things yet ever known to men,
From the huge *ruck*, unto the little wren.

Drayt. Noah's Fl. vol. iv. 1537.

O that I ere might have the hap
To get the bird, which in the map

Is called the Indian *ruck*,

I'd give it him.

Corbet's Poem. p. 134.

This bird is introduced as the Genius of Voraciousness, in *Hall's Mundus alter et idem*, B. i. c. x. and by his imitator, *Healey*.

TO RUCK, v. To squat like a bird on its nest, or a beast sitting; noticed before under *ROOK*. Chaucer wrote it *rouk*, and applies it to a sheep resting in the fold.

But live, quoth she unto the owle, ashamed of the light,
Be wondrous at of birds by day, this, fitch, and howle all night;
Be wondrous at of birds by day, this, fitch, and howle all night;
Have lazze wings, be ever lean, in sulken corners *rucke*,
When thou art scene be thought of folke a signe of evil lucke.

Warner, Alb. Eng. p. 185. ed. 1610.

The furies made the bride-grooms bed, and on the house did

A cursed owle, the messenger of ill success and lucke.

Golding's Ovid, p. 73. ed. 1603.

See *Todd*.

RUDDOCK. The bird called robin red-breast.

The *ruddock* would, with charitable bill, —
Bring thee all this.

Cymb. iv. 2.

The thrush replies, the mavis descant plays,
The ouzell shrills, the *ruddock* warbles soft.

Spens. Epithalamium, v. 8.

The golden *ruddock* was the gold-finch.

RUDDOCKS, RED. Money, i. e. gold coin; from an idea that gold is red, which, odd as it seems, was very prevalent. Gold, to look at all red, must be much alloyed with copper. Yet such was the common phrase.

Thy girdle of gold so red,
With pearls bedecked sumptuously.

Ellis, Spec. of Early P. iii. 328.

He told him forth the good red gold.

Heir of Liane, Percy, Rel. ii. 128.

The redde herring — brought in the red *ruddocks*, — as thick as oatmeal, and made Yarmouth for argent put down the city of Argentine.

Nash's Praise of Red Herring, Harl. Misc. Park, vi. 157.

Whoever will retain a lawier, and lawfully seeke his owne right, must be furnished with 3 pockets. In the first pocket he must have his declarations and certificates, wherewith he may shew his right. In the second pocket he must have his red *ruddocks* ready, which he must give unto his lawier, who will not set penne to paper without them. In the third pocket he must have patience.

Choice of Change, 1583, in Cens. Literaria, ix. p. 435.

So Florio, under *zanfrone*:

Used also for crownes, great pieces of gold, as our countrymen say *red-ruddocks*.

Also *golden-ruddocks*:

If one be olde, and have silver haire on his beard, so he have *golden ruddocks* in his bagges, hee must bee wise and honourable.

Lyly's Midas, ii. 1.

Ay, that is he, Sir Arthur; he hath the nobles, the *golden ruddocks*, he.

Land. Prod. ii. 1.

Or merely *ruddocks*:

The greedie carle came there within a space,
That ow'd the gold, and saw the pot behind

Where *ruddocks* lay, but *ruddocks* could not find

Turberville, Chalm. Poets, ii. 647.

Hence we clearly see how blood, on the other hand, might be supposed to represent gold-lace. See *GILD*.

RUDESBY, s. A rude person.

To give my hand, oppos'd against my heart,
Unto a mad-brain *rudesby*, full of spleen.

Tam. Shrew, iii. 2.

Be not offended, dear Casario, —
Rudeby, begone.

Twelfth N. i. 1.

Johnson calls it a low word; he should rather have said familiar.

RUE. Called *herb of grace*, and often alluded to; conjectured to be so called because used in exorcisms against evil spirits. See *T. J.*

Here did she drop a tear; here, in this place,
I'll set a bank of *rue*, sour herb of grace. *Rich. II. iii. 4.*

See also *Haml. iv. 5.*

Here it is punned upon, in the name of *Ruy*:

But that this man, this *herb of grace*, *Ruy Diaz*,
This father of our faculties, should slip thus.

H. & Pl. Island Pr. i. 1.

Sometimes *herb-grace*, in one word:

Some of them smiled and said, *rue* was called *herb-grace*, which
they scorned in their youth, they might wear in their age.

Greene's Quip, sign. B 2.

Rue, the herb, was also a common subject of puns, from being the same word which signified sorrow or pity:

I'll set a bank of *rue*, sour herb of grace;
Rue, even for ruth, shortly shall be seen
In the remembrance of a weeping queen. *Rich. II. loc. cit.*
That bed, which did all joys display,
Became a bed of *rue*, *R. Brathwaite.*

See *Todd*.

TO RUE, or REW, v. In the sense of to pity.

And to the dore of death for sorrow drew,
Complaining out on me that would not on them *rew*.

Spens. F. Q. VI. viii. 20.

A RUFF, as a female neck ornament, made of plaited lawn, or other material, is well known; but it was formerly used by both sexes. The effeminacy of a man's ruff, being nicely plaited, is well ridiculed by Beaumont and Fletcher:

For how ridiculous wert to have death come
And take a fellow pinn'd up like a mistress!
About his neck a *ruff*, like a pinch'd lantern,
Which schoolboys make in winter? *Nice Valour*, iii. 1.

It was, however, worn both by divines and lawyers, till it was supplanted by the laced, or cut-band, as a smarter thing; but this was a later fashion:

— *Ruffs* of the bar

By the vacation's power, translated are
To cut-work bands. *Habington*, p. 111.

A very small *ruff* was at one time characteristic of a puritan:

— O miracle!

Out of your little *ruff*, Dorcas, and in the fashion,
Dost thou hope to be saved? *Mayne's City Match.*

She is a non-conformist in a close stomacher and *ruff* of Geneva
print. *Earle's Microcosm*, p. 95. Bliss's ed.

Ruff meant a trump card; (*Charta dominatrix*, *Coles*.) and to *ruff* a card is still used, in some places, for to trump it. It was also the name of a game, like whist. See *TRUMP*. See the rules in the *Complete Gamester*, p. 81, under the title of "English *ruff* and honours." It was also a term in the game of gleek. In the following passage it seems to mean the flourishing state, the height:

And in the *ruff* of his felicitie
Prickt with ambition, he began disdain
His bastard lord's usurp'd authority.

Mirr. for Mag. p. 607.

RUFFLE of a boot. The turned down top, hanging in a loose manner, like the *ruffle* of a shirt.

One of the rowells of my silver spurs, catched hold of the *ruffle*
of my boot. *B. Jon. Every Man out of H.* iv. 6.

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Hence Decker speaks of a *ruffled boot*. *Gul's Horn-book*, ch. 1.

It seems probable, from these examples, that *ruffle* is the proper reading here:

Why he will look upon his boot and sing; meed the *ruff*
[*ruffle*] and sing. *Alf's W.* iii. 2.

A RUFFLE. A bustle, or, perhaps, a scene of plunder.

Some time a bluster, that the *ruffle* knew
Of court and city. *Sh. Lover's Compl. Suppl.* i. 741.

TO RUFFLE. To be turbulent and boisterous.

One fit to bandy with thy lawless sons,
And *ruffle* in the commonwealth of Rome.

Titus Andron. i. 2.

To Britaine over seas from Rome went I,
To quail the Picts, that *ruffled* in that ile.

Mirr. for Mag. 165.

To rob, or plunder:

— I am your host,
With robber's hands, my hospitable favours
You should not *ruff* thus. *K. Lear*, iii. 7.

A RUFFLER. A cheating bully; so termed in several acts of parliament, particularly in one made in the reign of Henry VIII., which is thus quoted in an old pamphlet:

A *rufflar* is so called in a statute made for the punishment of vacabonds, in the 27th year of kyng Henry the eight, late of most famous memory. — He is so called when he goeth first abroad, either he hath served in the warres, or els he hath bene a servinge man, and weary of well doing, shaking of [off] all paye, doth chase him the ydle life, and wretchedly wanders aboute the most shyes of this realme; and with stoute audacyte demandeth where he thinketh he may be bolde, and circumspecte yough as he sethe cause to aske churche.

Harmen's Catech for Common Curstors, B 2.

Brother to this upright man, flesh and blood, ruffling Tene-cat is my name; and a *ruffler* is my stile, my title, my profession.

Roar. Girl, O. Pl. vi. 108.

Any lawless, or violent person:

And what the *ruffler* spake, the loot took for a verdict,
For there the best was worst, worst best regarded.

Mirr. for Mag. 475.

That were it not that justice ofte them greive,
The just man's goods by *rufflers* should be reft.

Promos & Cass. ii. 3.

Look to your brain-pans, boyes, here comes a traine
Of roysting *rufflers*, that are knaves in graine.

Hou. Ghost, p. 91.

RUINATE, adj. Ruinous.

Shall love in building grow so *ruinate*?

Com. of Err. iii. 2.

RUINATE, v. To reduce to ruin.

I will not *ruinate* my father's house,
Who gave his blood to lime the stones together.

S. Hen. VI. v. 1.

Also in *Titus Andron.* v. 3. Both plays are of doubtful origin. See *Johnson*.

Ruinated is still sometimes used, as applied to a building. Mr. Pegge considered it as peculiar to Londoners. *Anecd. of Engl. Lang.*

RULE, s. Apparently put for behaviour, or conduct; with some, in allusion, perhaps, to the frolics called *mis-rule*.

If you priz'd my lady's favour at any thing more than com-
tempt, you would not give means for this uncivil *rule*.

Twelfth N. ii. 3.

And at each pause they kiss; was never seen such *rule*
In any place but here, at bonfire, or at yule.

Drayt. Polyth. xxvii. p. 1199

RUMNEY. A sort of Spanish wine, less frequently mentioned than many others.

All black wines, over-hot, compound, strong thick drinks, as Muscadine, Malmaie, Allegant, Rumney, brown bastard, Methegen, and the like — are hurtful in this case.

Burton, *Anat. Med.* p. 70.

Spain bringeth forth wines of white colour, but much hotter and stronger, as sacke, Rumney, and bastard.

Cogan, *Haven of Health*, p. 239.

See also in **SACK**.

RUMP-FED, *a.* on which so much has been written, means, probably, nothing more than fat-bottomed; *fed*, or fattened in the *rump*.

Aroint thee, witch! the *rump-fed* ronyon cries. *Macb.* i. 3.

It is very true that fat-flaps, *ridneys*, *rumps*, and other scraps, were among the low perquisites of the kitchen, as Mr. Steevens has abundantly shown, in his note. But in such an allusion, there would have been little reason to prefer *rumps*; scrap-fed would be more natural, and kidney-fed, or flap-fed, equal. But *fat-rumped* conveys a picture of the person mentioned, which the others would not in any degree.

RUNNEL, *s.* A small stream, or brook; a small run of water.

With murmur loud, down from the mountain's side,

A little runnel tumbled near the place:

Thither he ran, and fill'd his helmet wide.

Fairfax, Tasso, xii. 67.

The word was used by Collins. See **T. J.**

RUSH. *Branch* and *rush* seem to be put for *branch* and *root*, in two passages of *Isaiah*, in our public version. It is, however, a literal translation from the Hebrew, and not at all an English phrase.

The Lord will cut off from Israel head and tail, *branch* and *rush*, in one day. ix. 14.

Neither shall there be any work for Egypt, which the head or tail, *branch* or *rush*, may do. xix. 15.

It means, clearly, *great* and *small*, and is so rendered in the Septuagint, at the former place; in the second, ἀρχὴν καὶ ῥίζας. Vatablus, and other commentators, say, that by *branch* the Hebrews meant "the strong," and by *rush* "the weak persons." See *Del Rio*, *Adugiata Sacra*, p. 323.

RUSH, FRIAR. A personage celebrated in the marvellous legends of old times. He is thus described:

— Saw ye never Fryer Rushe

Painted on a cloth, with a side-long cow's taylor,

And crooked cloven feet, and many a hoked maye?

For al the world (if I shud judge) coud recken him his brother,
Loke even what face Fryer Rush had, the devil had such another.

Fryer Rush was for all the world such another fellow as this Hudgin, and brought up in the same schoole, to wit, in a kitchen.

— For the reading whereof I refer you to *Fryer Rush* his storie, &c.

Reg. Scot. Disc. of Witcher, p. 532.

The face of *Friar Rush* might well resemble that of the devil, since, according to the tale, he was a devil. This curious history was printed in 1620, and particularly recommended to *young people*! It had probably been often printed before. The title is this: "The Historie of *Friar Rush*: how he came to a house of Religion to seeke service, and being entertained by the Priour, was first made under Cooke. Being full of pleasant mirth for young people." But the half-title prefixed to the tale lets out the secret: "A pleasant History, how a *Devil* (named *Rush*) came to a religious house to seeke a

service." An account of this scarce tract was given in Mr. Beloe's *Anecdotes of Literature*, with the arguments of all the chapters, and a specimen of the narrative. Vol. i. p. 248 — 252. The tale was reprinted for Triphook, in 1810.

It may be observed, that the whole tale is designed as a severe satire upon the monks, the pretended friar being sent from hell in consequence of news brought to the prince of devils, "of the great misrule and vile living of these religious men; to keepe them still in that state, and worse if it might be." P. 2. repr.

RUSH-BEARINGS. A sort of rural festivals; or, rather, another name for the parish wakes, held at the feast of the dedication of each church, when the parishioners brought fresh *rushes* to strew the church. See *Brand's Popular Antiquities*, vol. i. p. 436. 4to ed.

His [the ruffian's] sovereignty is shewne highest at May-games, wakes, summerings, and *rush-bearings*; where it is twentie to one but hee becomes beneficiall to the lord of the manour, by meanes of a bloody nose, or a broken pate.

Chitw's Whims, p. 132.

RUSH-BUCKLER. Equivalent to **SWASH-BUCKLER**, *q. v.* A bullying and violent person.

Take into this number also their servants; I mean all that flock of stout, bragging *rush-bucklers*.

More's Utopia, by R. Robinson, vol. ii. p. 39. Dibd.

The Latin is, "cetratorum nebulonum." Mr. Dibdin is mistaken in his interpretation. It is from "rushing out with bucklers."

RUSH-RINGS. The marrying with a *rush-ring* is sometimes mentioned. Probably it was only such a jocular mode of marrying as leaping over a broomstick. It appears, however, that an evil use was occasionally made of the jocular marriage, in seducing young women; as appears from one of the constitutions of Salisbury: "Nec quisquam annulum de junco, vel quacunque vili materia, vel pretiosa, jocundo manibus innectat muliercularum, ut liberius cum ea fornicetur; ne dum *jocari* se putat, honoribus matrimonialibus se astringat." *Du Cange* in *Annulus*. A similar custom is recorded as prevailing in France. *Popular Ant.* 4to. vol. ii. p. 38.

I'll crown thee with a garland of straw then,

And I'll marry thee with a *rush-ring*. *D'Avenant's Rivals*.

And Tommy was so to Katy,

And wedded her with a *rush-ring*.

Winchat. Wedding, Pills to Purge Mel. vol. i. p. 276.

These passages, cited by Sir John Hawkins, are proofs enough of the existence of the practice, whether in jest or earnest; but that it was the former, is proved by the passage from *Du Cange*. *Tib*, however, was a common name for a kind female.

Thou art the damned door-keeper to every

Coyrest, that comes enquiring for his *Tib*.

Pericles, Malone Suppl. ii. 129.

As fit — as *Tib's* *rush* for Tom's fore-finger. *All's Well*, ii. 2.

Tib was also the ace of trumps at *gleek*; and *Tom* the knave: which cards were probably so named, because the appellations *Tom* and *Tib* were in common use, to signify lad and lass.

Tom and *Tibbe* are introduced as common names in Churchyard's account of Queen Elizabeth's entertainment in Suffolk and Norfolk:

C. And doth not Jove and Mars beare away? —

P. Then put in *Tom* and *Tibbe*, and all beares away, &c.

Nich. Progr. vol. ii. p. 69.

See **TIB**.

RUSHES STREWED IN ROOMS. Our countrymen never loved bare floors; and before the luxury of carpets was introduced, it was common to strew rushes on the floors, or in the way where processions were to pass. This our poets, as usual, attributed to all times and countries. Thus *Tarquin* is represented as treading on rushes in the chamber of *Lucretia*:

— Our *Tarquin* thus
Did softly press the *rushes*, ere he waken'd
The chastity he wounded. *Cymb.* ii. 2.

Thus *Mortimer* is invited to lie down on the *rushes*, at the feet of the *Welch lady*:

She bids you on the wanton *rushes* lay you down,
And rest your gentle head upon her lap. *1 Hen. IV.* iii. 1.

At the coronation of *Henry V.*, when the procession is coming, the grooms cry,

More *rushes*, more *rushes*! *2 Hen. IV.* v. 5.
Thus also at a wedding:

Full many maids, clad in their best array,
In honour of the bride, come with their baskets
Fill'd full with flowers; others in wicker baskets
Bring from the marsh *rushes*, to o'spread
The ground, whereon to church the lovers tread.
Brown, Brit. Past. I. 2.

They were used green:

Where is this stranger? *Rushes*, ladies, *rushes*,
Rushes as green as summer for this stranger.
B. & Fl. Valentinian, ii. 4.

Sweet lady, I do honour the meaneest *rush* in this chamber for your love.
B. Jon. Ev. Man out of H. iii. 9.

In allusion to this practice, *rushed* was sometimes put for "strew'd with *rushes*."

Thou dancest on my heart, lascivious queen,
Ev'n as upon these *rushes* which thou treadest.
Dumb Knight, O. Pl. iv. 475.

Not worth a *rush*; it was, probably, this custom of strewing *rushes* on the floor, that gave rise to this phrase for any thing of no value:

But bee not pinned always on her sleeves; strangers have greene *rushes*, when daily guests are not worth a *rush*.
Lyly's Sapho & Phoon, ii. 4.

Being scattered so profusely, and trodden to pieces without reserve, they were of course, singly, of very little value.

RUSHY-MILLS. Apparently, a sportive imitation of mills, made by the shepherds in running water, and composed of *rushes*.

His spring should flow some other way; no more
Should it in wanton manner ere be scene
To writhe in knots, or give a gown of greene
Unto their meadows: nor be scene to play,
Nor drive the *rushy-mills*, that in his way
The shepherds made. *Brown, Brit. Past.* I. i. v. 722.

RUSSETS. Clothes of a russet colour; the holiday dress of a shepherd was of that kind of cloth: the colour being a sort of dingy brown. Hence the name of *russet*, or *russetine*, given to some apples.

He borrow'd on the working daies his holy *russets* off.
Warner, Alb. iv. 90. p. 95.

And, for the better credit of the world,
In their fresh *russets* every one doth go.

Drayt. Ecl. ix. p. 1499.

RUTH, s. Pity; from to rue, in the sense of to pity. Used by *Milton*, and still later; but now seldom, except by poets who affect old words. *Ruth-less* is common; *ruth-ful* much less so.

Thou can she weep to stir up gentle *ruth*,
Both for her noble blood and for her tender youth.

Spens. F. Q. I. i. 50.

Would the nobility lay aside their *ruth*,
And let me use my sword. *Coriol.* i. 1.

Here it seems to be used for cruelty, which is so contrary to its proper sense, that it is not easily accounted for:

The Danes with *ruth* our realme did overrun,
Their wrath inwrapt us all in wretchednesse.

Mirr. for Mag. p. 296.

Perhaps the author meant in a pitiful manner, in a way to cause *ruth*, or pity.

RUTH, v. for *rueth*, the third person singular of to rue.

O heaven, quoth I, where is the place affords
A friend to helpe, or any heart that *ruth*
The most dejected hopes of wronged truth.

Brown, Brit. Past. I. iv. p. 101.

ROUTER, or RUTTIER. An old sea term, corrupted from the French, *router*; a directory to show the proper course of a vessel. *Cotgrave* says it is a directory for finding out courses either by sea or land; but I have not found it in the latter acceptance. *Blount* says that it means also, "One, that by much trotting up and down, is grown acquainted with most ways; and hence an old beaten soldier, or an old crafty fox." *Glossographia*.

My tables are not yet one quarter emptied of notes out of their table; which because it is, as it were, a sea *router* diligently kept amongst them from age to age, of all their ebbs and flows, and winds.

Nash's Pr. of Red H. Harl. Misc. vi. 151.

In the Catalogue of the Harleian Manuscripts, No. 6207. Art. 3. entitled, "Observations and Directions for Sailors," contains six *rutters*, or direction for particular routes at sea.

Rutter was also corruptly used for *reuter*, or *reiter*, a German trooper. See *Todd*.

RYAL, or RIAL. An English gold coin, which under Elizabeth passed for 15s. The name derived from a Spanish coin, *real*, or royal, value only 6d.

They play'd good store of gold and silver, rating it, for the present, at the 10th or 12th penny, so as above a noble, or a *ryal* was not (in common account) to be lost at a sitting.

Har. on Play, i. p. 908.

Kersey defines it, "A piece of gold, which temp. H. 6. was current for 10s. under H. 8. for 11s. 3d. and under Q. Eliz. for 15s." The proper name of this coin was *SPUR-ROYAL*, which see.

S.

SACK. A Spanish wine of the dry or rough kind; *vin sec*, French; *sac*, German. It is even called *sack*, in an article cited by Bishop Percy from an old account book of the city of Worcester: "Anno Eliz. xxxiiij. Item, for a gallon of claret wine, and *seck*, and a pound of sugar." Other instances have been found. See the various notes on the two parts of *Hen. IV.* The same wine, undoubtedly, which is now named Sherry. Falstaff expressly calls it *Sherris sack*, that is, sack from Xeres, i. e. Sherry. Blount, in his *Glossographia*, exactly so describes it: "*Sherry sack*, so called from Xeres, a sea town of Corduba, in Spain, where that kind of *sack* is made." Hence the necessity for adding sugar to it, to please a luxurious palate. Ritson pretended that the old *sack* of Falstaff's time was a compound of Sherry, cyder and sugar; but gives no proof of it, except the recollection of a nameless old gentleman. Note on 1 *Henry IV.* ii. 4. The *very old gentleman*, I fancy, substituted conjecture for recollection. The only difficulty about it has arisen from the later importation of sweet wines from Malaga, the Canaries, &c. which were at first called Malaga, or Canary *sacks*; *sack* being by that time considered as a name applicable to all white wines. Sweet wines were not so early imported. Howell says,

I read in the reign of Henry the Seventh that no sweet wines were brought into this realm but Malmsyes. *Londinopolis*, p. 109.

And soon after,

Moreover, no *sacks* were sold but Rumney, and that for medicine more than for drink; but now many kinds of *sacks* are known and used. *Ib.* p. 109.

One of these sweet wines still retains the name of *sack*. It is but little used, yet, being proverbial for sweetness, has thrown an obscurity over the original dry *sack*. Falstaff says,

A good *Sherris sack* has a twofold operation in it.

2 *Hen. IV.* iv. 1.

Presently he calls it *Sherris* only:

The second property of your excellent *Sherris* is the warming of the blood.

Soon after both names are used indiscriminately:

This valour comes of *Sherris*; so that skill in the weapon is nothing, without *sack*. *Ibid.*

"Your best *sack*," says Gervase Markham, "are of Seres [i. e. Xeres] in Spain." *Engl. Housew.* p. 162. It is strange that, with these passages before them, some commentators should have doubted of Sherry being the wine. Seres, or Xeres, wine is *Sherry*, the latter being only a corruption of that name. Markham goes on to mention other kinds of *sack*, of which the principal are those of Canary and Malaga.

Falstaff drank it with sugar, as is well known; but that beverage was not peculiar to him. Belleur says, in the *Wild-Goose Chase* of Beaumont and Fletcher,

— You shall find us in the tavern,
Lamenting in *sack* and *sugar* for our losses. *Act i. Sc. 2.*

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It is said also of a personage, in the *Miseries of Inforced Marriage*, that he lies fattening himself with *sack* and *sugar* in the house, while his brothers are fain to walke with lean purses abroad. *O. P. v. 50.*

Sack and *Sherry* are synonymous also in Ben Jonson:

— *Sack* says my bush;

"Be merry and drink *Sherry*," that's my poesie.

New Ian, i. 2.

In Earle's *Microcosmographie*, § xiii. Bliss's edition, it is mentioned in a note, that in the edition of 1732, the editor altered *Canary* to *Sherry*; why, says Mr. B., "I am at a loss to discover." Probably only because Sherry was again become more fashionable.

Malaga, another sweet wine, was also, as above observed, termed *sack*:

But a cup of old Malaga *sack*,

Will fire the bush at his back.

Mad Tom, Percy's Rel. ii. 353.

Canary sack is celebrated in a specific address, by R. Herrick:

When thou thyself dar'st say, thy isles shall lack

Grapes, before Herrick leaves *Canary sack*.

Herrick, p. 86.

If further proof were wanting, that Falstaff's *sack* was not a sweet wine, but was actually *Sherry*, it is abundantly furnished by Dr. Venner's curious work, *Via recta ad Vitam longam*, (publ. 1637). After discussing medicinally the propriety of mixing sugar with *sack*, he adds:

But what I have spoken of mixing sugar with *sack*, must be understood of *Sherie sack*, for to mix sugar with other wines, that is a common appellation are called *sack*, and are *sweeter in taste*, makes it unpleasant to the palate, and fulsome to the stomach.

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Speaking afterwards of Canary wine, he says,

Canarie-wine, which beareth the name of the islands from whence it is brought, is of some termed a *sack*, with this adjunct, *sweet*; but yet very improperly, for it differeth not only from *sacks* in sweetness and pleasantness of taste, but also in colour and consistence. For it is not so white in colour as *sack*, nor so thin in substance.

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On the virtues of *sack*, and other good wine, no one has spoken so experimentally as B. Jonson, if the *MS.* at *Dulwich*, ascribed to him, be genuine:

Mem. I laid the plot of my Volpone, and wrote most of it, after a present of ten dozen of *Palm sack*, from my very good lord T — —: that play, I am positive, will last to posterity, and be acted, when I and Envy be friends, with applause.

MS. at *Dulwich College*.

Afterwards he speaks of his Catiline in a similar way, but adds, that he thinks one scene in it flat; and resolves, therefore, to drink no more water with his wine. The *Alchemist*, and *Silent Woman*, he describes as the result of plenty of good wine; but the *Devil is an Ass* was written, "when I and my boys drank bad wine at the Devil." This is cited at length in Hughson's *History of London*, vol. iv. p. 40. apropos to the site of the Devil tavern.

It is not meant to be asserted that whenever *sack* alone is mentioned, Sherry is always intended; but that the *sack* which was taken with sugar, was usually Sherry, which being rough, required that recommendation to some palates. *Sack* was the general name for white wines; when Sherry was meant, it was regularly distinguished as *Sherry sack*. Sometimes it was necessary to specify. Thus, in the mock puppet-show of Ben Jonson, after it has been said that

He strikes Hero in love to him with a pint of Sherry;

It is immediately said,

A pint of *sack*, score a pint of *sack* —

Upon which the foolish Nokes remarks,

Sack? you said but e'en now it should be Sherry. *Pup. Why so it is; Sherry, Sherry, Sherry.* *Barth. Fair, v. 4.*

It is Sherry, he says, though *sack* was called for. Nor must the derivation from *sec* be too strongly asserted, for there is no doubt that a large class of wines of Spain, and principally sweet wines, were called *secco* there, from the sacks in which they were sold. F. E. Brückman, a curious writer on all liquors, has both *secco*, and *sech*, (the latter apparently the German name) which, he says, "est vinum quoddam album generosum, dulce, Hispanicum, sic dictum, quod in utribus seu saccis in Hispania circumvehatur. Hispani *secco* vocitant." *Catalogus, &c. Helmsstudii, 1722.* He adds, that the best of these wines comes from the Canaries. Yet, after all, the Spanish Dictionaries do not acknowledge the word; and *seco*, with them, means only dry. Such is etymology!

In an old ballad, introduced in a poem called "Pasquil's Palinodia," 1619 and 1624, *sack* and *Sherry* are used throughout, as perfectly synonymous, every stanza, to the number of twelve, ending,

— Give me *sacke*, old *sacke*, boys,

To make the muses merry,

The life of mirth, and the joy of the earth,

Is a cup of good old Sherry. *Bibliogr. Mem. p. 181.*

SACK-BUT. A bass trumpet; corrupted from *sambuca*, used in Latin for the same instrument. See *Coles' Dict.* The word is still in use among musicians.

The trumpets, *sackbuts*, psalteries, and fifes,

Tabor, and cymbals, and the shouting Romans,

Make the sun dance.

Coriol. v. 4.

Ascham uses sambukes for it:

This I am sure, that lutes, harpes, all manner of pypes, barbitons, *sambukes*, with other instruments, every one which standeth by fine and quick fingering, be condemned of Aristotle.

Taroph. p. 24.

Yet *sambuca*, in the sense of an instrument, is only low Latin, and as that word originally meant the elder tree, it is most probable that it properly meant a *bussown*, or some kind of pipe, which the elder so readily makes. Du Cange gives one instance in which it is explained *cithara*, but that is not likely to be right. The modern *sackbut* is a complicated instrument, with sliding tubes, answering the purpose of stops.

SACKERSON. A bear, of great notoriety at the bear-garden, called Paris-garden. Mr. Malone, who cites Sir J. Davies's epigram below, judiciously conjectures that bears were usually called from their masters. Thus, *George Stone*, a bear, occurs in the play of the *Puritan*; also *Ned Whiting*, elsewhere, and *Harry Hunkles*.

I have seen *Sackerson* loose twenty times, and have taken him by the chain. *Merr. W. W. i. 1.*

Mentioned also in the comedy of *Giles Goosecap*:
Never stir if he fought not with great *Sakerson* four hours to one. *Sign. B 4 b.*

Publius, a student of the common law,
To Paris Garden does himself with-draw:
Leaving old Plouden, Dyer, and Broke alone,
To see old Harry Hunkles, and *Sackerson*.

Sir J. Davies, Epig. 1598.

TO SACRE, v. To consecrate. Dr. Johnson thought that only the participle had ever been used.

And presented him to the archbishop of Canterbury, Anselm *sacred* of him; the which, according to their request, did consecrate him. *Holinshed, vol. ii. sign. x 3 b.*

Determined to conquer the city of Rheims, that he might there be scted, crowned, and anointed, according to the customs of his progenitors. *Id. ibid. sign. F f 15 b.*

The *sacring-bell*, was a bell which rung for processions, and other holy ceremonies:

I'll startle you, worse than the *sacring-bell*. *Hen. VIII. iii. 2.*

You shall ring the *sacring-bell*,

Keep your hours, and tell your knell.

Merry Dev. of Edmonton, O. Pl. v. 976.

The participle is quoted from Sir W. Temple, applied to the consecration of the kings of France. See *T. J.*

SAD, a. often meant no more than serious.

My father and the gentlemen are in *sad* talk. *Wint. Tale, iv. 3.*

Rather than for any thing in it, which should help good *sadde* studie. *Ascham, p. 97.*

All the derivatives partake of this use. Thus *sadly*, seriously:

The conference was *sadly* borne. *Much Ado, ii. 3.*

When I advise me *sadly* on this thing.

Tancer. & Gism. O. Pl. vi. 177.

Sadness, seriousness:

Tell me in *sadness* who she is you love. *Rom. & Jul. i. 1.*

Hence the phrase still in use, "in sober *sadness*."

TO SAFE, v. To secure, or make safe.

And that which most wish you should *safe* my going.

Is Fulvia's death. *Ant. & Cleop. i. 3.*

— Best you *safe* d the bringer

Out of the host; I must attend mine office,

Or would have doone 't myself. *Id. iv. 6.*

— And make all his craft

Sail with his ruin, for his father *safe* t.

Chapman, Odys. cit. Steevens.

SAFEGUARD, or SAVE-GUARD. A large petticoat, worn over the other clothes, to protect them from dirt. It was the riding-dress of ordinary females.

— Make you ready straight,

And in that gown, which first you came to town in,

Your *safeguard*, cloke, and your hood suitable,

Thus on a double gelding you shall amble,

And my man Jaques shall be set before you.

B. & F. Noble Gent. ii. 1.

On with your cloak and *safeguard*, you arrant drab.

Ram Alley, O. Pl. vi. 413.

— Behind her on a pillion sat

Her frantick husband, in a broad-brim'd hat,

A mask, and *safeguard*. *Dreyt. Moonc. p. 495.*

That is, dress'd as a woman.

The men booted, the gentlewomen in cloaks and *safeguards*.

Stage Direction, in Merry Dev. O. Pl. v. 254.

SAFETY. This word is often used as a trissyllable, by Spenser.

That none did others *safetie* despise.

F. Q. I. ix. 1.

So also in other places.

SAFFO. An Italian word, rendered by Florio, "a catchpole, a base sergeant;" introduced by Ben Jonson in his *Volpone*:

I hear some footing; officers, the *saffi*
Come to apprehend us. *Far.* iii. 5.

Whalley confounded with these officers, what Coryat says of the *savi*. Vol. ii. p. 33. repr. I do not find that he speaks of the *saffi*.

To SAFFRON, v. To stain of a yellow, or saffron colour. Used by Drayton in the early edition of his *Eclogues*, (1593, 4to.):

The lothlie morpheu *saffroned* the place. *Sign.* B 3 b.

Afterwards changed to

The morpheu quite discoloured the place. *8vo.* ed. 1388.

The changes in this later edition are very great.

To SAGG. To hang down, as oppressed with weight; to *srag* is now used, and is perhaps more proper. Johnson derives it from the Icelandic.

The mind I sway by, and the heart I bear,
Shall never *sagg* with doubt, nor shake with fear. *Macb.* v. 3.

— Which, when I blow,

Draws to the *sagging* dog milk white as snow. *Brown, Brit. Past.* ii. p. 143.

To sagg on, to walk heavily:

This said, the aged street *sagg'd* sadly on alone.

When Sir Rowland Russett-coat, their did, goes *sagging* every day in his round gascones of white cotton.

Nash's Pierce Penail. in *Cens. Lit.* vii. 15.

SAGITTARY. Not the zodiacal sign Sagittarius, but an imaginary monster, introduced into the armies of the Trojans, by the fahling writer, Guido de Colonna. He says, that "King Epistrophus brings from the land beyond the Amazons, a thousand knights; among whom is a terrible archer, half man and half beast, who neighs like a horse, whose eyes sparkle like fire, and strike dead like lightning." It is similarly described by Lydgate, the translator and versifier of that work. But the name of *Sagittary* is given by Shakespeare, and judiciously given, as the description fully authorizes it:

— The dreadful *Sagittary*

Appals our numbers; haste we, Diomed,
To reinforcement, or we perish all. *Tro. & Cress.* v. 5.

Caxton's *Three Destructions of Troy*, and Lydgate's, are both cited in the notes on this passage. It is thus told by the modernizer and amplifier of Lydgate, (I believe, Thomas Heywood). Of King Epistrophus he says,

For with him in his company he had
An archer of such strange proportion,
And monstrosly and wonderfully made,
That men had him in admiration:
For from the middle upward to the crowne
He was a man, and from the middle downes

Like to a horse he was proportioned,
In each respect, for form and feature;
His skin it was all hairy, rough, and red;
And yet although this monstrous creature
Had man-like face, yet did his color show
Like burning coles that in the fire glow.

His eyes they did two furnaces resemble,
As bright as fire, whereby all that him met,
The very sight of him did make them tremble,
And from their hearts deepe sighs for feare to fet,
His face it was so fowle and horrible,
And looke so ugly, fierce, and terrible.

His manner was to goe into the field
Unarmed of all weapons whatsoever,
And never used sword, speare, axe, nor shield,
But in his hand a mighty bow did beare;
And by his side a sheafe of arrowes hung,
Bound fast together with a leather thong.

Life and Death of Hector, B. III. chap. iii. p. 175.
Parfoot, 1614.

The description is continued for four stanzas more; the author being much more diffuse than Lydgate, here and every where. But the name of *Sagittary* is not mentioned here. It is, in fact, a Centaur.

SAIN, part. for said. An obsolete form. Spenser uses the verb also.

It is an epilogue or discourse, to make plain
Some obscure precedence that hath been before *sain*.
Love's L. L. iii. 1.

It is given to Armado, who affects antiquated words.

SAINT. A corrupt mode of writing the game properly called cent. See CENT.

Husband, shall we play at *saint*? *Woman k. &c.* O. Pl. vii. 296.

SAINT'S-BELL, corruptly written SAUNCE-BELL, also SANCE. A small bell, which called to prayers, and other holy offices. "*Campana sacra vel sancta*, so called because *nos ad sacra seu sancta vocet*." Blount, *Gloss.* Called also SACRING-BELL.

'Las, this is but the *saunce-bell*, here's a gentlewoman
Will ring y' another peal. *B. & Fl. Night Walker*, iii. 1.
Whose shrill *saint's-bell* lings on his loverie
While the rest are damned to the plumberry.

Hall, Sat. v. 1.
And chirping birds, the *saint's-bell* of the day
Ring in our ears a warning to devotion.

Poole's Parn. p. 448.

SAKER. A species of hawk. Minshew says it is only the Greek name of the bird, *ipea*, Latinized from *iepos*, *sacer*.

As eagles eyes to owlates sight,
As *sacer saker* to coward kite. *Pattenham*, L. iii. p. 196.
Let these proud *sakers* and jer-falcons fly,
Do not thou move a wing.

Spanish Gipsy, Anc. Dr. iv. 138.

"The *saker*," says the *Gentleman's Recreation*, "is a passenger, or peregrin hawk, for her eyrie hath not been found by any.—She is somewhat larger than the haggard falcon, her plume is rusty and ragged; the sear of her foot and beak like the lanner; her pounces are short, however she has great strength, and is hardy to all kind of fowl." *Gent. Recr. of Hawks*, p. 50. 8vo. ed.

Also a small species of ordnance, called from the other:

The cannon, blunderbuss, and *saker*,
He was th' inventor of and maker. *Hudibras*.

See Johnson.

In one of these four long walks I reckoned about eight and twenty great peeces, besides those of the lesser sort, as *sakers*.
Coryat, Crud. i. p. 123. repr.

See on MUSKET.

SALIANCE. Sallying, issuing against.

— Now mote I weat,
Sir Guyon, why with so fierce *saliance*,
And fell intent ye did at earst me meet.

Spens. F. Q. II. i. 29.

SALLET, SALET, SALADE, or CELATE. Perhaps from *celare*, Minshew. Some derive it from *salut*; but *salade* was French, in that sense. See *Manuel Lexique*. A sort of helmet, or head-piece. "Father Daniel," says Grose, "defines it to be a sort of light casque, without a crest, sometimes having a visor, and sometimes being without." He proceeds: "In a MS. inventory of the royal stores and habiliments of war, in the different arsenals and garrisons, taken 1st of Edward VI. there are entries of the following articles. At Hampton Court, *sallets* for archers on horseback, *sallets* with grates, and old *sallets* with vizards. At Windsor, *salettes* and skulls: at Calais, *salets* with visars and bevers, and *salets* with bevers. These authorities prove that *salets* were of various constructions." *On Anc. Armour*, p. 11.

But for a *sallet*, my brain-pan had been cleft with a crow's-bill.
2 Hen. VI. iv. 10.

He caused iron *sallets*, and morions to be made.
North's Plut. 164 E.
 He ran to the river for water, and brought it in his *sallet*.
Id. 1078 E.

Then he must have a buckler to keep off his enemies strokes;
 then he must have a *sallet* wherewith his head may be saved.

Latimer, fol. 198 b.
 I wolde have a *sallet* to were on my head,
 Whiche under my chyv, with a thonge red
 Buckeled shall be.

Theristes, an Interl. Brit. Bibliogr. i. 173.
 After much quibbling on that word and *sallad*.

SALT, from saltus. A leap; a Latinism apparently hazarded by Ben Jonson.

— And frisking lambs
 Make wanton *salt* about their dry-suck'd dams.
Vision of Delight, vol. vi. p. 26. ed. Whalley.

He has it also in the *Dev. is an As*, but I believe it is peculiar to him.

SALT, ABOVE, or BELOW THE. Nothing more strongly marks the great change which has taken place in the manners of society, than these phrases, which denote a marked and invidious subordination maintained among persons admitted to the same table. A large salt-cellar was usually placed about the middle of a long table, the places above which were assigned to the guests of more distinction, those below to dependants, inferiors, and poor relations. Hence it is the characteristic of an insolent coxcomb, that

His fashion is not to take knowledge of him that is beneath him in clothes. He never drinks *below the salt*.

B. Jons. Cynthia. Rev. ii. 2.
 That is, not to any one who sits below it. Hence also it is the characteristic of a servile chaplain,

That he do, on no default,
 Ever presume to sit *above the salt*.

Hall, Satires, B. ii. S. 6.
 — My proud lady
 Admits him to her table, marry, even
Below the salt.

Mass. City Madam, i. 1.
 Plague him; set him *below the salt*, and let him not touch a bit, till every one has had his full cut. *Hon. Wm. O. Pl. iii. 283.*

Mr. Whalley, in his note on the passage of Ben Jonson, says, that "the custom is still preserved at the lord mayor's, and some other public tables." But if it was so then, it is now probably disused. Mr. Gifford, in a note on the *Unnatural Combat* of Massinger, Act iii. Sc. 1. adds this remark: "It argues little for the delicacy of our ancestors, that they should have admitted of such distinctions at their board; in truth they seem to have placed

their guests *below the salt*, for no better purpose than that of mortifying them." He then quotes the following passage, of which he thinks that in Hall's *Satires* a versification. It is from Nixon's *Strange Foot-post*, and the subject is a poor scholar:

Now, as for his fare, it is lightly at the cheapest table, but he must sit *under the salt*, that is an axiome in such places; — then, having drawn his knife leisurely, unfolded his napkin manfully; after twice or thrice wiping his beard, if he have it, he may reach the bread on his knife's point, and fall to his porridge; and between every spoonful take as much deliberation as a capon crumming: lest he be out of his porridge before they have buried part of their first course in their bellies.

SALTTERS. Probably an intended blunder for satyrs.

Master, there is three carters, three shepherds, three new-berds, three swine-herds, that make themselves all men of haire; they call themselves *saltters*, and they have a dance, which the wenches call a gally-mussey of gambols, because they are set in it. *Winter's Tale, iv. 4.*

The dance follows, which is called a dance of "twelve satires."

To SALVE, v. To salute.

By this the stranger knight in presence came,
 And goodly *saluted* them. *Spens. F. Q. II. viii. 23.*
 Peace, the good porter, ready still at hand,
 It doth uppin, and praises him God to save;
 And after *salving* kindly doth demand
 What was his will. *Mirr. Mag. 543.*

To salve, or salew, was the same:

And her *salewd*, with seemly bel-scooyle.
Spens. F. Q. IV. vi. 291.

To salve was used also by Lord Surrey.

SAMBUKE. A kind of harp; *sambuca*, Latin.

All manner of pypes, barbitons, *sambukes*, with other instrumentes, every one which standeth by fine and quick fingering.
Aech. Tor. p. 25. rep.

See SACKBUT.

SAMINGO. A corruption of San Domingo; or perhaps an intended blunder, put into the mouth of Silence when in liquor:

Do me right, and dub me knight, *Samingo*. Is 't not so?
2 Hen. IV. v. 3.

In an old play of Nash's, this fragment of a ballad has been found, and runs thus:

Monsieur Mingo for quaffing doth surpass,
 In cup, in can, or glass,
 God Bacchus, do me right,
 And dub me knight
Domingo.

Nash's Summer's last Will, &c. 1600.

It has been supposed that the introduction of Domingo, which is the same as Dominick, as a burden to a drinking song, was intended as a sarcasm against the luxury of the Dominicans; but, whether the change to *Samingo* was intended as a blunder, or was ever a regular contraction of *San Domingo*, is uncertain. Mr. Boswell has strengthened the suspicion against San Domingo, as being the patron of toppers, by a quotation from a Spanish song. *Melone's Sh. vol. xxi. p. 467.*

SAMITE, s. A dress or robe made of very fine silk; or the stuff itself, a kind of taffeta or satin, generally adorned with gold.

In silken *samite* she was light array'd,
 And her fayre locks were woven up in gold.
Spens. F. Q. III. xii. 12.

It was old French, in many various forms, as Roquefort shows, who adds, that the *oriflamme*, or sacred banner, was of scarlet *samite*. Du Cange makes *samitum* the same as *exametum*, which was *ikapiron*.

SANCTUS, BLACK. The *black sanctus* appears to have been a kind of burlesque hymn, performed with all kinds of discordant and strange noises; in ridicule, I fear, of the *Sanctus*, or Holy, Holy, Holy, of the Romish Missal. The custom of performing it is probably as old as the Reformation; but a hymn to St. Satan, under this name, probably written by that author himself, is produced by Sir John Harington, in the prologue to his *Ajar*; and was republished in the *Nuga Antiqua*. It begins:

O tu qui dans oracula
Cotem scindis novacula, &c.

We find it called *santus, santis*, and even *saunce*. Ben Jonson and others use it to express any confused and violent noise:

Let's have the giddy world turn'd the heels upward,
And sing a rare *black sanctus* on his head,
Of all things out of order.

Maque of Time Vindicated, vol. vi. p. 144.

Possibly, but I have no proof of it, the black, or mourning *Sanctus* of the Romish church, was performed with a confused noise of mourning and lamentation.

Of the noise made in singing a *black sanctus*, some idea may be formed from this passage:

At the entrie we heare a confused noise, like a *blacke sanctus*, or a house haunted with spirits, such howling, shouting, dancing, and clinking of pots, &c. *Rawley's Search for Money*.

Upon this there was a general mourning through all Rome, the cardinals wept, the abbots howled, the monks rored, the friars cried, the nuns puled, the courtizens lamented, the bells rang, the tapers were lighted, that such a *black sanctus* was not scene a long time afore in Rome. *Turleton's News out of Purg.* p. 7.

Here also, describing a chorus of devils:

Others more terrible, like lions rore;
Some grunt like hogs, the like ne're heard before;
Like bulls those bellow, those like asses bray,
Some bark like ban-dogs, some like horses ney;
Some howl like wolves, others like furies yell;
Scarce that *blacke sanctus* could be match'd in hell.

Heyw. Hierarchy of Bl. Angels, lib. ix. p. 576.

— Pritheo

Let's sing him a *black santis*, then, let's all howl
In our own beastly voices. *B. & Fl. Mad Lover*, iv. 1.

It is set to the tune of the *blacke saunce*, ratio est, because *Dipsas* is a blacke saint. *Lyly's Endymion*, iv. 2.

One writer uses it as a threat, to make a person sing it; and he writes as early as 1578:

I will make him sing the *black sanctus*, I hold you a goat.

T. Lupton's Morality of All for Money.

SAND-BAGS. These were occasionally used as weapons, when, being fastened at the end of a staff, they were employed in the challenges of yeomen, instead of the sword and lance, the weapons of knights and gentlemen. Such a combat is introduced into the second part of *Henry VI.* Act ii. between the armourer and his man, Peter Thumpe; where it appears that the blows given by this weapon were sometimes fatal; since Peter, who is eventually the victor, says to his comrades before the fight, "I thank ye all; drink and pray for me, I pray you, for I thinke I have taken my last draught in this world;" and then proceeds to distribute his property, in case of his death. The propriety of giving such a weapon to the quintaine, arose probably from this customary mode of combat. See **QUINTAINE**. Butler alludes to it in *Hudibras*:

Engaged with money-bags as bold
As men with sand-bags did of old.

P. III. c. ii. l. 80.

SAND-BLIND. Having an imperfect sight, as if there was sand in the eye. *Myops. Holyoke's Dict.*

My father, who being more than *sand-blind*, high gravel blind, knowes me not. *Melrich. Ven.* ii. 2.

Why, signors, and my honest neighbours, will you impute that as a neglect of my friends, which is an imperfection in me? I have been *sand-blind* from my infancy. *B. & Fl. Love's Cure*, ii. 1.

Hee saith, the Lord hath looked downe, not the saints. No, he saith not so: for the saints have not so sharpe eyes as to see down from heaven: they be pur-blind, and *sand-blind*, they cannot see so farre, nor have not so long eares to heare.

Latimer, fol. 123. b.

SANGRAAL, or SAINTGREAL, from *saint*, and *graal*, or *greal*, a cup, dish, or deep bason. See *Roquefort, Dict. de la Langue Romane*. The vessel in which our Saviour was supposed to have eaten the paschal lamb at the last supper; or, sometimes, that in which the blood and water from his wounds was conceived to have been collected. It was called *holy*, and had the credit of working many miracles; and is often alluded to in the romance of *Arthur*, and many old compositions of the same kind. See *Brit. Bibliogr.* i. p. 217.

This very vessel was pretended, and by Roman Catholics long believed, to be preserved at Genoa, under the name of *sacro catino*; being a hexagonal cup, of fourteen French inches and a half diameter, said to be formed of a single emerald. It was carried, with other plunder, to Paris, in November 1806, and was then found to be only fine green glass. See the *Esprit des Journaux*, Avril 1807, p. 139. It is also described in a book, entitled *Description des Beautés de Gènes*, &c. printed at Genoa in 1781, where is an engraving of it. See **GRAAL**, or **GRAYLE**. There is a romance called *Saint-Graal*, written by Robert de Bouron, Burons, or Briron, in the 13th century, where it is defined to be "l'escuelle ou le Fiex [Fils] Dieu avoit mengie;" "the vessel in which the Son of God had eaten." Wherein also Joseph of Arimathea caught his blood at his crucifixion. Hence the double wonder of the vessel and the blood, mentioned under **GRAAL**. *Roquefort* gives a full account of the *sacro catino*, under *Graal*. He demonstrates also that Borel was mistaken in supposing that *sangreal* ever meant the blood. Warton falls into the common mistake that the *sanguis realis* was meant by the *sangreal*. *Hist. Poet.* vol. i. p. 134. note c. The similarity of the words *sang réel*, is very likely to mislead.

SANS, adv. Without; pure French. A general combination seems to have subsisted, among all our poets, to introduce this French word, certainly very convenient for their verse, into the English language; but in vain, the country never received it; and it has always appeared as an exotic, even though the elder poets Anglicized its form into *saunce*, or gave it the English pronunciation. I shall give a variety of examples, for the sake of showing how general the attempt was. It seems to have been generally pronounced as an English word, and not with the French sound. Shakespeare, who used it four times in one line, must strongly have felt the want of a monosyllable bearing that sense:

Sans teeth, *sans* eyes, *sans* taste, *sans* every thing.

As you like it, ii. 7.

It seems, indeed, quite impossible to substitute any equivalent expressions, in the place of this very energetic line. He uses the word frequently. So also his poetical brethren.

— Or how

Sans help of sybil, or a golden bough,
Or magic sacrifice, they past along.

B. Jons. Famous Voyage, vi. 284.

I am blest with a wife, heav'n's make me thankful,
Inferior to none, *sans* pride I speak in.

B. & Fl. Lover's Progr. i. 1.

Which, if the fates please, when you are possess'd
Of the land and lady, you, *sans* question, shall be.

Mass. New Way, ii. 3.

All, and whole, and ever alone,
Single, *sans* peere, simple and one. *Puttenh.* II. xi. p. 82.

Sans fear, or favour, hate, or partial zeal,
Pronounce th' judgements, that are past appeal.

Style. Dub. p. 143.

Death tore not therefore, but *sans* strife,
Gently untwin'd his thread of life.

Crashaw, Epit. on Mr. Ashton.

And *sans* all mercie, me in waters cast,
Which drew me down and cast me up with speed.

Mirr. for Mag. p. 42.

In the edition of 1610, here quoted, it is erroneously printed *sau's*; but what it ought to be is evident.

In one place, Shakespeare himself seems to ridicule it. Biron says,

My love to thee is sound, *sans* crack or flaw.

Rosaline answers,

Sans sans, I pray you.

Love's L. L. v. 2.

It is written *sauce*, and exclaimed at as a strange word, in a play rather older than these:

B. What, *sauce* drend of our indignation.

P. *Sauce*! what language is that?

I think thou art a word-maker by thy occupation.

Sol. & Pereda, Orig. of Dr. ii. 209.

But Coles has it in his Dictionary, "*sance* [without] *plane*, &c." Being of less use in prose, or rather none, it there but seldom occurs. The above instances, however, which might easily be multiplied tenfold, plainly show that Shakespeare's use of it in the first quotation, is no proof whatever of his having seen a French line, in which the word was also repeated; as a writer in the *Censura Literaria* vainly attempted to persuade the reader. Vol. ix. p. 289. The line, indeed, thus supposed to be imitated by Shakespeare, has not the smallest relation to the subject of his verse; nor is it probable that he ever saw it, or heard of it.

SARCEL, s. The pinion of a hawk's wing. So explained by Phillips and Kersey. Holmes says that the *sarcell* feathers are "the extreme pinion feathers in the hawk's wing." Applied by Sylvester to the wings of young Cupids:

Two or three steps they make to take their flight,
And quick, thick shaking on their sinewie side,
Their long, strong *sarcells*, richly triple-died
Gold, azure, crimson, one aloft doth soar
To Palestine.

Dubartas, p. 456.

SARGON, or SARGUS. A fish; said by Schneider, on *Ælian*, to be the *sparus* of Linnæus; in English, therefore, the *gilt-head*. *Ælian* has ridiculously told of this fish, that it has a great affection for goats; and that it leaps with joy when they approach the sea. So strong is its affection, according to

him, that the fishermen were used to insnare it, by personating goats, with the skin, horns, &c. *Ælian, Hist. Anim.* i. 23. Absurd as this ancient tale appears, the moderns have carried the absurdity much further, making the fish absolutely leave the water, to pay his addresses to the she-goats. Dubartas adopts this fiction, forgetting that a fish out of water is in a very uncomfortable state for a lover. He is ridiculous enough; but his translator, Sylvester, contrives to exceed him, accusing the fish of desiring

To burn the husbands that had born before.

Dubart. Week 1. Day 5.

How two such authors, as Dubartas and his translator, could be so extravagantly admired, in both countries, is a problem not of very obvious solution. Which surpassed the other in bad taste, may be doubted, but I think the Englishman must have the prize.

Swan, in his *Speculum Mundi*, refers to the same fable, and accuses the *sargon* of being "an adulous fish, daily changing mates; and not so content, useth to go on the grassie shore, horning," &c. from Sylvester, page 374. Alciati, with a similar notion, made it the subject of an emblem against debauchees. But he relates the story correctly from *Ælian*, and then thus applies it:

Capra refert scortum, similis fit sargus amanti,

Qui miser obsceno captus amore perit. Emblem. 74.

Which lines are elegantly rendered, by the above-mentioned Mr. Swan:

The goat a harlot doth resemble well;

The *sargus* like unto the lover is.

Dubartas and Sylvester both allude to it again in 2d W. 1st Day, Part 3. Speaking of the love "that unites so well, — *sargons* and goats." They were never tired of a nonsensical tale. *Par nobile!*

SASARARA. A corruption of *certiorari*, the name of a certain writ at law. The word is now more commonly pronounced *siserara*.

They cannot so much as pray, but in law, that their sins may be removed with a writ of error, and their souls fetch'd up to heaven with a *sasarara*. *Revenger's Trag.* O. IV. iv. 379.

It occurs in the *Puritan*, iii. 3. but there is spelt *sesarara*, if Mr. Malone is correct. *Suppl. to Sh.* ii. p. 578.

SAVE, for except. So common in the authorized version of the Scriptures, and other well known books, that, though now disused, it does not require to be exemplified. See *T. J.*

SAVE-REVERENCE. A kind of apologetical apostrophe, when any thing was said that might be thought filthy, or indecent; *salva reverentia*. It was contracted into *sa'reverence*, and thence corrupted into *sir- or sur-reverence*, which in one instance became the substitute for the word which it originally introduced; as, "I trod in a *sa'reverence* —" dropping the real name of the thing.

The third is a thing that I cannot name wel without *save-reverence*, and yet it sounds not unlike the shooting place.

Har. Letter prefixed to Metam. of Jhu.

— We'll draw you from the mire,

Or, *save your reverence*, love; wherein thou stickest

Up to the ears.

Rom. & Jul. Act i.

In the old quarto it stands *sir-reverence*, in this place; and in two others, where the phrase occurs.

In Massinger it still retains that form ;

The bestliest man, — why what a grief must this be!
(*Sir-reverence* of the company) — a rank whoremaster.
Very Woman, ii. 3.

See also *O. Pl.* i. 257.

This word was considered as a sufficient apology for any thing indecorous :

If to a foule discourse thou hast pretence,
Before thy foule words name *Sir-Reverence*,
Thy beastly tale most pleasantly will slip,
And gaine thee praise, when thou deserv'st a whip.
Teyl. W. Poet. Sculler, Epigr. 40.
And all for love (*surreverence* love) did make her chew the cudde.
Warner, Alb. Engl. ii. 10. p. 46.

A man that would keep church so duly : rise early, before his servants, and even for religious haste go ungartered, unbuttoned, nay (*sur-reverence*) untrussed, to morning prayer.

Puritan, iii. 1. *Malone Suppl.* ii. 366
A pleasant ghest, that kept his words in mind,
And heard him sneeze, in scorn said "keep behind."
At which the lawyer, taking great offence,
Said, Sir, you might have us'd *sur-reverence*.

Haringt. Epig. i. 82.

SAUGH, *s.* A kind of trench, or channel.

— Then Dulac and Cleddagh
By Morgany do drive her, through ber watry saugh.
Drayton, Polyolb. iv. p. 730.

This word is explained as above, in the margin of the octavo edition, and is, I presume, the same word which is still used in Staffordshire, and the neighbouring counties, for a drain, or watercourse ; and is there pronounced *suff*. It is not noticed by Grose ; but it stands in Johnson as *sough*.

SAVIN-TREE. *Juniperus sabina*, *Linn.* Supposed to have the power to procure abortion. Lyte says something to that purpose of it.

— And when I look
To gather fruit, find nothing but the *savin-tree*,
Too frequent in nunnes' orchards, and there planted,
By all conjecture, to destroy fruit rather.
Middlet. Game of Chess, C 1 b.

SAVIOLO, VINCENTIO. The author of a book *Of Honour and Honourable Quarrels*, a translation of which was published in quarto, by Wolf, 1594. The titles of the chapters on the *lie*, are given by Warburton in a note on *As you like it*, Act v. Sc. 4. where Shakespeare is supposed to allude to it. He was of equal fame with CARANZA.

SAUNCE. See SANS.

SAUNCE-BELL. See SAINTS-BELL.

SAUNT. A corruption of cent, the name of a game. See CENT, and SAINT.

At coses or at saunt to sit, or set their rest at prime.
Turberv. on Hawking, in *Cens. Lit.* ix. p. 266.

SAW, *s.* Saying, or prophecy : perhaps corrupted from *say*, for saying. Dr. Johnson derives it from Saxon, or Dutch. See *Johnson*.

Good king, that must approve the common *saw*.
Lear, ii. 2.
I'll tell you an old *saw* for't, over my chimney yonder.

Match at Mida. O. Pl. vii. 345.
Who fears a sentence, or an old man's *saw*,
Shall by a painted cloth be kept in awe.

Sa. Targ. & Lucrece.

The word cannot properly be called obsolete, though commentators have thought it proper to explain it.

SAY, *s.* A species of silk, or rather satin ; from *soye*, French.

All in a kirtle of discoloured say
He clothed was. *Spens. F. Q. I. iv. 31.*

Jack Cade, therefore, insultingly puns upon the name of Lord Say :

Thou *say*, thou *serge*, nay thou buckram lord.
Hen. VI. iv. 7.

Their minds are made of *say*,
Their love is like silk changeable.

Song on Women, Wit's Interp. p. 10.
His garment neither was of silk nor *say*.
Spens. F. Q. III. xii. 8.

2. 'Say, for assay, test, or specimen. "A say, specimen : *say of it*, deliba illud, præliba." *E. Coles*. Thus, to give the *say*, at court, was for the royal taster to declare the goodness of the wine or dishes. When Charles I. returned for a time to St. James's, Herbert says, that "at meals he was served with the usual state : the carver, the sewer, cupbearer, and gentleman usher, doing their offices respectively : his cup was given on the knee, as were the covered dishes ; the *say* was given, and other accustomed ceremonies of the court observed." *Herb.* p. 109.

— Or to take
A say of venison, or stale fowl by your nose.
Mass. Unnat. Comb. iii. 1.

— A man that cut
Three inches deeper in the *say*, than I.
Shirley, Broth. iii. p. 58.

In hunting, the *say* was taken of the venison when the deer was killed, in this form :

The person that takes *say* is to draw the edge of the knife leisurely along the very middle of the belly, beginning near the brisket, and drawing a little upon it, to discover how fat the deer is.
Geat. Recr. 8vo. p. 75.

Ben Jonson uses the original word *assay* :

— You do know, as soon
As the *assay* is taken. *Sad Shep.* i. 6.

And in Turberville's *Art of Venerie* is a print of James the First, who was a great hunter, about to take the *assay* of a deer. The huntsman is presenting the knife to him. This print is copied in *Secret Mem. of James I.* vol. i.

3. *Say* is used also for a trial, or effort. To give a *say at*, i. e. to make an attempt for :

— This fellow, captain,
Will come in time to be a great distiller,
And give a *say*, I will not say directly,
But very fair, at the philosopher's stone.
B. Jons. Alch. i. 3.

Shakespeare uses *say* for taste, or relish :
And that my tongue some *say* of breeding breathes.
Lear, v. 3.

In the following example it evidently means a subject for experiments :

— Still living to be wretched,
To be a *say* to Fortune in her changes.
B. & Fl. Kn. of B. Pest. iv. 1.

SAY, *v.* To try, in general ; even to try the fitness of clothes.

Sh' admires her cunning ; and incontinent,
'Seyes on herself her manly ornament.
Sylv. Dubart. p. 222.

Sometimes written *sey* :

She is not old enough to be locked up
To *sey* new perukes, or to purge for rheum.
Wits. O. Pl. viii. 430.

SAY-MASTER. A master of assay; one who tries the value of metals in the Mint.

— May we trust the wit,
Without a say-master to authorise it?
Are the lines sterling? *Shirley, Doubt, H. Epilogue.*

SCALD, s. From the older word scall, (used by Chaucer, and in the authorized version of the Bible,) a disease on the skin of the head. Scurf, or scabbiness. Derived from *skalladur*, bald, Icelandic.

Her crafty head was altogether bald,
And, as in hate of honourable eld,
Was over grown with scurf and filthy scald.
Spens. F. Q. I. viii. 47.

Johnson says from the verb to scald; evidently an error.

SCALD, a. Scabby; particularly in the head. Hence used for mean, shabby, disgusting; in short, a general term of contempt.

To be revenged on this same scald, scurvy, coggish companion,
The host of the garter. *Mer. W. W. iii. 1.*
Like lettuce like lips, a scab'd horse for a scald squire.

Which is a proverb equivalent to "like will to like."
To fret at the loss of a little scald hair.
Hon. Wh. O. Pl. iii. 259.

For paltry, without any reference to its origin.
Plague not for a scald's pottle of wine. *Id. p. 287.*
In these two instances it is printed as if from *scale*. I know not whether it is so in the original copies; but in the passage from the *Merry Wives of Windsor*, it is *scall* in the folios. See **SCALL**.

To SCALD. To affect with a shameful disease, from the burning nature of it.

She's even setting on water to scald such chickens as you are.
Timon of Ath. ii. 2.
My three court codlings that look parboil'd,
As if they came from Cupid's scalding house.

To SCALE. To weigh as in scales, to estimate aright. I am convinced that this sense, which was given by Warburton, conveys the true meaning of the following passages:

By this is your brother saved, the poor Marians advantaged,
and the correct deputy scaled. *Meas. for Meas. iii. 1.*

— I shall tell you
A pretty tale, it may be you have heard it,
But since it serves my purpose, I will venture
To scale't a little more. *Coriol. i. 1.*

In the following passage it is manifest:
— But you have found,
Scaling his present bearing with his past. *Id. ii. 3.*
and this has the more force, as occurring soon after in the same play.

That it does also mean to separate and fly off, as *scales* fly from heated metal, is proved by the following passages, which Mr. Steevens cites for that purpose:

They would no longer abide, but scaled and departed away.
Holinsh. vol. ii. p. 499.
Whereupon their troops scaled, and departed away. *Id. p. 530.*
The other passages adduced are hardly relevant; and the Scottish dialect will not often authorize English words.

SCALL, s. A disease in the skin of the head, now termed a scald-head; the proper origin of the word **SCALD**, above noticed. From the Icelandic, as above. See **Johnson**. The word occurs in Chaucer.

It is a dry scall, a leprosy on the head. *Levit. xiii. 50.*
Colles has "A scall, impetigo." Dr. Mosan treats distinctly on the scall of the head. p. 67.

SCALLION, s. The species of small onion called a *shalot*; corrupted from *Ascalonitis*, Latin, or *scalogna*, Italian, because considered as brought from Ascalon: but the modern name is more immediately taken from the French *eschallotte*, now *echalote*. Gerard says,

There is another small kinde of onion, called by Lobel *Ascalon antiquorum*, or *scallions*; this hath but small roots, growing many together. The leaves are like to onions, but less. It seldom leaves either stalks, floure, or seeds. It is used to be eaten in salads. *Johns. Ger. p. 169.*

Hence *scallion-fac'd* should be interpreted stinking face; since it is impossible for a mau to look like a *shalot*:

His father's diet was new cheese and onions.
— What a *scallion-fac'd* rascal 'tis! *B. & Fl. Love's Cure, i. 1.*

See **T. J.**

To SCAMBLE, v. Equivalent, apparently, to scramble, which has now usurped its place; and possibly of the same origin, though the etymology is uncertain. See **Johnson**. Also to shift.

But that the *scambling* and unquiet time
Did push it out of further question. *Hen. V. i. 1.*
Before the enemy should perceive the weakness of his power,
which was not great, and *scambled* up upon the sudden.

Knolles's Hist. p. 541. E.
I cannot tell, but we have *scambled* up
More wealth by far than those that brag of faith.

Jew of Malta, O. Pl. viii. 510.
It may be in like sort, that your honour will take offence at my rash and retchless behaviour used in the composition of this volume, and much more that, being *scambled* up after this manner, I dare presume, &c. *Dedic. to Holinsk. vol. 1.*

SCAMEL. Probably nothing more than an error of the press in a passage of the *Tempest*. See **SEAMELL**. Capell thought it a corruption of *shamoi*.

SCANT, a. Scarce, ill supplied, sparing.
He's fat and scant of breath. *Haml. v. 2.*
Be something *scanter* of your maiden presence. *Id. i. 3.*
Come, come, know joy; make not abundance scant,
You plaine of that which thousand women want.
Rowley's New Wonder, F. 2 b.

Also scanty:
And where the lion's hide is thin and scant,
I'll firmly patch it with the fox's fell. *Chapm. Alph. B. 4 b.*

SCANT, also as a substantive. Scantiness, want.
I've a sister richly wed,
I'll rob her ere I'll want,
Nay then, quoth Sarah, they may well
Consider of your scant. *G. Barnum. Percy's Rel. iii. p. 259.*

So also Carew:
Like the ant,
In plenty hoard for time of scant. *Cited by Todd.*

SCANT, adv. Scarcely, hardly.
And she shall scant shew well, that now shews best.
Rom. & Jul. i. 2.

O yes, out of cry; by my troth I scant knew him.
Shoem. Holiday, sign. C.

This done, I scant can tell the rest for laughter.
Har. Epigr. i. 20.

To SCANT, v. To stint, lessen, cut short.
Therefore I scant this breathing courtesy. *Merch. Ven. v. 1.*

The instances in Shakespeare are very numerous.

To SCANT, v. To become scanty, to lessen in quantity.

She could sell winds, to any one that would
Buy them for money, forcing them to hold
What time she listed, to them in a thread,
Which ever as the sea-farer undid,
They rose or *scantled*. *Drayton. Moone, p. 499.*

SCANTLING, s. A given portion or division of any substance. Now little used, except as a technical term among dealers in timber, &c. a specimen.

— For the success,
Although particular, shall give a *scantling*
Of good or bad, unto the general. *Tro. & Cress.* i. 3.

See *T. J.*

SCANTLY, adverb. Scarcely.

Above the eastern wave, appeared red
The rising sun, yet *scantly* half in sight. *Fairf. Tasso,* i. 15.

— I *scantly* am resolv'd, which way
To bend my force, or where employ the same. *Ibid.* v. 11.

See *Todd.*

ESCAPE, s. contracted from *escape*. In this form, when bearing the same sense as *escape*, it can hardly be considered as obsolete; but, in the metaphorical sense of an *escape* from the limits of rule, a trick, or wanton deviation, it is so.

No *scope* of nature, no distemper'd day,
But they will pluck away its natural cause. *K. John,* iii. 4.

A *misdeameanour*.

A very pretty *barne*! Sure some *scope*! though I am not bookish, yet I can read a waiting gentlewoman in the *scope*.

Wint. Tale, iii. 3.

Minlow has employed the word:

Then lay'st thy *scopes* on names adored.

Par. Reg. ii. 189.

See *Todd's* notes on that place.

SCAR, s. A broken precipice. This, says Mr. Henley, on the following passage, is its known signification, "in every part of England where rocks abound." Whence Scarborough, as Mr. Todd has observed. This word occurs in an unintelligible passage of Shakespeare, which Rowe first altered, and most of the other commentators have attempted to amend by conjecture:

I see that men make ropes in such a *scarre*,
That we'll forsake ourselves. *All's Well,* iv. 2.

So read all the folios; which makes it very improbable that it was an error of the press for *scene*, as Mr. Malone and others have thought. The change of *ropes* into *ropes* seems quite necessary, to elicit any sense; but, having made that change, I would leave *scarre*, or *scar*, to stand its ground, supposing it to mean precipice, and to be used metaphorically for extremity; or, as it might be said,

I see that men make hopes in such a plunage,
That we'll forsake ourselves.

Perhaps this is not quite satisfactory; yet to go against the consent of four editions, twice in one sentence, appears still less so.

TO SCARE, v. To scare, or terrify. Minshew has it instead of *scarre*.

Our Talbot, to the French so terrible in war,
That with his name their babes they used to *scar*.

Drayt. Polyolb. xviii. p. 1013.

Hence we meet with *scar-babe*, of which I have not kept an example; and also the following words, which are now compounded with *scarre*.

SCAR-CROW. A figure set up to frighten the crows from the fields. Sometimes formed of straw.

Lik't a strawne *scar-crow* in the new sowne field,
Rear'd on some sticke, the tender come to shield.

Half's Satires, iii. 7.

Minshew, and other old dictionary-writers, have it in this form.

When you with *scar-crows* us like birds to fright.

Sylv. Dubart. p. 385.

SCAR-FIRE, or SCAREFIRE. An alarm of fire; the cry, *fire, fire!* Herrick has a short poem, entitled *The Scar-fire*, beginning,

Water, water, I desire,
Here's a house of flesh on fire. *Herrick,* p. 20.

He has it also in the other form:

From noise of *scar-fires* rest ye free;
From murders, *benedicite!* *Herr. the Bellman,* p. 139.

But it sometimes meant the fire itself:

This general word, [engine] communicable to all machines or instruments, use in this city hath confined to signify that which is used to *quench* *scar-fires*. *Fuller's Worthies, London.*

Bells serve to proclaim a *scar-fire*, and in some places water-breeches. *Holder, cited by Johnson.*

SCARAB, s. A beetle; *scarabæus*, Latin. Supposed to be bred in dung, and to feed on it. Mr. Gifford, at the following passage, thought the word too plain to require explanation, and therefore sneered at Mr. Mason for explaining it. It is, however, not now common, and a reader ignorant of Latin, might be glad to have it interpreted.

Battering like *scarabs* in the dung of peace.
Mass. Duke of Mil. iii. 1.

Hence used as a term of reproach:

— No, you *scarabe*,
I'll thunder you to pieces. *B. Jon. Alchem.* i. 1.

A little lower, he adds:

Thou vermin, have I ta'en thee out of dung?

— Note but yonder *scarabs*,

That liv'd upon the dung of her base pleasures.

B. & Fl. Thicry & Theod. ii. 1.

In this place it is printed *scrabs* in Seward and Symson's edition.

Drayton has *scarabee*:

Up to my pitch no common judgment flies,
I scorn all earthly dung-bred *scarabæes*. *Idea, Sonnet* 31.

Scarabee is also in Beaumont and Fletcher. See *Todd*.

SCARBOROUGH WARNING, prov. That is, a sudden surprise, or no warning at all. This proverb, says Ray, took its original from "Thomas Stafford, who in the reign of Queen Mary, A. 1557, with a small company seiz'd on Scarborough castle (utterly destitute of provision for resistance) before the townsmen had the least notice of his approach." *Ray,* p. 263.

They took them to a fort, with such small treasure
As in so *Scarborow* warning they had leasure.

Har. Aristo, xxiv. 22.

Ray's account of *Scarborough warning* is from *Fuller's Worthies, Yorkshire*; but it was probably much older, for in a ballad written by J. Heywood, on the taking of that place by Stafford, a more probable origin is given to the proverb:

This term, *Scarborow warning*, grew (some say)
By hasty hanging, for rank robbery there.

Who that was met, but suspect in that way,
Straight he was trust up, whatever he wear.

Harl. Misc. x. p. 258. ed. Park.

It is thus similar to the Devonshire proverb of *LYDFORD LAW*; and was only re-applied, on that capture of the place.

Puttenham gives the meaning of it thus:

Scarborow warning, for a sodaine commandement, allowing no respect or delay to bethinke a man of his business. *B. iii. c. 18.*

SCARF, s. A silken ornament, tied loosely on, or hung upon any part of the dress, as a token of a lady's favour. This was a common practice with the gallant knights of chivalrous times.

G. Lady, your scarf's fallen down.

L. 'Tis but your luck, sir,
And does presage the mistress must fall shortly;
You may wear it an you please.

B. & Fl. Wit et ser. W. iii. 1.

Much comic sport is made afterwards, from the wearing of this scarf on the arm. In two other plays, the modern editions direct the tying on a scarf, which, though not expressed in the original, is probably right:

A. A favour for your soldier.

O. Give him this, wench.

Y. A. Thus do I tie on victory. B. & Fl. Legal Subj. i. 5.

So also in the *Mad Lover*, v. 4.

Such incidents are common in old romances; but a glove, a sleeve, a riband, or any other token from a fair hand, served equally well to excite the enthusiastic valour of the wearer.

TO SCARF. To wear loose upon the person, like a scarf.

My sea-gown scarfed about me in the dark. Hamlet. v. 2.

To cover up, as with a bandage:

— Come, seeing night,

Scarfed up the tender eye of pitiful day. Macbeth. iii. 1.

See *Johnson*.

SCARLET CLOTH. This was once supposed to have medicinal properties. The following is part of a lady's prescription:

And these, applied with a right scarlet cloth.

B. Jons. Volpone, iii. 2.

It is reported of Dr. John Gaddesden that, by wrapping a patient in scarlet, he cured him of the small-pox, without leaving so much as one mark in his face; and he commended it as an excellent method of cure. "Capiatur scarletum, et involvatur variolosus totaliter, sicut ego feci, et est bona cura." *Whalley's Note*. To this day, I believe, there are persons who rely much on the virtues of blue flannel, nine times dyed, to cure the rheumatism; of equal efficacy, I presume, with the scarlet cloth in the small-pox.

SCATH, s. Saxon. Hurt, damage, destruction.

To do offence and scath in Christendom. K. John, ii. 1.

The substantive usually rhymes to *bath*, the verb to *bathe*.

Warriors, whom God himself elected bath

His worship true in Sion to restore,

And still preserv'd from danger, harm, and scath.

Fairfax. Tasso, i. 21.

To work new woe, and unprovided scath.

Spenser. F. Q. I. xii. 34.

SCATHE, v. To damage, or injure by violence. This word was used by Milton. See *Johnson*.

You are a saucy boy, 'tis so indeed!

This trick may chance to scathe you. Rowley & Jul. i. 5.

SCATHFUL, a. Destructive, pernicious.

With which such scathful grapple did he make

With the most noble bottom of our fleet,

That very envy, and the tongue of loss,

Cry'd fame and honour on him.

Twelfth N. v. 1.

So did they beat, from off their native bounds,

Spain's mighty fleet with cannons' scathful wounds.

Nicolaus' England's Eliza, *Mirr. Mag.* 833.

SCOGAN, SKOGAN, or SCOGGIN. Whether there were two persons of this name, one *John*, and the other *Henry*, or only one, is a matter much disputed, between the doughty critic *Ritson* and Mr. *Malone*. The jests of one of them were published by Andrew *Borde*,

physician, and this was probably the person whom *Shakespeare* represents as having his head broken by *Falstaff* in his youth. *Ritson* will have two of the name.

The same Sir *John*, the very same. I saw him break *Skogan's* head at the court gate, when he was a crack, not thus high.

2 *Hen. IV.* ii. 2.

Ben Jonson calls him up, in his masque of the *Fortunate Islands*, in company with *Skelton*, and there carefully describes him as,

A fine gentleman, and a master of arts
Of *Henry* the Fourth's time, that made disguises
For the king's sons, and writ in ballad royal
Daintily well.

In rhyme, fine tinkling rhyme, and flowing verse,
With now and then some sense! and he was paid for't,
Regarded and rewarded, which few poets
Are now adays.

Stowe also relates that he sent a ballad to Prince *Henry*, and his brothers, "while they were at supper in the *Vintny*." This then was *Henry*; and it is ridiculous to accuse *Shakespeare* of anachronism, for introducing him at that period. If there was one of the name also in *Edward* the Fourth's time, as *Holinshed* asserts, it must have been *John*. Which of them was the subject of a coarse epigram, which the author (*Lord Brook*) chooses to call a sonnet, is uncertain. Whichever it was, it seems he had a wife, and not a good one. *Calico*, 49. This suits best with what we know of the first, or *Henry*.

Steele calls *Scoggin* "a droll of the last century," and humorously pretends that one of the *Staffs* intermarried with a daughter of his: but he was writing in 1709, so early in that century, that perhaps he might mean the 16th by the *last*; but even that would not be early enough, if *Scoggin*, the droll, belonged to the time of *Henry IV.* See *Tatler*, No. 9. This expression, *last century*, led one worthy editor into an error, who says in a note that he belonged to the reign of *James I.*

SCONCE, s. A round fortification, or blockhouse; *schantz*, German.

They will learn you by rote, where such and such services were done; at such and such a *sconce*, at such a breach.

Hen. V. iii. 6.

To talk of flanks, of wings, of *sconces*, holds,

To see a sally, or to give a charge.

Four Prentices, O. Pl. vi. 470.

2. In the *Malcontent*, the editor explains it a screen:

Enter *Mendoza*, with a *sconce*, to observe *Fernandez's* entrance.

Stage Direction to Act ii. Sc. 1.

It means, however, a lantern. See *Minshew*. *Fernandez* also has lights carried before him.

A *sconce* is put for a lantern, in *Holyoke's* and the other old Dictionaries; whence it is still used for certain pendent candlesticks, as Mr. *Todd* with probability conjectures.

3. A head; supposed, from being round and strong.

Must I go shew them my unbarbed *sconce*. Coriol. iii. 2.

Why does he suffer this rude knave now, to knock him about the *sconce* with a dirty shovel.

Hamlet. v. 1.

Th' infused poison working in his *sconce*.

Faust. Lust. viii. 51.

— I say no more,

But 'tis within this *sconce* to go beyond them.

Ram Alley, O. Pl. iii. 436.

In this sense it is perhaps still occasionally used in familiar language.

A SCORE, s. Twenty yards; in the language of archers, by whom it was constantly so used. Thus a mark of *twelve score*, meant a mark at the distance of two hundred and forty yards.

Ones, when the plague was in Cambridge, the downe wynd twelve score marks, for the space of three weekes, was thirteen score and a half; and into the wynd, being not very great, a great deale above fourteen score. *Ascham, Toroph. p. 215.*

Here "downe wynd" must mean against the wind, and "into the wynd," with it, since the shot was longest that way. The passage is obscure; but it probably means, that the same shot which at other times would have measured *twelve score* only, then was thirteen and a half, &c. from the thinness of the air.

We have this use of *score* remarkably exemplified a page or two further:

And this I perceived also, that wynde goeth by streames, and not holl together. For I should see one streame within a *score* of me; then, for the space of *two score*, no snowe would styre. *Toroph. p. 217.*

Thus we understand Sir J. Falstaff's praise of old Double, as a good shot:

He would have clapp'd i' th' clout at *twelve score*, and carried you a forehand shaft at fourteen, and a fourteen and a half, that it would have done a man's heart good to see. *2 Henry IV. iii.*

A modern archer would be petrified with astonishment at such shots; but bows and arms both were stronger then, and practice more perfect.

SCORPION. It was a current opinion that an oil, extracted from the scorpion, had a medicinal power to cure the parts wounded by the sting of the animal. The opinion was seriously maintained by Sir Kenelm Digby, and by Moufet, in his *Theatrum Insectorum*.

And though I once despired of women, now I find they relish much of *scorpions*,
For both have stings, and both can hurt and cure too. *B. & Fl. Custom of C. Act v.*

'Tis true, a *scorpion's* oil is said
To cure the wounds the vermine made. *Hudibr. III. li. 1. 1099.*

SCORSE, or SCORCE. Barter, or exchange. The origin seems uncertain. *Lye's* derivation from *cosc* seems improbable, yet it is perhaps right, since it means the same in Scotch. See *Jamieson*. Johnson is evidently wrong in considering it as a contraction of *discourse*, in the manner of the Italian *scors*, &c. *Scorse*, or *scorce*, occurs also in the Exmoor dialect. See *Grose*.

Yet lively vigour rested in his mind
And recompenseth them with a better *scorse*:
Weak body is well chang'd for mind's redoubled force. *Spens. F. Q. II. ix. 55.*

To SCORSE, v. To exchange.

This done, she makes the stately dance to light,
And with the aged woman cloths to *scorse*. *Har. Or. Fur. xx. 78.*

Or cruell, if thou canst not, let us *scorse*,
And for one piece of thine my whole heart take. *Drayt. Idea, Sonnet, 52.*

In strength his equal, blow for blow they *scorse*.
Id. Belt. of Aginc. p. 56.

Drayton very frequently uses it.

Will you *scorse* with him? You are in Smithfield. *B. Jons. Bart. Fair, iii. 4.*

He means, will you deal or barter with him, will you make him your *scourer*, when there are so many

more to try? The word occurs twice in Spenser.

The first time exactly in this sense:

But Paridel, sore bruised with the blow,
Could not arise the counterchange to *scorse*. *F. Q. III. ix. 16.*

In the second instance, *scorsed* seems rather to mean chased, and so has been interpreted. Yet I should rather expect a sense analogous at least to the other, as "forced him to change;" especially as *scorsed*, which means chased, had just been used before:

Ilain first from court he to the cities *scorsed*,
And from the cities to the towne him prest,
And from the towne into the cuntry forsed
And from the cuntry back to private farms he *scorsed*. *F. Q. VI. ix. 3.*

Observe, too, that he had employed the substantive in a corresponding sense. See *HORSE-COURSER*, which is corrupted from *horse-scourser*.

To SCOTCH, v. To score, or cut in a slight manner.

— We've *scotch'd* the snake, not kill'd it;
She'll close and be herself. *Macb. iii. 2.*

He *scotch'd* and notch'd him like a carbonado. *Coriol. iv. 5.*

Pincke out thy bloudie fawchon, dastard thou,
Wherewith thou hast full many a skirmish made,
And *scotch'd* the braynes of many a learned brow. *Turberville to the Sycoph.*

A SCOTCH, s. A slight cut, or superficial wound.

We'll beat them into bench-holes, I have yet
Room for six *scotch*es more. *Ant. & Cleop. iv. 7.*

Used also by Isaac Walton. See *Johnson*.

To SCOTH. To clothe, or cover up; pronounced *scoothe*. Mason says from *scotos*.

— And e'er I got my boole,
Each thing in mantle black the night doth *scoth*. *Pemb. Arc. B. iii. p. 309.*

SCOTOMY, s. An old medical term, for a dizziness, accompanied with dimness of sight; from *σκοτομα*, darkness. Evidently a term much used, by its being so completely Anglicized, in termination, accent, and quantity. The more learned term, *scotoma*, has since superseded it.

How does he, with the swimming in his head?
M. O, sir, 'tis past the *scotomy*, he now
Hath lost his feeling. *B. Jon. For, Act i.*
I have got the *scotomy* in my head already,
The whimsey, you all turn round. *Mas. Old Law. iii. 2.*
See *Scotomia*, in *Blancard's Lexicon Medicum*.

SCRIMER, s. A fencer; *escrimeur*, French.

— The *scrimers* of their nation,
He swore, had neither notion, guard, nor eye,
If you opposed them. *Haml. iv. 7.*

No other instance has been discovered.

SCRINE, s. A writing desk; *scrinium*, Latin. Or a coffer; from *scryn*, a shrine.

Lay forth out of thine everlasting *scrine*,
The antique rolls which there he hidden stird. *Spens. F. Q. Inrod. Stan. 2.*

SCRIP, s. A small bag; *σάκος* is so translated in *Luke, x. 4*. Dr. Johnson derives it from the Icelandic. Shakespeare has used *scrip*, for a slip of writing, or a list:

Call them man by man, according to the *scrip*. *Mida. N. Dr. i. 2.*

SCRIPPAGE, s. Apparently coined by Shakespeare, as a parody on baggage.

— Though not with bag and baggage,
Yet with scrip and *scrippage*. *As y. l. ii. iii. 2.*

SCROYLE, s. A term of contempt, a wretch. Johnson conjectures that it may be derived from *escrouelle*, French; if so, it is equivalent to *scab*.

By heaven, these *scroyles* of Angiers stout you, kings.

To be a consort for every humdrum; hang 'em, *scroyles*! there is nothing in them in the world. *B. John. ii. 2.*

A better, prophane rascal! I cry thee mercy, my good *scroile*, wast thou? *Id. Poet. iv. 5.*

SCULL, s. A shoal of fishes.

And there they fly or dye like scaled *sculls*.

Before the belching whale. *Tro. & Cres. v. 5.*

Milton also has used it. See *Johnson*.

Minshew has "a *scull* of fishes," in the same sense. It occurs also as *scole*, and is clearly the same word as *shoal*, now used. See *Skinner, Flgm. Voc. Ant.*

My silver-scaled *sculls* about my strenuous *do* sweep.

Drayt. Polyph. xxi. p. 1175.

TO SCUMMER, or SCUMBER. To ease the body by evacuation.

His embleme and elegie are pretie, and I have read far wittier and better pende about the picture of a fellow in a square cap, *scummering* at a privy. *Ulysses upon Ajax, B. 6.*

Just such a one as you use to a brace of grey-hounds, When they are led out of their kennels to *scumber*.

Missing. Pict. v. 1.

See *Gifford, in loco*; and *Jamieson*. It is, possibly, from *scum*.

SCUMMER, s. The matter evacuated by stool.

For here old Ops her upper face,

Is yellow, not with heat of summer,

But saffron'd with mortal *scummer*.

Musar. Delicie, on Epsom Wells.

This effect is supposed to be produced by the efficacy of the Epsom waters. In some editions printed *scumber*.

SEA-MELL, called also sea-mew. A water-fowl, a small and common species of gull, called by Ray *Larus cinereus*. There is strong reason for concluding this to be the right reading in these lines:

I'll bring thee clustering filberts, and sometimes
Young *sea-mells* from the rock. *Temp. ii. 2.*

That is, when he could take the young birds, before they were able to fly. The old editions read *scamells*, of which nothing can be made. *Sea-mall*, or *mell*, is still a provincial name for this bird, which Montagu calls the *common gull*.

SEAM, s. Grease, lard, tallow. Saxon. Kersey says, "the fat of a hog dried."

— The proud lord,

Who bastes his arrogance with his own *seam*.

Tro. & Cres. ii. 8.

Johnson quotes an instance from Dryden's *Virgil*. See to **ENSEAM**. It is given by Grose as a southern word.

SEAR, a. Dry, withered. Saxon.

— Old age

Which, like *sear* trees, is seldom seen affected.

B. & Fl. Wit without Mon. iii. 1.

My body budding now no more; *sear* winter

Hath seal'd that sap up. *Id. Mons. Thomas, ii. 5.*

Noone-day and midnight shall at once be seen; Trees, at one time, shall be both *sear* and green.

Herrick, p. 64.

Yet shall thy sap be shortly dry and *sear*.

Drayt. Ecl. ii. p. 1389.

SEAR, as a substantive. A state of dryness.

— My way of life

Is fallen into the *sear*, the yellow leaf. *Macb. v. 3.*

Hence to *sear*, still in use, is to dry up a wound by the force of fire. So *sear'd* is used as an epithet for age, meaning dried:

So beauty peep'd through lattice of *sear'd* age.

Shakesp. Compl. of a Lover.

SECONDS, in a duel. They were frequently obliged to fight as earnestly as the principals. This obligation is expressed at large in the following passage:

— Good, my lord,

Let me prevent your farther conjurations

To raise my spirit. I know this is a challenge

To be delivered unto Orleans' hand,

And that my undertaking ends not there,

But I must be your *second*, and in that

Not alone search your enemy, measure weapons,

But stand in all your hazards, as our bloods

Run in the self same veins; in which, if I

Better not your opinion, as a limb

That's petrified and useless, cut me off,

And underneath the gallows bury it.

Fl. Hon. M. Fortune, iii. 1.

There is a duel on the stage, in Shirley's tragedy of the *Cardinal*, in which both the *seconds* are killed before the principals. One *second* is killed by the other. It is then considered as two to one against the principal, who has lost his *second*; but he, instantly dispatching his adversary's *second*, exclaims, Commend me to my friend, the scales are even.

Cardinal, Act. iv.

That is, to the *second* killed before.

In the 39th number of the *Tatler*, Steele gives a ludicrous account of how it became a custom for *seconds* to fight; but he had certainly no intention of writing historical fact, in that place.

SECT, s. Seems to be erroneously used for sex, as it is sometimes even now by incorrect speakers.

So are all her *sect*, if once they are in a calin they are sick.

2 Hen. IV. ii. 4.

So Middleton:

'Tis the easiest art and cunning for our *sect* to counterfeit sick.

Mad World, O. Pl. v. 359.

— And of thy house they mean

To make a nursery, where none but their own *sect*

May enter in. *Jew of Malta, O. Pl. viii. p. 322.*

Several other instances are given by Mr. Steevens on the above passage of Shakespeare.

In *Othello* it is used for section, or cutting; unless it be, as Dr. Johnson conjectures, an error of the press for *set*.

SEDELY CURSE, prov. A coarse and horrible imprecation, recorded by Ray among the proverbs of Staffordshire. Several of our old dramatists have thought it worthy of introduction.

A *Sedgly* curse light on him, which is, Pedro,

The fiend ride through him booted and spurred

With a sythe at his back. *B. & Fl. Tamer Tamed, v. 2.*

Here it is printed in the old editions *Seagley*, but the meaning is clear.

Now the *Sedgly* curse upon thee

And the great head, &c.

Goblin, by Suckling, O. Pl. x. 128.

Massinger has given it to the Scotch:

May the great head, &c. — as the Scotchman says.

City Madam, ii. 2.

TO SEEL, v. To close the eyelids partially or entirely, by passing a fine thread through them; *siller*, Fr. This was done to hawks till they became tractable.

Having taken a falcon you must *seel* her, in such a manner that as the seeling slackens, the falcon may be able to see what provision is straight before her — and be sure you *seel* her not too hard.

Gent. Recreation.

Hence, metaphorically, to close the eyes in any way:

— Come, *seeling* night,

Skarf up the tender eye of pitiful day. *Macbeth, iii. 1.*

Mine eyes no more on vanity shall feed,

But *seel'd* up with death, shall have their deadly meet.

Spens. F. Q. I. vii. 63.

He shall for this time only be *seel'd* up
With a feather through his nose, that he may only
See heaven, and think whether he be going.

B. & Fl. Phil. v. 1.

It was sometimes effected by passing a small feather through the lids, to which allusion is probably made in these lines:

— No, when light-wing'd toys
Of feather'd Cupid, *seel* with wanton dulness
My speculative active instruments —

— Let, &c.

Othello, i. 3.

It was a common notion, that if a dove was let loose with its eyes so closed, it would fly straight upwards, continuing to mount, till it fell down through mere exhaustion. Allusions to this are made by Sidney, in his *Arcadia*, and many others. See *Johnson*.

And that vaile over her eyes, by which she hopes, like a *seeled* pigeon, to mount above the clouds.

Celut Britan. 4to. 1634. sign. D 2 b.

SEELY, a. Happy; from *seig*, Saxon. Mr. Todd has successfully shown this to be the original meaning, from Chaucer and others. From the notion that fools are apt to be fortunate, it probably became nearly synonymous with the word *silly*, which appears to have been formed from it. In Spenser it means generally *simple*, artless; not quite what we call *silly*. It was then so far on its progress:

The *seely* man, seeing him ride so ranck,
And nyne at him, fell flat on ground for feare.

F. Q. II. iii. 6.

In some places he has *silly*, exactly in the same sense, where Upton and Church would substitute *seely*: but as Spenser published his own poem, we have no right to change his terms, and he evidently considered these as equivalent. See *Upton's Glossary*.

SEEMING, as a substantive, is little in use now, if at all; but was abundantly common in the old writers.

— And to raze out

Rotten opinion, who hath writ me down

After my *seeming*.

2 Hen. IV. v. 2.

It is abundantly exemplified in Johnson.

SEEN. Well seen in any art, was used for well skilled in it.

— It's a schoolmaster

Well seen in music.

Tam. of Shr. i. 2.

Sometimes simply seen. So *spectatus* was used in Latin; and it was, probably, an imitation of the Latin idiom which introduced it.

He's affable, and seen in many things,
Discourses well, a good companion.

A Woman killed w. K. O. Pl. vii. 275.

Present me as a gentleman well qualified,

Or one extraordinarily seen in divers

Strange mysteries.

R. & Fl. Wom. Hater, i. 3.

Sir Robert Stapylton — who, for a man well spoken, properly seen in languages, a comlie and goodlie personage, had scant an equal.

Har. Life of Sands, Nug. Ant. ii. p. 235. ed. Park.

SEOS. Sedges, or the water flower de luce. See *Lovell's Herbal*, &c. Secy, Saxon.

— Then on his legs

Like fetters hang the under-growing *segs*.

Brit. Past. ii. p. 22.

— *Segs*, rank bulrush, and the sharpen'd reed.

Drayt. Moser, p. 1382.

Had in the *segges*, fast by the river's side.

Weakest goes to Wall, sign. C 4 b.

I wove a coffin for his course of *seggs*,

That with the wind did wave like bannerets.

Cornelia, O. Pl. ii. 266.

SEIGNORIE. Lordship, dominion; commonly written *SIGNORY*, q. v.

And may thy flood have *seignorie*
Of all floods else.

Brit. Past. i. 57.

SEIZED. Possessed. Still current as a technical term in the law, and probably used with that allusion here.

Did forfeit with his life, all those lands
Which he stood *seiz'd* of.

Haml. i. 1.

SELCOUTH, a. Strange, seldom known; from *seld*, and *couth*. A Saxon compound, existing also in the Scottish dialect, and exemplified from Gav. Douglas and A. Wyntoun. See *Jamieson*.

Yet nathemore his meaning she ured,
But wondred much at his so *selcouth* case.

Spens. F. Q. IV. viii. 14.

Peculiar, I believe, to Spenser, among English writers. Skinner quotes it as *selcouth*, as applied to Christ's miracles, but does not name his author. It is not in Chaucer.

SELD, adv. Seldom; *selb*, and *jelban*, Saxon.

If I might in intreaties find success,

As *seld* I have the chance.

Tro. & Cress. iv. 6.

But fortune, that does *seld* or never give

Success to right and virtue, made him fall

Under my sword.

Mass. Very Wom. iv. 2.

Seld or never stoops the will.

Sylv. Map of Man, p. 200.

Such beastly rule as *seld* was seen before.

Hurting. Ep. iii. 18.

Also in compounds:

— *Seld-shown* flames

Do press among the popular throngs.

Coriol. ii. 1.

Seld-seen is used by other authors.

SELD, adj. Scarce.

For honest women are so *seld* and rare,

'Tis good to cherish those poor few that are.

Rvcenger's Trag. O. Pl. iv. 391.

SELDOM, a. Mr. Todd has shown the use of this word as an adjective, in several instances.

SELF, a. The use of this word as an adjective is exemplified by Johnson from Shakespeare, Raleigh, and Dryden, and he considers it as the primary signification. The mode of its composition with the pronouns adjective, is a matter of great doubt, the discussion of which may be seen in Todd's *Johnson*, but belongs not to our inquiries. It is arbitrarily joined with other words to imply reciprocal action, as *self-murder*, &c. but the following compound is peculiar.

SELF-UNED, a. United to itself, unmixed with other things.

But when no more the soul's chief faculties

Are aspert to serve the bodie many waies,

Whic all *self-uned* free from day's disturber,

Through such sweet transe, she finds a quiet harbour.

Sylv. Dubart. W. 2. D. 2. p. 177.

SELL, s. A saddle; *selle*, French. Very common in Spenser. See *Upton*.

— What mighty warrior that mote be

Who rode in golden *sell* with single spence.

Spens. F. Q. II. iii. 12.

They met, and low in dust was Guardo laid,

'Twixt either army, from his *sell* down kead,

Fairf. Tasso, iii. 14.

So again in iv. 66.

SEMBLABLE, a. Like, resembling.

It is a wonderful thing to see the *semblable* coherence of his men's spirits and his. *Hea. IV. v. 1.*

With these and the *semblable* inordinate practices.

Holins. Decr. of Scotl. B 3 b. 1 a.

SEMBLABLE, s. Likeness. Intended, however, by Shakespeare, as a specimen of ridiculous affectation.

His *semblable* is his mirror; and who else would trace him, his umbrage, nothing more. *Hamlet. v. 2.*

He means to say, "Nothing really resembles him but his mirror, whoever else attempts it, is his shadow only."

SEMBLABLY, adv. Like; in a similar manner.

— His name was Blunt,

Semblably furnish'd like the king himself. *1 Hen. IV. v. 3.*

Semblably prisoner to your general, as your honour'd selves to me. *B. Jons. Cus. is Altered, in. 1.*

SEMBLATIVE. Resembling.

And all is *semblative* a woman's part. *Twelfth N. i. 4.*

SEMBLAUNT, or SEMBLANT, s. Likeness; the same as semblance.

But under simple shew and *semblant* plain

Lark'd false Duessa.

Spens. F. Q.

Neither in word or countenance made any *semblant* of liking or disliking the message. *Knaute's Turks, page 368 L.*

Prior has used it as a substantive; but his example has not been followed. See *Johnson*.

A SEMINARY, s. An elliptical expression, meaning a *seminary priest*: that is, an Englishman educated as a popish priest in a foreign seminary or university.

O' my conscience a *seminary*! he kisses the stocks.

B. Jons. Barth. Fair, iv. 1.

By this good bishops means, [Cotton, Bp. of Salisbury] and by the assistance of the learned dean of Sarum Dr. Gourden, a *seminar* called Mr. Carpenter, a good scholar, and in degree a bachelor of divinitie, was converted.

Haring. Nuga, ii. p. 130. ed. Park.

Awile ago, they made me, yea me, to mistake an honest zealous pursuivant for a *seminary*. *B. Jons. Barth. Fair, ii. 1.*

Their residence in this country being forbidden by act of parliament, they were the sport of informers, and the victims of persecution, throughout the reigns of Elizabeth and James I.

SEMPSTER, s. What we now call a sempstress; a woman who makes up linen for wear. Minshew explains it, "a needle woman."

S. A sementer speak with me, sayst thou?

N. Yes, sir, she's there vice voce.

Roaring G. O. Pl. vi. 11.

SENDAL, s. A kind of thin Cyprus silk. *Kersey.* From the low Latin, *sendalum*. "Tela subserica, vel pannus Sericus." *Du Cange.*

Thy smock of silk both fine and white,

With gold embroider'd gorgeously,

Thy petticoat of *sendall* right,

And this I bought thee gladly.

Greensleeves, Ellis' Specim. vol. iii. p. 398.

And how, in *sendal* wrap, away he bore

That head with him. *Fair. Tasso, viii. 55.*

SEN-GREEN. The common house-leek.

Sengreen, as Dioscorides writeth, is of three sorts. The one is great, the other small, and the third is that which is called stone-crop, and stone-bore. *Lyte's Herbal, p. 124.*

SENNET, SENET, SYNNET, or CYNET; written also **SIGNET**, and **SIGNATE**. A word chiefly occurring in the stage directions of the old plays, and seeming to indicate a particular set of notes on the trumpet, or cornet, different from a flourish.

Trumpets sound a flourish, and then a *sennet*.

Cornets sound a *cynet*.

Sound a *signate*, and pass over the stage.

Decker's Satire.

Antonio's Revenge.

1st Part Hieron. O. Pl. iii. 63.

In Beaumont and Fletcher's *Knight of Malta*, Act v. Sc. 2. it is written *synnel*, and Mr. Symphon has explained it, i. e. *flourish of trumpets*. But we see above, from Decker's play, that they were different. It appears to have been a technical term of the musicians who played those instruments.

SENOVS. Siennois, the people of Sienna.

The Florentines and *Senovs* are by the ears. *All's W. I. 2.*

Mr. Steevens says that Painter, translating *Boccaccio*, calls them *Senois*, the Italian being *Senese*; but I have not been able to find the example. In Mercator's *Geography*, translated by Saltonstall, they are called *Senenians*, p. 701.

SEQUENCE, s. Succession, regular order. The words of this family are in general rare, but can hardly be called obsolete. See *Johnson*.

Cut off the *sequence* of posterity.

K. John, ii. 1.

— Tell my friends,

Tell Athens, in the *sequence* of degree

From high to low throughout. *Timon of Ath. v. 3.*

SEQUENT, following, as an adjective, is very uncommon, but as a substantive, still more so; a follower.

He hath framed a letter to a *sequent* of the stranger queen's.

Love L. L. iv. 2.

SEQUESTER, s. Sequestration, separation. I know it only in the following instance:

— This hand requires

A *sequester* from liberty, fasting and prayer. *Othello, iii. 4.*

It is evidently accented there on the first syllable.

SERE, adj. Dry. See **SEAR**.

SERE, s. The claw of an eagle, or other bird or beast of prey. Johnson has one example from Chapman, but others are to be found. It is clearly from *serre*, French, which means the same.

But as of Lyons it is said or eagles,

That when they goe they draw their *serres* and talons

Close up, to shun rebating of their sharpness.

Revenge of Busy D'Amb. E. 3.

Again:

Death in his *seres* beares.

Ibid.

— That laurell spray,

That, from the heav'nly eagle's golden *seres*,

Fell in the lap of great Augustus' wife. *Byron's Trag. L. 2.*

Sere, or **cere**, in falconry, meant the fleshy part at the base of a hawk's beak, which term is still used by ornithologists for the corresponding part of other birds. Being more commonly written *cere*, it should seem to be derived from *cera*, having in many birds the appearance of wax. But *serre* means something very different in the following passage:

The clown shall make those laugh whose lungs are tickled with *serre*.

Hamlet. Act ii.

This is, probably, to be referred to *sear*, dry, as signifying a dry cough; or *serum*, for defluxion.

SERE, adj. This word occurs again, in a sense perfectly peculiar, in Ascham's *Trochophilus*. It seems there to mean individual, particular, single:

To all manner of men, that every *serre* person shall have bows and shafts of his own.

Some be instruments for every *serre* archer to bring with him.

Ib. p. 134.

I have seen good shooters, which would have for every howe a
sere case. *Tax.* p. 154.

Also, p. 187, "every sere archer."

I have not met the word elsewhere, in such a
sense.

SERENE, *s.* A blight, or unwholesome air, the damp
of evening.

Some *serene* blast me, or dire lightning strike
This my offending face. *B. Jon. For.* ii. 6.

Also in his 32d *Epigram*. Daniel writes it *syrene*:

The fogs and the *syrene* offend us more,
Or we may think so, than they did before.

Queen's Arcad. i. 1.

It is from the French *serain*, which means the
same, and is explained by Cotgrave, "The mildew,
or harmefull dew of some summer evenings."

A SERPENT, TO BECOME A DRAGON, MUST EAT A
SERPENT, *prov.* Brathwaite attributes this saying
to Pliny: "Serpens, nisi serpentem comederit, non
fit draco." *Engl. Gent.* p. 237. 4to. I believe it is
not in Pliny, but it is a Greek proverb, noticed both
by Apostolus and Erasmus, and found also in
Suidas: "Ὅφις ἢ μὴ φάγῃ ὄφιν, δράκων οὐ γίνεσθαι."
Dryden has it exactly:

A serpent ne'er becomes a flying dragon,
'Till he has eat a serpent. *Œdipus*, iii. 1.

We are thus enabled to supply a remarkable defi-
ciency in a passage in the *Honest Man's Fortune*, by
Beaumont and Fletcher, where both folios read, very
strangely,

The *snake*, that would be a dragon, and have wings,
Must eat, and what implieth that, but this.

The repetition of the word *snake*, led to this
blunder, being itself probably taken for an error.
Read,

The *snake* that would be a dragon, and have wings,
Must eat a *snake*, &c.

And this is fully confirmed by what follows:

— And what implieth that, but this,
That in this *cannibal* age, he that would have
The sute of wealth, must not care whom he feeds on?
And, as I've heard, there's no flesh batters better
Than that of a profest friend; and he that would mount
To honour, must not make dainty to use
The head of his mother, back of his father, or
Neck of his brother, for ladders to his preferment.

Act iii. Sc. 3.

All implying the devouring of friends and kindred.
There is no old quarto of this play. Ben Jonson
has changed it to *eating a bat*, probably in conside-
ration of the *wings*; but it is odd that he should
desert the ancients:

A *serpent*, ere he comes to be a dragon,
Must eat a *bat*. *Catiline*, iii. 6.

It is also made an emblem, in Arch. Simon's
Hieroglyphica, p. 95.

SERPIGO, *s.* A kind of tetter, or dry eruption on the
skin; from *serpo*, Latin, but more immediately from
serpedo, or *serpigo*, low Latin.

The mere effusion of thy proper loins
Do curse the gout, *serpigo*, and the rheum,
For ending thee no sooner. *Meas. for M.* iii. 1.

Now the dry *serpigo* on the subject. *Tro. & Cress.* ii. 3.

You must know, sir, in a nobleman 'tis abusive; no, in him the
serpigo; in a knight the grimaces, in a gentleman the Neapo-
litan scabb. *Jonet's Adrastra*, &c. 2.

In Langham's *Garden of Health*, *celandine* is re-
commended as a cure:

Stamp it, and apply it 14 dayes to all ringwormes, tetters,
impetigo, and *serpigo* — morning and evening to heale them.

Celandine, No. 5.

Sometimes corruptly written *sarpego*:

— Be all his body stong

With the French fly, with the *sarpego* dry'd.

T. Heywood's Roy. King, &c. Act iii.

To SERRE. To join closely; *serrer*, French. Bacon
has used it, and Milton certainly employs the partici-
ple *serried*, but it is supposed from *serry*. See
Todd. This word was attempted to be introduced
into a passage of Shakespeare's *Timon*, but without
necessity or propriety. See BECK.

— Double soldiers *serving*

The spiritual to the temporal corslet.

G. Took's Belides, p. 4.

SERVANT. The gallantry of old times, not contented
with calling a lady the mistress of her lover, (a
phrase still retained) gave to him also the correlative
title of *servant*; which, therefore, was often equivalent
to lover. Lovers have long ceased to be so obse-
quious.

Too low a mistress for so high a *servant*.

Two Gent. Ver. ii. 4.

Where the first question is — if her present *servant* love her?
next, if she shall have a new *servant*? and how many.

B. Jon. Epitaph, ii. 2.

Was I not once your mistress, and you my *servant*?

B. & Fl. Scornful Lady, v. 1.

The instances are too common and well known to
require multiplying.

SESKARIS. Small coins.

There was at that time forbidden certaine ocher coynes called
seskaris and *doakins*, with all Scottish monies.

Stow's London, 1599, p. 97.

SESSY, or SESSA. A word occurring thrice in Shake-
speare, but I believe no where else. I have little
doubt that the conjecture of Dr. Johnson is right,
that it was used for the French *cessez*, cease, though
I do not believe that it was ever common: and
clearly has no connexion with our expression, so, so.
Mr. Steevens gives *cessez* instead of *sessy*, in a stanza
which he quotes. In *Lear* it is,

Dolphin, my boy,
Sessy, let him trot by. *iii. 4.*

It is a fragment of an old song, introduced in both
places. It occurs again in *Lear*:

Sessy, come march to wakes and fairs. *iii. 6.*

The word is used once more in the *Taming of the
Shrew*:

Therefore, paucas pallabras; let the world slide; *seusa*.

Induction.

In this place, Theobald calls it Spanish, being
joined with two Spanish words. It may be either;
but the learned commentators seem to have for-
gotten this passage, when they wrote their notes on
the two others.

SETEBOS. The supposed deity of Sycorax, in Shake-
speare's *Tempest*.

— His art is of such power,

It would controul my dam's god, *Setebos*,
And make a vassal of him. *Tempest*, i. 2.

Shakespeare did not invent this false god, he had
found him in the travels of his time:

The giants, when they found themselves fettered, roared like
bulls, and cryed upon *Setebos* to help them.

Eden's Hist. of Travayle, p. 434.

SETTING, a. The west, the place of the setting sun. This usage of it has never been common.

— Conceiv'd so great a pile,
In Severn on the east, Wyre on the *setting side*.
Drayt. Polyolb. vii. p. 791.

SETTLE, s. for a bench, though used by Dryden, is now little known. Johnson quotes this instance:

A common *settle* drew for either guest.

In *Ezekiel*, xliii. 14. 17. *settle* seems to be used for a kind of ledge or flat portion of the altar, as it increased in breadth towards the bottom. Dr. Gill makes a court of it. In the Vulgate, it is *crepido*, which agrees with *ledge* in some translations. The clearest account of the *settle* seems to be in the assembly's annotations: "The fabrick of it seems to be thus; one cubit high was the basis, or foot, or bottom, bosome, or *settle*.—From thence two cubits to the round ledge, or bench, or *settle*, of a cubit broad, that went round about it.—This lodge or bench seems to be for them that served at the altar to stand upon, and to go upon, round about the altar." In *loco*. In ch. xlv. v. 19, the "four corners of the *settle* of the altar" are mentioned in a way that seems quite incompatible with Dr. Gill's interpretation.

SETYWALL, SETWALL, s. Garden valerian. "Quia solet provenire prope muros humidus," says Minshew. The *humidus* might be omitted.

Went forth when May was in her prime,
To get sweet *setywall*. *Drayt. Ecl.* iv. p. 1402.
Setwall, or garden valerian, at the first hath broad leaves of a whitish green colour. *Lyt's Herbal*, p. 392.

A long chapter on its medical virtues is given in Langham's *Garden of Health*.

SEVERAL, s. An inclosed pasture, as opposed to an open field or common. In the following passage there seems to be some confusion:

My lips are no common, though *several* they be.
Love's L. L. ii. 1.

Others are clearer:

Why should my heart think that a *several* plot
Which my heart knows the world's wide common place.
Shakesp. Sonnet, 137.

Of late he's broke into a *several*
Which doth belong to me, and there he spoils
Both corn and pasture. *Sir John Oldcastle*, iii. 1.
All *severals* to him are common. *Leigh's Accedence of Arm.*

Bacon and others use it in this sense. See *Johnson*. Dr. James, quoted in the notes to the first passage, explains it of the two lands of an open field which are in culture, opposed to the third, which is fallow, and therefore common. It may be so locally, but the other is the more general sense. Tusser has a distinct chapter, comparing champion, or open country, with *severall*, and preferring the latter. See *Mavor's edit.* p. 203, &c. In the *severall*, he says they have,

More plenty of mutton and beef,
Corn, butter, and cheese of the best,
More wealth any where, to be brief,
More people, more handsome and prest.

Also, an individual:—

—Not noted, is't?
But of the finer natures; by some *severals*
Of head-piece extraordinary. *Wint. Tale*, i. 2.

Also particulars:

All our abilities, gifts, natures, shapes,
Severals, and generals. *Tro. & Cress.* i. 3.

To SEW. To follow; from *suire*, French. Formed as in pursue, therefore more properly *sue*.

Since errant arms to *sew* he first began.

The while king Henry conquered in France
I *seed* the warres, and still found victory
In all assaults, so happy was my chance. *Mirr. Mag.* p. 311.

To *sue*, in the legal sense, evidently originated from this; to follow or pursue in a law process, thence also called a *suit*.

SEWER, s. The officer who set on and removed the dishes at a feast; probably from *escuyer*. The word was used by Milton and Dryden. The following remark on the usual conduct of these officers, has been quoted from Barclay:

Slow be the *sewers* in serving in away,
But swift be they after, in taking meat away.

The inferior servants carried the dishes, the *sewer* placed them on the table, and took them off. See *Stage Direction*, *Macb.* i. 7.

Marry, sir, get me your pheasants, and your godwits, and your best meat, and dash it in silver dishes of your cousins present, and say nothing, but *clap me a clean towel about you, like a sewer*, and bareheaded march afore it with a good confidence.

It was the business of the *sewer* also to bring water for the hands of the guests; hence he bore a towel, as the mark of his office:

—Then the *sewer*
Poured water from a great and golden ewre.

Here the *sewer* has friended a country gentleman with a wet green goose. *Chapman's Odyssey*.
Marton's Fawn, ii. 1. *Anc. Dr.* ii. 218.

SHADOW, s. A Latinism, for an uninvited stranger, introduced by one of the guests at a feast, or dinner. Called *umbra* in Latin. He came as the shadow of the person invited.

—Locus est et plurius *umbris*. *Her.*
I must not have my board pester'd with *shadows*
That under other men's protection break in
Without invitation. *Mass. Unn. Combat*, iii. 1.

SHAFT, s. Sometimes used for a may-pole. Johnson says "any thing straight," which seems rather too lax a definition.

—Great Mayings and May-games made by the governors and masters of this city, with the triumphant setting up of the great *shaft* (a principal May-pole in Corn-hill, before the parish church of St. Andrew, therefore called *Under-shaft*.)

The fate of this shaft, and the mischief it occasioned, may be seen in Pennant's *London*, p. 587, 8vo. ed.

SHAFITMAN, s. Doubtless the same as *shaftment* in Kersey and Phillips, which is explained "a measure of about half a foot."

The thrust mist her, and in a tree it strike,
And entered in the same a *shaftman* deepe.
In the original it is "un palmo e più."

SHAGEBUSHES, and SHALINES. Musical instruments mentioned at the coronation of Anne Boleyn.

In which barge was *shalines*, *shagebushes*, and divers other instruments of musicks which played continually.

Nichols's Progr. Cor. of Anne B. p. 1.
Shagebushes doubtless were sackbuts, or bass trumpets; for *shalines*, see SHAWM.

SHAKESPEARE. A few words respecting the orthography of this celebrated name, may not be amiss. The poet himself, like many other persons of that age, appears to have varied in the manner of writing his name. Critics, however, have adjudged the preference to *Shakespeare*, without the first *e*; and so it is printed in the latest edition of his works, the posthumous edition of Mr. Malone. I have preferred *Shakespeare*, and for these reasons: 1. That the *a* seems always to have been pronounced long, as the derivation requires, *Shake-speare*, [*εἰρησπάρης*]; whereas *Shakspeare* leads to pronouncing it short, like *Shack*. 2. His contemporaries seem, with more uniformity than was then common, to have written it *Shakespeare*. So it stands in the first edition of his works; so in the verses written in honour of him, by his friend Jonson, and others; so in Allot's *English Parnassus*, and elsewhere. After all, it is not of great importance either way, if it be agreed, at all events, to call him *Shakespeare*. But I thought it right to give an account of the practice which I have adopted.

SHAK-FORK, s. A hay-fork; a fork for shaking up the grass: whence it is named.

Lik't a strawie scare crow in the new-sowne field,
Rear'd on some sticke, the tender come to shield.
Or if that semblance suit not everie deale,
Like a broad *shak-fork*, with a slender steel.

Hall, Sat. iii. 7.

SHAKING OF THE SHEETS. An old country dance, often alluded to, but seldom without an indecent intimation; for which reason the passages cannot well be cited. The tune is in Sir John Hawkins's *History of Music*, vol. v. Appendix, No. 15. See *Mass. City Madam*, ii. 1. O. Pl. v. 502. vii. 262. 397. *Gayton, Fest. Notes*, p. 25.

SHALE, s. The outer coat of some kinds of fruit. Dr. Johnson rightly considers it as only a corruption of shell.

— Your fair shew shall suck away their souls,
Leaving them but the *shales* and husks of men.

Hen. V. iv. 2.

We have also *shall* in the same sense; and it is punned upon, in allusion to *shall*, the sign of the future sense:

What hast thou fed me all this while with *shells*,
And com'st to tell me now thou lik'st it not?

Merry Dev. O. Pl. v. 268.

So Churchyard:

Thus all with *shall* or *shulles* ye shal be fed.

Challenge, p. 153.

Shells and shalls were often so united in a phrase:

Another man shall enjoye the sweet kinnell of this hard and crackable nutt, which I have beene so long in cracking; and nothing left to me but shells and *shalls* to feed me withall.

Ancham, in Har. Rage Ant. i. 101. 8vo.

To SHALE. To take off the shell or coat.

A little lad set on a banke to *shale*
The ripen'd nuts.

Brown, Brit. Past. ii. 129.

SHAMPANIE. This uncommon word appears only, so far as I know, in a masque supposed to be written by George Ferrers, one of the poets of the *Mirror for Magistrates*, to be performed before the Queen, at the house of Sir Henry Lee. It was first published

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from a MS., in a late beautiful work, entitled, *Kenilworth Illustrated*, where we find,

Sir Henry Lee's challenge before the *shampanie*. P. 83.

This the editor explains, by conjecture I presume, "The lists, or field of contention, from the French, *campagne*."

SHARD, s. A fragment of a pot or tile; hence *potsherd*, written *potsherd*, in the early editions of the Bible, Job, ii. 8. &c. From *schaerde*, Flemish, or *yceapb*, Saxon.

— For charitable prayers,

Shards, flints, and pebbles, should be thrown on her.

Hamlet. v. 1.

Hence, probably from a fancied resemblance, the hard wing-cases of a beetle:

They are his *shards*, and he their beetle.

Ant. & Cleop. iii. 2.

That is, they lift his sluggish body from the earth.

Hence also, *sharded*, enclosed in *shards*:

And often, to our comforts we shall find,
The *sharded* beetle in a safer hold
Than is the full-winged eagle.

Cymb. iii. 3.

Gower is quoted for *sherded*, in the sense of armed.

Cowshards appear to mean only the hard scales of dried cow-dung:

The humble-bee taketh no scorn to lodge in a *cow's* foule
shard. *Petite Palace of Pettie, &c. p. 163.*

SHARD-BORNE, therefore, is not "born among shards," as Dr. Johnson once supposed, but carried by *shards*, which, as in the quotation from *Antony and Cleop.* are put for the wings themselves.

The *shard-borne* beetle with his drowsy hum. *Marb. iii. 2.*

SHARD appears once to be used by Spenser in the sense of boundary; the boundary in question being a river:

In Phadria's flit bark, over that perilous *shard*.

F. Q. II. vi. 38.

Bourn is the word used in a former stanza for the same thing. Stanza 10. See *Warton on Comus*, l. 313.

To SHARK, v. Nearly equivalent to the modern word to swindle; to play a dishonest trick.

That does it fair and above-board, without legerdmain, and neither *sharks* for a cup or a reckoning.

Earle's Microcosm. p. 206. Bliss.

Perhaps something of this kind was intended in the following lines, where it is said that young Fortinbras,

Of unimproved mettle hot and full,
Hath in the skirts of Norway, here and there,
Shark'd up a list of landless resolute
For food and diet.

Hamlet. i. 1.

Meaning, that he had collected, in a banditti-like manner, a set of rogues and vagabonds.

The word, either as substantive or verb, is hardly obsolete, and is abundantly exemplified by Johnson.

SHAVELING, s. A term of contempt for a monk, because their heads were shaved.

Through that lewd *shaveling* will her shame be wrought.

Death of Rob. E. of Hunting. F. S.

Pope Alexander VI. who was *ras* [a *shaveling*] was poisoned by another *ras* [a *shaveling*] with *rat's* bane.

Notes to Rabel. ii. ch. 30.

Curse, exorcise with beads, with booke and bell,
Polluted *shavelings*. *Taylor, Wat. Poet. Sculler, Epig. 1.*

SHAW, s. A thicket, or small wood. The word is still in use in Staffordshire, and is frequent in the composition of names, as *Aldershaw*, *Gentleshaw*, &c.

Thither to seek some flocks or herds we went,
Perhaps close hid beneath the green-wood *shaw*.

Fairf. Tasso, viii. 52.

According to some Dictionaries, it is a thicket of trees surrounding a close. *Kersey*. "Septum circumcingens." *Coles*.

SHAWN, from *schawme*, Teutonic. A sort of pipe resembling a hautboy. It is often corruptly written *shalm*, probably from an erroneous notion of its being the same as *psalm*. It is spoken of as very shrill.

Ev'n from the shrillest *shawm*, unto the cornamute.

Drydt. Polyolb. iv. p. 736.

Shalines, in the passage quoted under **SHAG-NUS**, is evidently only a misprint or mis-reading for *shalms*; which, indeed, are afterwards mentioned in the same paper. P. 10.

I find it rhymed to *balm*, which seems to imply that it was then used as the same sound with *psalm*:

Ho —

That never wants a Gilead full of balm

For his elect, shall turn thy woful *shalm*

Into the merry pipe.

G. Tooke, Belides, p. 18.

SHEAF OF ARROWS. A bundle of them, such as one man carried for use.

Archers in coats of white fustian, signed on the breast and back with the armes of the citie, their bowes bent in their handes, with *sheaves of arrowes* by their side.

Stowe's London, p. 75.

Applied to various things collected or bundled together, as a sheaf of corn; from a Saxon word, meaning to press together.

TO SHEAL. To strip the shell; from *shale*, or *shell*.

That's a *sheal'd* peacock.

Lear, i. 4.

In saying this, the Fool points to Lear, meaning to say that he was an empty, useless thing. See **SHALE**.

SHEARD, s. The same as *shard*; written also *sherd*.

So that there shall not be found in the burning of it [the potter's vessel], a *sherd* to take fire from the hearth, or to take water withal out of the pit.

Isaiah, xxx. 14.

Thou shalt even drink it, and suck it out, and thou shalt break the *sherds* thereof.

Ezek. xxiii. 34.

In both these passages, it was *sheards* in the early editions. See **SHARD**.

SHEARMAN, s. The man who shears the woollen cloth in manufacturing it.

Villain, thy father was a plaisterer,

And thou thyself a *shearman*, art thou not?

2 Hen. VI. i. 2.

SHEEN, adj. shining; or, s. lustre, brightness. Saxon, *scene*. The same word as shine. Both these words, though now disused, were so long retained by our poets, and particularly by Milton, that it seems hardly necessary here to exemplify them. I insert only one instance of each, from Shakespeare.

Adjective:

By fountain clear, or spangled starlight *sheen*.

Mids. N. Dr. ii. 1.

Substantive:

And thirty dozen moons, with borrowed *sheen*.

Hamlet, iii. 1.

We have also *shine*, as a substantive, in the same sense; which is established in the compounds *sun-shine* and *moonshine*. See **SHINE**.

SHEER, a. Clear, and transparent, like pure water. This sense of the word is hardly expressed in Dr. Johnson's first definition or examples.

Thou *sheer*, immaculate, and silver fountain,
I'ron whence this stream, through muddy passages,
Hath held his current and defiled himself.

Richard II. v. 3.

Who, having viewed in a fountain *sheer*
His face, was with the love thereof beguiled.

Spens. F. Q. III. ii. 44.

The water was so pure and *sheer*.

Golding's Ovid, Met. iv.

In the metaphorical sense of pure and unmixed it is still used, as *sheer sense*, *sheer argument*. In the sense of quick, clean, (as an adverb) it is preserved by the usage of Milton. See **Johnson**.

SHEER, SHER, or SHIER THURSDAY. The Thursday before Easter, or Maundy Thursday; so called, from the custom of shearing or shaving the beard on that day. Cotgrave, under *Jeu di absolut*, writes it "sheere Thursday." The name is thus accounted for,

For that in old fider's days the people would on that day *sheer* their hedges, and clip their herdes, and pool their hedges, and so make them honest ayerst Easter day.

Old Homily, cited in Bourne's Pop. Ant. i. 124. 4to.

Other etymologies have been attempted, but this is much preferable. The doubtful nature of the origin, however, has caused a variation in the spelling, unusual even in those days of unsettled orthography. Here it is *chare*:

Item, said one of them, wen speake much of the sacrament of the altar, but this will I bide by, that upon *chare* Thursday Christ brake bread unto his disciples. *Wordsw. Ecc. Biogr.* i. p. 295.

Where also the same passage which is here first cited, is given much at large in a note, as taken from the *Festival*, p. 31. Dr. Wordsworth considers this as a decision *ex cathedra* respecting the origin of the word.

SHEERS, prov. "There went but a pair of sheers between them;" a proverbial expression, implying likeness, as, "They are of the same cloth or stuff; cut out at the same time, and in the same manner." A tailor's metaphor.

Well, there went but a pair of *sheers* between us.

Meas. for Mem. i. 2.

There went but a pair of *sheers* and a bodkin between them.

B. & F. Maid of Mill.

There went but a paire of *sheeres* between him and the purvi- vant of hell, for they both delight in sinne, grow richer by it, and are by justice appointed to punish it.

Overbury's Charact. 34. ed. 1630.

Why there goes but a pair of *sheers* between a promoter and a knave; if you know more, take your choice of either.

Match at Midn. O. Pl. vii. 367.

It is in Howell's *English Proverbs*, p. 16, a; but I have not found it in Ray. Instances of its use, however, are very frequent. See *Decker's Gull's Hornbook*, chap. i. p. 38. repr.

SHELD, a. Coles has it, and explains it, "*interstinctus, discolor*;" i. e. *spotted, variegated in colour*: which explains both *sheld-apple*, and *fringilla*, a chaffinch, which he and Kersey have; and also *sheldrake*, a well known name for a beautifully coloured duck.

TO SHEND. To reproach, or scold; with several kindred significations. Of this word Johnson very properly says that, though used by Dryden, it is now wholly obsolete. Scenban, Saxon. The participle is *shent*.

Alas! sir, be patient. What say you, sir? I am *shent* for speaking to you. *Twelfth N. iv. 2.*

Some brused with the fall he slow up rose,
And all enraged thus him loudly *shent*.

Spens. F. Q. II. v. 5.

2. To injure, or disgrace:

How may it be, said then the knight half wroth,
That knight should knighthood ever so have *shent*.

F. Q. II. i. 11.

3. To punish:

But first of Pinnabel a word to speak,
Who as you heard, with triterious intent,
The bouds of all humanitie did break,
For which er long himselfe was after *shent*.

Har. Arist. iii. 4.

4. To destroy:

But we must yield whom hunger soon will *shend*,
And make for peace, to save our lives, request.

Fairf. Tasso, vi. 4.

5. In the following passage it seems to mean to protect, which must be considered as an error, being contrary to all analogy:

This I must succour, this I must defend,
And from the wild boar's rooting ever *shend*.

Brown, Brit. Past. part ii. p. 144.

SHERIFF'S POSTS. See POSTS.

TO SHEW WATER. Seemingly a cant phrase for to produce a fee, for thus it is introduced:

F. If you've a suit, *shew water*, I am blind else.

A. A suit; yet of a nature not to prove

The quarry that you hawk for —

Cannot deserve a fee. *Massing. Maid of Honour, i. 1.*

"A proverbial phrase," says Mr. Gifford, "for a bribe, which, in Massinger's days (*though happily not since*) was found to be the only collyrium for the eyes of a courtier." The allusion, after all, is obscure, and it would be satisfactory to find some other examples; which, if it were really proverbial, should not be difficult.

SHEWELLES, s. Examples, or something held up to give warning of danger; from to *shew*.

So are these bug-beares of opinions brought by great clearkes into the world, to serve as *shewelles*, to keepe them from those faults, whereto else the vanitie of the world, and weaknessse of senses might pull them. *Pembr. Arc. p. 263.*

I have not found any other example.

SHINE, s. Light, brightness, lustre. See SHEEN.

And now the dame had dried her dropping eyne,

When, like an April *iris*, few her shine

About the streets. *B. Jons. Panegyre, vol. v. p. 198.*

The shine of armour bright. *Har. Arist. xxxvii. 15.*

His lightnings gave shine unto the world. *Pt. xcvi. 4.*

Milton has it:

Now sits not girl with taper's holy shine.

Ode on Nativity, v. 202.

Hence sun-shine, and moon-shine.

It is even used as an adjective, for *shining*:

Those warlike champions, all in armour *shine*,

Assembled were in field, the challenge to define.

Spens. F. Q. IV. iii. 3.

Evidently put for *sheen*, for the convenience of a rhyme to define. It is rather odd, that *shine*, the verb, rhymes to it, in the former part of the stanza, a licence rarely assumed by English poets, though reckoned allowable in French verse.

SHIRT, WROUGHT, (i. e. worked) or HISTORICAL. Shirts and shifts were sometimes so adorned with worked or woven figures as to be thus described:

I wonder he speaks not of his *wrought shirt*.

B. Jon. Ep. M. out of his H. iv. 6.

Afterwards the man, who is a coxcomb, does say,
I, having bound up my wound with a piece of my *wrought shirt*.

Ibid.

In *Epicane*, he speaks of

Velvet petticoats, and *wrought smocks*.

Act v. 1.

Having a mistress, sure you should not be
Without a neat *historical shirt*.

B. & Fl. Custom of C. ii. 1.

My *smock* sleeves have such holy imbroideries,

And are so learned, that I fear, in time,

All my apparel will be quoted by

Some pure instructor.

Maine's City Match, ii. 2. O. Pl. ix. 294.

SHIVE, s. A small lamina, or slice, chiefly applied to bread, and preserved principally by the following proverb, used in a play attributed to Shakespeare:

What man! more water glideth by the mill

Than wots the miller of; and ensy it is,

Of a cut lost to steal a *shive* we know. *Titus Andr. ii. 1.*

That is, "it is easy to steal, where the theft cannot well be detected."

Sheeve was probably the original word, as appears by a quotation from Warner:

A *sheeve* of bread as browne as nut.

Alb. Engl.

In this form it exists also in the Scottish dialect:

Be that time bannocks and a *sheeve* of cheese

Will make a breakfast that a laird might please.

Ramsay, ii. 73.

See *Jamieson*, who rightly, I think, derives it from shave, *quasi*, a shaving. It does not appear to be a Scotch proverb, as Mr. Steevens imagined; it is genuine English, and appears in Fuller's *Collection*, in this form:

It is safe taking a slice off a cut loaf.

No. 3012.

It is not in Kelly; nor, I think, in Ray, or Howell.

Bailey has, "It is safe cutting a *slice* off another man's loaf;" which alludes only to living free of expense.

SHOE, OLD, *phr.* To throw an old shoe after a person, was considered as lucky. This superstition is not yet, I believe, extinct. I have formerly known examples of it.

Hurl after an old shoe,

I'll be merry whatever I do.

B. Jons. Masque of Gipsies, vol. vi. p. 84.

Now for good lucke, cast an old shoe after me.

John Heyn. 4to. sign. C.

Ay, with all my heart, *there's an old shoe* after you.

Parson's Wedding, O. Pl. xi. 499.

Captain, your shoes are old, pray put 'em off,

And let one *fling 'em* after us.

B. & Fl. Honest M. Fort. v. 1.

See also the references in Brand's *Popular Antiquities*, 4to. vol. ii. p. 490.

SHOE-TYE, s. The ornamental shoe-tye, like other gay fashions, came to us from France. Jonson, describing a mere Englishman, who affected to be French, thus attacks him:

Would you believe, when you this *monsieur* see,

That his whole body should speak French, not he.

That so much scarf of France, and hat, and feather,

And shoe and tye, and garter, should come hither,

And land on one, whose face durst never be

Toward the sea.

Epigr. 86.

Hence *Shoe-tye* was a characteristic name for a traveller, which, though spelt *Shootie* in the old editions, was clearly the word intended:

Master Forthright, the tilter, and brave Master *Shoe-tye*, the great traveller. *Meas. for Meas.* iv. 3.

Shoe, indeed, was often written *shoo*, and thus the old reading would want no correction. Plain strings were used before; and soon after, those great roses, which figure so much in the portraits of those times. *Shoe-strings* are quoted from Randolph, by Mr. Steevens.

Crashaw writes it *shoo-ty*, and rhymes it to *duty*, as Butler did after him:

I wish her beauty
That does not all its duty
To gaudy 'tire, or glistering *shoo-ty*.

Wishes, p. 109. ed. 1785.

SHOES, SHINING, at one time was ridiculed as part of the precise dress of citizens. It had probably been fashionable before. Kitley says, as a citizen,

—Mock me all over,
From my flat-cap, unto my *shining shoes*.

B. Jons. Ev. M. in H. ii. 1.

—Will you to your shop again?
Citizen. I have no mind to woollen stockings now,
And *shoes* that *shine*. *Shirley's Doubtful Heir.*

See Mr. Gifford on the first passage, who quotes Massinger also for the same.

SHOEING-HORN, *s.* The name of this implement, from its convenient use in drawing on a tight shoe, was applied, in a jocular metaphor, to other subservient and tractable assistants. Thus *Thersites*, in his railing mood, is made to give that name to *Mene-laüs*, whom he calls,

A thrifty *shoeing-horn* in a chain, hanging at his brother (*Agamemnon's*) leg.

Tro. & Cress. v. 1.

Whether it was ever the practice of thrifty persons so to carry their *shoeing-horns*, as seems to be implied, I cannot undertake to say. The *horn* was clearly suggested by his cuckoldom, just before mentioned; and he was a *shoeing-horn* to *Agamemnon*, in the other sense, because he was made the pretext for invading *Troy*; and he was said to hang at his brother's leg, as being entirely dependent on him.

Much more frequently it is used as a convenient incitement to liquor; something to *draw* on another glass or pot. So even the learned *Dr. Cogan*:

Yet a gamon of bacon well dressed is a good *shoeing horn* to pull down a cup of wine. *Haven of Health*, ch. 132. p. 134.

—And caught a slyp of *bacon* —

Which I intend not far hence, unless my purpose fayle,
Shall serve as a *shoeing-horne*, to draw on two pots of ale.

Gamm. Gorton, O. Pl. ii. 8.

When you have done, to have some *shoeing-horne* to pull on your wine, as a rasher of the coles, or a *redde* herring.

Pierce Penniless, p. 23.

Then, sir, comes me up a service of *shoeing-hornes* (do yee see) of all sorts; salt-cakes, red herrings, anchovies, and gammons of bacon — and abundance of such pullers-on.

Healey's Discov. of a New World, p. 68.

They swear they'll flea us, and then dry our quarters,
A rasher of a salt lover is such a *shoeing horn*.

B. & Fl. False One, iv. 2.

See *Gul's Hornbook*, p. 28. repr.

The *Spectator* afterwards applied it, as a contemptuous name for dangles on young women, encouraged merely to draw on other admirers. See *Todd*.

SHO, *v.* I fancy only a corruption of jog; to move off, to shake.

Will you jog off, I would have you solus. *Hen. V.* ii. 1.

Again, Sc. 3.

Come, prithee let us *shog* off,
And bowse an hour or two. *B. & Fl. Corcomb*, ii. 2.

Laughter pucker our cheeks, make shoulders *shog*
With chuckling lightness. *Merton's What you will*, v. 1.

SHOON. The old plural of shoe.

Spare none but such as go in clouted *shoon*.

2 *Hen. VI.* iv. 2.

By his cockle hat and staff,

And by his *sandal shoon*.

Ham. iv. 5.

But up then rose that *lither ladd*,

And hose and *shoon* did on.

Percy's Reliques, iii. p. 45. 4to. ed.

SHOPE, for shaped.

When he him *shope*, of wrong recearde,

T' avenge himself by fight. *Romeus & Jul.* D 5 b.

SHOPPINI. See CHIOPPINI.

SHOREDITCH, DUKE OF. A mock title of honour, conferred on the most successful of the London archers, of which this account is given:

When Henry VIII. became king, he gave a prize at Windsor to those who should excel in this exercise, [archery] when *Barle*, one of his guards, an inhabitant of *Shoreditch*, acquired such honour as an archer, that the king created him *duke of Shoreditch*, on the spot. This title, together with that of *marquis of Islington*, *earl of Pancridge*, &c. was taken from these villages, in the neighbourhood of *Finsbury fields*, and continued so late as 1683.

Ellis's History of Shoreditch, p. 170.

The latest account is this:

In 1683, there was a most magnificent cavalcade and entertainment given by the *Finsbury archers*, when they bestowed the titles of *Duke of Shoreditch*, &c. upon the most deserving. The king was present. *Ibid.* 173.

SHORNE, M. JOHN. Whoever he was, must have been held an eminent saint. In the *Four Ps*, the palmer boasts that he has been at all famous shrines; among the rest,

At mayster *Johan Shorne* in *Canterbury*.

O. Pl. i. 55.

He said, he ware not the same [coat] since he came last from *Sir John Shorne*.

Legh's Acced. of Armorie, Prefat.

Latimer says,

Ye shall not think that I will speake of the popish pilgrimage, which we were wont to use in times past, in running *lither* and *thither*, to *M. John Shorne*, or to our lady of *Walsingham*. No, no, I will not speake of such fooleries. *Latimer*, p. 186. b.

Of his history, or of his shrine, I have not been fortunate enough to learn any thing more, but, from his being called *Sir*, we may conjecture that he had been a priest of *Shorne*, in *Kent*.

SHORT, in the technical language of archers, not shot far enough to reach the mark; as *gone*, when it was shot too far.

Standing between two extreames, eschewing *shorte*, or *gone*, or *eyther syde wyde*.

Archam, *Tactich.* p. 18.

The same expressions were, and still are, in use at the game of bowls, with reference to their approach to the Jack.

SHOT-ANCHOR. What the sailors now call *sheet-anchor*, the chief, and most trusty anchor.

For a *fistula* or a *canker*,

Thys oyntment is even *shot anker*. *Four Ps*, O. Pl. i. 78.

SHOT-CLOG, *s.* One who was tolerated because he paid the shot, or reckoning, for the rest; otherwise a mere clog upon the company. This odd term has been interpreted in the opposite sense, "one who was an incumbrance upon the reckoning;" but a

comparison of the passages where it occurs, clears up the sense :

Well, if you be out, keep your distance, and be not made a shot-clog any more. *B. Jon. Every Man out of H. v. 0.*

Fungoso, the person so addressed, had been made to pay a reckoning in default of others.

He is some primate metropolitan rascal,
Our shot-clog makes so much of him.

Id. Staple of News, iv. 1.

This shot-clog was Penny-boy, jun. the spendthrift and dupe of the company.

Thou common shot-clog, dupe of all companies.

Eastward Hoe, i. 1. O. Pl. iv. 208.

This is addressed to a character of the same sort, a rakish apprentice, who was the "dupe of all companies," in paying their reckoning for them. This important point, therefore, needs not be any more mistaken.

SHOVE-GROAT, SHOVE-BOARD, SHOVEL-BOARD, and SHUFFLE-BOARD. Some of the names for a common trivial game, which consisted in pushing or shaking pieces of money on a board, to reach certain marks. *Shovel-board* play is graphically described in a poem, entitled, *Mensa Lubrica*, &c. written both in Latin and English, by Thomas Master. The English poem is cited at large in Bliss's edition of *Ant. Wood*, vol. iii. p. 84. The beginning of the game is thus described :

He who begins the strife does first compose
His fingers like a purse's mouth, which shoves
A shilling in the lips, and then the length
Being exactly weigh'd, (not with brute strength)
But with advised wary force, his hand
Shoots the flat bullet forth : it doth not stand
With art to use much violence, for so
They slip aside the measur'd race, or goe
Into the swallowing pit, &c. &c.

The table had lines or divisions, marked with figures, according to the value of which the player counted his game. It is minutely described by Strutt, (*Sports and Pastimes*, p. 267) as still in use at pot-houses, and played with a smooth halfpenny. Mr. Douce bears the same testimony. The piece of money was in fact immaterial. It was played at one time with silver groats, and thence had its name.

At shove-groat, venter-point, or croasse and pile.

Humour's Ordinary, by Rowlands, Sat. 4.

Afterwards with a smooth shilling, but still retaining its name of *shove-groat* :

Quoit him down, Bardolph, like a *shove-groat* shilling.

2 Hen. IV. ii. 4.

Made it run as smooth off the tongue as a *shove-groat* shilling.

B. Jon. Ev. Man in H. iii. 3.

Such a shilling was always smooth, that it might slip more easily ; whence it is generally alluded to in reference to gliding away :

And away slid my man, like a *shove-board* shilling.

Rowing Girl, O. Pl. vi. 103.

Seven groats in mill-sixpences, and two Edward *shovel-boards*, that cost me two shillings and two-pence apiece.

Merry W. W. i. 1.

If we suppose these to have been shillings, the wisdom of Slender is the more conspicuous, in giving two and two-pence each for them, in a smooth state. Taylor, the water-poet, calls the game *shove-board* ; and in a note says, that Edward the Sixth's shillings

were then for the most part used at *shove-board*. He makes one of these shillings complain of being so used :

You see my face is beardlesse, smooth, and plaine,
Because my sovereignty was a child 'tis known,
When as he did put on the English crowne ;
But had my stamp bene bearded, as with haire,
Long before this it had bene worne out bare ;
For why, with me the usurfrs every day,
With my face downward, do at *shove-board* play.

Travels of Twelve-pence, p. 68.

Shove-groat was one of the games prohibited by statute 33 Henry VIII. where it is also called *slide-thrift*. See Brand's *Pop. Antiq.* ii. 305. 4to. *Shuffle-board* is probably only a corruption of *shovel*, unless the pieces were sometimes *shuffled* on the board, to produce casual results, excluding all skill.

SHREW, *s.* A scold, a contentious angry woman. This word was in such constant use in early days, that exemplification must be superfluous. Every one remembers the *Taming of the Shrew*, and other common instances. The derivation is less certain. Under *Beshrew*, I have taken it from *scēapra*, the *shrew*, now called *shrew-mouse*. This is the etymology given by Lye : "*Schēapra, a shrew, mus araneus, cujus venenum occidit.* Ælfr. gl. p. 60. *Inde nostra shrew, mulier rixosa.*" *Scēapra* meant the same. Hence we have both *shrew* and *shrow*, which fairly represent the two Saxon words. The glossary of Ælfric, to which Lye refers, is ancient and good authority. This makes the substantive the first sense, and the verb derivative, contrary to my friend Todd's opinion. From the spitefulness of the little animal called a *shrew*, its name was transferred to spiteful females ; in which sense, doubtless from the improved polish of the female character, it is now almost out of use. But the venom of the *shrew* was also thought mortal. Hence to *shrew*, or *beshrew*, became a curse. *Sýnþan*, to beguile, [*surwand*] proposed by Mr. Todd, neither suits the sound, nor reaches the sense of the word.

The term *shrew* might be applied to a man :

By this reckoning, he is more a *shrew* than she.

Tum. Shr. iv. 1.

Come on, fellow ; it is told me thou art a *shrew*.

Gamma. Gurt. O. Pl. ii. 65.

Sometimes written and rhymed as *shrow* :

R. O that your face were not so full of O's.

K. Fox on that jest, and I beshrew all *shrows*.

Love's L. L. v. 2.

TO SHREW, or BESHREW, *v.* To curse. Probably *beshrew* was first introduced. To strike as with the mortal venom of a *shrew*. It was equivalent to imprecating death.

— *Shrew* my heart !

You never spoke what did become you less

Than this.

Wint. Tale, i. 2.

— *Shrew* me,

If I would lose it for a revenue

Of any king's in Europe.

Cymb. ii. 3.

SHREWD, *a.* Cursed, malicious, venomous ; from to *shrew*, derived as above. A *shrewd* turn meant, therefore, a malicious injury ; in which sense it is exemplified by Johnson. But there is one instance of it, so illustrative of the mild and forgiving temper of that great man Cranmer, that I cannot omit it.

On his reconciliation with Gardiner, Shakespeare makes Henry VIII. thus address him:

The common voice I see is verified
Of thee, which says, "Do my lord of Canterbury
A shrewd turn, and he's your friend for ever."

Henry VIII. v. 2.

This is historical fact, and is attested by Fox, the martyrologist, and other authorities. It was actually proverbial. The sense of acute, or sharp, with some idea of malice, afterwards remained to the word *shrewd*; which at length has dropped the bad sense, and is often employed to express acuteness only. *Shrewdness*, and other derivatives, have undergone a similar change.

SHRIFT, s. Confession to a priest, or the absolution consequent upon it, or the act of the priest in hearing and absolving. This word, and the kindred verb to *shrive*, which are both pure Saxon, naturally became obsolete, by rapid steps, when the practice to which they referred was at an end.

1. Confession:

Make a short *shrift*; he longs to see your head.

Rich. III. iii. 4.

2. Absolution:

I will give him a present *shrift*, and advise him for a better place.

Mess. for Mess. iv. 3.

3. The priestly act:

The ghostly father now hath done his *shrift*.

3 Hen. VI. iii. 2.

As nothing was so secret as such confession, we meet with the expression *in shrift*, for in strict confidence, or secrecy:

But sweete, let this he spoke *in shrift*, so was it spoke to me.

Warner's Alb. Engl. xii. p. 491.

By the aid of Taylor, the water-poet, we learn the priest's fee for this office. In his margin he says, "Twelve pence is a *shrift*." *Travels of Twelve Pence*.

A SHRIFT-FATHER. A father confessor.

And virgin nuns in close and private cell,

Where, but *shrift-fathers*, never mankind trends.

Fairf. Tasso, xi. 9.

SHRIGHT, for shrieked.

Down in her lap she hid her face, and loudly *shright*.

Spens. F. Q. III. viii. 32.

With plaining voice these words to use she *shright*.

Murr. Mag. p. 260.

Used in the present tense by Surrey:

And ye so ready sighes, to make me *shright*.

Surrey's Poems, 1557, E 4 b.

SHRIGHT, s. A shriek.

That with their piteous cries, and yelling *shrightes*,
They made the further shore resounden wide.

Spens. F. Q. II. vii. 57.

To SHRILL, v. To utter shrill sounds. *Sp. F. Q. II. iii. 20*. Sufficiently exemplified by Johnson. It has sometimes been considered as obsolete, but Pope used it. It is a poetical word.

To SHRINE, v. To enshrine, to deify.

You have caused Alexander to dry up springs, and plant vines;
to sow rocket, and weed endive; to shear sheep, and *shrine* foxes.

Lily, Alex. & Comp. iv. 1.

He means, I conjecture, that the Athenians, whom he (Diogenes) is abusing, had occasioned Alexander to encourage luxury in preference to utility; and the plunder of the innocent, while he exalted or deified the wicked; this he calls (in Lily's quaint style) shearing the sheep, and enshrining the foxes. I can make nothing better of it.

To SHRIVE. See **SHRIFT**. To confess, &c.

Husband, I'll dine above with you to-day,
And *shrive* you of a thousand idle pranks.

Com. of Errors, ii. 2.

He will her *shrive* for all this gere, and give her penance strait.

Gammer Gurton, O. Pl. ii. 46.

In the licence of our early poetry, it was made *shrieve*, or *shreeve*, if more convenient for the rhyme:

But afterwards she 'gan him soft to *shrieve*,
And wooe with faire intreatie to disclose,
Which of the nymphs his heart so did move.

Spens. F. Q. IV. xii. 26.

Here are two licences, *shrieve* for *shrive*, and *meite* for move; and thus two words, so remote as *shrive* and move, are brought together as a rhyme.

For to absolve, and for the participle, *shriven*:

Since Diccon hath confession made, and is so cleane *shreeve*.

Gammer Gurton, O. Pl. ii. 74.

The preterite was *shrove*; whence *Shrove-Tuesday* was named.

A SHRIVER. A confessor, one that administers shrift.

When he was made a *shriever* 'twas for shrift.

3 Hen. VI. iii. 2.

SHROVING. Performing the ceremonies, or enjoying the sports of Shrove Tuesday. It appears that on that day the peace officers went in form to search for persons who kept houses of ill-fame; who were either carted immediately, or confined during Lent.

— 'Twill be rarely strange

To see him stated thus, as though he went

A *shroving* through the city. *Fl. Noble Gent.* iii. 2.

Hence Sir T. Overbury says of what he calls "a *maquerela*, in plaine English, a bawde:"

Nothing joyes her so much as the coming over of strangers,
nor daunts her so much, as the approach of *Shrove-Tuesday*.

Char. 37. sign. K.

See *Brand's Pop. Antiq.* i. 75. 4to.

It was a day of holiday and licence, for apprentices, labouring persons, and others. William Hawkins, a schoolmaster of Hadleigh in Suffolk, wrote a comedy for his scholars to act on that day, to which he gave the title of *Apollo Shroving*. The same author published, at Cambridge, a neat 12mo volume of Latin poetry, with a title-page engraved by Cecil, 1634.

Apollo Shroving was printed in 1626, by a friend of the author, who signs himself E. W. The prologue is in dialogue, and in prose, except these lines:

All which we on this stage shall act or say,
Doth solemnize Apollo's *shroving* day;
Whilst thus we greeke you by our words and pens,
Our *shroving* bodeth death to none but hens. *P. 6.*

The play extends to 95 pages, and is extant in the *Garrick Collection*. It is in prose, with verses here and there interspersed; and Mr. Todd has done the author the honour to suppose, that one passage might have suggested a thought to Milton. But the thought is common poetical property, and has often been used. See on *Par. Lost*, viii. 46.

To SHROUD, or SUROUD, v. a. and n. To hide, or take shelter.

And angry Jove an hideous storme of mine
Did pour into his leann's lap so fast

That every wight to *shroud* it did constraine,

And this faire couple eke to *shroud* themselves were faine.

Spens. F. Q. I. i. 6.

I will shrowde myselfe secretly, even here for awhile.

Dam. & Pith. O. Pl. i. 106.

Nay, but sorrow close shrouded in heart,
I know to keepe it a burdenous smart.

Spens. Shep. Kal. ix. 15.

SHROWDS, THE. A covered place, near the cross, at old St. Paul's church, London, where the sermons were delivered in wet weather, instead of at the cross. When the sermon was at the cross, which was the usual place, the greatest part of the congregation, which was often very numerous, stood exposed in the open air; for which reason, says Mr. Pennant, "The preacher went, in very bad weather, to a place called the *shrowds*; a covered space on the side of the church, to protect the congregation in inclement seasons." *London*, p. 512. 8vo ed.

It appears that these *shrowds* were no other than the parish church of St. Faith, in the crypt under St. Paul's, to which there was an entrance from the north side, where the sermon cross stood. Dugdale says of it,

This, being a parish church, dedicated to the honour of St. Faith, the virgin, was heretofore called *ecclesia S. Fidis in cryptis* (or in the *crowdes*, according to the vulgar expression).

Hist. of Paul's, p. 117.

The last edition adds, in a note, called also the *shrouds*.

SHUNAMITE'S HOUSE, THE. A lodging so called, where the clergymen were lodged, who went to London to preach at Paul's Cross.

A house so called, for that, besides the stipend paid the preacher, there is provision made also for his lodging and diet, for two days before, and one after his sermon.

Walton's Life of Hooker, An. 1581.

Here it was that poor Hooker met with his very unsuitable and ill-tempered wife, who was no other than Mrs. Churchman's daughter Joan; that is, the daughter of the man and woman who were hired to keep the house. The kindness of the mother to him when he was sick, unhappily won him to this compliance. The name of the mansion was evidently taken from the *Shunamitish* woman, who entertained Elisha, (2 *Kings*, iv. 8, &c.) whose son he afterwards raised from the dead.

SI QUIS, Latin. If any one. The common beginning of an advertisement, or posting bill, which thence took the name of a *Siquis*. *Siquises* were commonly set up in St. Paul's church, as a place of great resort, and they were usually placed on a particular door.

Saw't thou ere *si quis* patch'd on Paul's church dore,
To guine some vacant vicarage before?

Hall's Satires, B. ii. S. 5.

The first time you enter into Paul's, pass through the body of the church like a porter; yet presume not to feich so much as one whole turne in the middle isle, nor to cast an eye on a *si quis* door, pasted and plaistered up with ferrugineous supplications.

Gulf's Hornbook, p. 102.

Greene says of common women, that

They stand like the devil's *si quis* at a tavern or alehouse.

Tu Quoque.

My end is to paste up a *si quis*.

Marston's What you will, Act iii.

Two *siquises*, called also bills, are brought in by Shift, in *Every Man out of his Humour*, and fixed up in St. Paul's. There is one also in B. Holiday's *Technogamia*, Act i. Sc. 7.; they all begin, not with

the Latin words, but equivalent expressions in English:

If there be any lady or gentleman,—

Or,

If this city, or the suburbs thereof do afford any,—

Or,

If there be any gentleman that, &c.

But Ben Jonson's are concluded by the words, "Stet quæso candidè lector;" which, perhaps, were not unusual. Act iii. Sc. 1.

The term is still in use, in a particular ecclesiastical regulation, which obliges a candidate for orders, under certain circumstances, to put up a *si quis*. See T. J.

We have a Roman *si quis* in the 23d Elegy of B. iii. of *Propertius*, advertizing his lost tablets:

Quas *si quis* mihi retulerit, donabitur auro.

And it was to be fixed against a column,

I puer, et citius hæc aliqui propono columnæ;
with the writer's direction,

Et domum Esquilis scribe habitare tuum.

SIB, or SIBBE. A cousin, or kinsman. Saxon.

—Let

The blood of mine that's *sibbe* to him, be suck'd

From me with leeches. B. & Fl. Two N. Kinam. i. 2.

What's *sib* or sire, to take the gentle ship,

And in th' exchequer rot for surety-ship. Hall's Sat. v. 1.

That shepherdesse so neare is *sib* to me,

As I ne mey, for all the world, her well.

Maid's Metamorph. F. 3.

Not that it is *sibbe* or enter-cousin to any mongrel Democratin, in which one is all, and all are one.

Nash's Lenten Stuff, Harl. Misc. vi. p. 154.

SIBBED. Related, or akin.

As much *sibb'd* as sieve and ridder, [now corrupted to *riddle*]
that grew in the same wood together.

Proverbial Simile, Rey, p. 225.

SICK MAN'S SALVE. Not a real nostrum, or external application, as might well be supposed, but the quaint title of an old book of devotion, published by Thomas Becon, a puritan, about 1591. It is often alluded to by our old dramatists, and not always with strict attention to chronology. Thus, in the first part of *Sir John Oldcastle*, a play once attributed to Shakespeare, it is made a part of that nobleman's library, who lived under Henry V.!

My lord, here's not a Latin book, no not so much as our lady's Psalter. Here's the Bible, the Testament, the Psalms in metre, the *Sick Man's Salve*, the Treasure of Gladness, all in English.

iv. 3. *Malone's Suppl. ii. 338.*

One of them, I know not which, was cured with the *Sick Man's Salve*, and the other with Greene's Grunts-worth of Wit.

B. Jon. *Silent Woman*, iv. 2.

This affords a correction to a corrupt passage in the play of *Philaster*, where it was printed "a sick man's slave."

Yet he looks like a mortified member, as if he had the *Sick Man's Salve* in his mouth. Act iv. Sc. 1.

It is said of the penitent young Quicksilver, in *Eastward Hoe*,

He can tell you almost all the stories of the book of Martyrs; and speak you all the *Sick-man's Salve*, without book.

O. Pl. iv. 285.

SICKER, adv. Certainly.

Or *sicker* thy head very tottie is. Sp. Sh. Kal. Feb. 55.

SICKER, or SIKER. Secure, safe.

Being some honest curate or some vicker,

Content with little, in condition sicker.

Sp. Math. *Hub. Tale*, v. 429.

The *sicker* refuge of mortal people in their distress and miseries.

Holinshead, Scot. P. 4 b. col. 2. c.

SICKERNESS, *s.* Security.

In their most weale, let men beware mishap,
And not to sleepe in slumbering sicknesse.

Mirr. for Mag. p. 326.

SIDE, *a.* Long; pb, Saxon. Particularly applied to dress, and long retained in that usage. Hence that sense is properly given to this passage:

Cloth of gold, and cuts, and laced with silver; set with pearls down sleeves, side-sleeves and skirts round. *Aluch Ado*, iii. 4.

— Had his velvet sleeves,
And his branch'd cassock, a side sweeping gown,
All his formalities. *B. Jon. New Inn*, v. 1.

They cotes be so syde, that they be fayne to tucke them up when they ride, as women do they kirtles when they go to the market. *Fitzherbert, Book of Husbandrie*.

It occurs more than once in Laneham's curious letter from Kenilworth:

Hiz gown had syde sleeves doun to mid legge. *Kenilw. Illustr.* p. 28.

Side sleeves were afterwards called hanging sleeves. They are commonly illustrated from *Occleve*, whose lines are well-known, satirizing the "side sleeves of penyles groomes." The word is still used in the north. See *Todd*.

SIDE-COATS. The long coats worn by young children. From the above.

How he played at blow-point with Jupiter, when he was in his side-coats. *Lingua*, O. Pl. v. 167.

To SIDE, *v.* To equal, to stand in equal place.

— So I am confident
Thou wilt proportion all thy thoughts to side
Thy equals, if not equal thy superiors.

Ford's Perkin Warbeck, i. 2.

— In my country, friend,
Where I have sided my superior. *Id. Lady's Trial*, i. 1.

Mr. Todd has an example precisely similar, from Lord Clarendon.

SIEGE, *s.* Seat. French.

Besides, upon the very siege of justice,
Lord Angelo has, to the publick ear,
Profess'd the contrary. *Meas. for Meas.* iv. 2.

Drawing to him the eyes of all around,
From lofty siege began these words aloud to sownd.

Spens. F. Q. II. ii. 30.

The knight, viewing the aucienty and excellence of the place, deliberated by and by to plant there the siege of his abode.

Painter's Pal. of Pleas. vol. ii. L 14.

Place, or situation:
Ah, traitorous eyes, com out of your shameless siege for ever. *Id.* vol. i. R 2.

Rank, or estimation:
— Your sum of parts
Did not together pluck such envy
As did that one; [fencing] and that, in my regard
Of the unworthiest siege. *Hamlet*, iv. 7.

— I fetch my life and being
From men of royal siege. *Othello*, i. 2.

Stool, or discharge of fæces:
How can'st thou to be the siege of this mooncalf? can be vent
Trinculos? *Tempest*, ii. 2.

It accompanieth the unconvertible part unto the siege.

Brown, Vulg. Errors.

Jonson has it in *Sejanus*, i. 2. but I forbear to quote the passage.

Siege was also a term in fowling; when a heron was driven from her station, she was said to be put from her siege:

— A hearn put from her siege,
And a pistol shot off in her breach, shall mount
So high, that to your view, she'll seem to soar
Above the middle region of the air. *Mass. Guardian*, i. 1.
464

A beautiful and exact description of the sport follows. The term is thus defined:

Hern at siege is when you find a hern standing by the water side, watching for prey, and the like. *Gentl. Recreation*.

SIESTA, *s.* A Spanish term for the rest usually taken in hot countries about noon, being, by their reckoning, the sixth hour of the day, (*sesta*) whence *sestar*, to take that rest, and *sestador*, a room for taking it. It has not often been adopted by English writers, excepting such travellers as speak of the local practice.

What, sister, at your siesta already? if so,
You must have patience to be waked out of it. *Elvira*, O. Pl. xii. 147.

We find it in *Don Quixote*:
Con esto cesó la plática, y Don Quixote se fue a reposar la siesta. *P. ii. c. 32.*

Which Shelton translates,
With this their discourse ceased: and Don Quixote went to his afternoon's sleep. *Loc. cit.*

Sancho confesses that he generally took a nap of four or five hours, at that time.

SIFFLEMENT. Whistling; from *sifler*, French. An affected word, which never was adopted.

Like to the winged chaunters of the wood,
Uttering nought else but idle sifflements.

Lingua, O. Pl. v. 122.

SIGHTLESS, *a.* Invisible.

— Or heaven's cherubim hors'd
Upon the sightless coursers of the air. *Mach. i. 7.*

Wherever, in your sightless substances,
You wait on nature's mischiefs. *Id.* i. 5.

The scouring winds that sightless in the sounding air do dy. *Wern. Alb. Engl.* ii. 11.

Hath any sightless and infernal fire
Laid hold upon my flesh. *Heyn. Brat. Age.*

2. Offensive to sight, unightly:
Full of unpleasing blots, and sightless stains. *K. John*, iii. 1.

The obvious and analogous sense of *sightless* is wanting sight, in which acceptation it was also used in old times, and is still current. See *Johnson*.

SIGNET. See **SENNET**.

SIGNIORIZE, *v.* To govern, or bear rule.

O'er whom, save heaven, nought could signiorize. *Cornelia*, O. Pl. ii. 240.

As faire he was as Citherea's make, [lover]
As proud as he that signioriseth hell. *Fairf. Tuno*, iv. 36.

SIGNIFY. Government, dominion.

The inextinguishable thirst of signify. *Cornelia*, O. Pl. ii. 252.

2. Domain, or lordship:
Eating the bitter bread of banishment,
Whilst you have fed upon my signiories. *Rich. II.* iii. 1.

3. Seniority:
If ancient sorrow be most reverend,
Give mine the benefit of signiority. *Rich. III.* iv. 4.

Senior, for elder, was often spelt *signior*, and is so in the old copies of Shakespeare, in *L. L. Lost*, i. 2.

SIKE, *a.* Such.

But sike fancies weren foolerie. *Spens. Shep. Kal. Feb.* 211.

Spelt also *sich*. This word, and those connected with it, belong more properly to the language of Chaucer.

SIKER, *adv.* The same as **SICKER**; sure, or surely.

But even as siker as th' end of woe is joy. *Mirr. for Mag.* p. 222.

Let swannes example siker serve for thee. *Pemk. Arc.* 223.

SIKERLY. See SYKERLY.

SILD, adv. for sold, that is, seldom. See SELD.

So that we *sild* are seen, as wisdom would,
To bridle time with reason, as we should. *Reference lost.*
Sometimes written *sield*:

So many springs that *sield* that soyle is dry.
Churchyard, Worth, of Wales.

Also as an adjective:

For honest women are so *sild* and rare,
'Tis good to cherish these poore few that are.
Revenge's Tr. sign. II 2 b.

SILDER, comparative of the above. Seldomer.

He will not part from the desired sight
Of your presence, which *silder* he should have.

Tancr. & Giam. O. Pl. ii. 183.

SILDE, or SELDE. A shed.

After which time the king caused this *silde* or shade to be
made, and strongly to bee builded of stone, for himself, the
queene, and other estates to stand in, and there beheld the just-
ings. *Stowe, London, p. 206.*

The men of Bred-streete ward contended with the men of
Cordwayner-street ward for a *silde* or shade. *Id. p. 207.*

SILENT, s. Silence, silent period.

Deep night, dark night, the *silent* of the night.
2 Hen. VI. i. 4.

SILK STOCKINGS, or even knit worsted, were a novel
luxury in the days of Elizabeth, and inveighed
against accordingly.

Why have not many handsome legs in *silk stockings* villainous
spily feet, for all their great roses! *Roar. Girl, O. Pl. vi. 86.*

Stockings were before of cloth, kersey, or other
stuff. An old woman says, they were in her youth,
Black karsie stockings, worsted now, yea silke of youthfuller dye.
Alt. Engl. ch. 47. p. 200.

Then have they *neyther stockes* [stockings] to these gay bosen,
not of cloth (though never so fine), for that is thought too base,
but of Jersey, worsted, crewell, silke, thred, and such like.
Green's Anst. of Abuses, p. 31.

SILLY. Simple, rustic. See SEELY.

There was a fourth man in a *silly* habit. *Cymb. v. 3.*
A *silly* man, in simple weedes forworne. *Spens. F. Q. I. vi. 35.*

Harmless, innocent:

The *silly* virgin strove him to withstande
All that she might. *Ib. III. viii. 27.*

SIMNEL, s. A sort of cake, made of fine flour; supposed
to be the same as cracknel. *Simenel*, old French.

I'll to thee a *simnell* bring.
'Gainst thou go'st a mothering. *Herrick, p. 278.*
Sodden bread, which be called *simnels* or cracknels, be verie
unwholesome. *Bulletin, cited by Todd.*

Dr. Cogan says the same, but in a more compre-
hensive way:

Cakes of all formes, *simnels*, cracknels, buns, wafers, and other
things made of wheat flour, as fritters, pancakes, and such like,
are by this rule rejected. *Haven of Health, p. 26.*

SIMPER-DE-COCKIT, or SIMPER-THE-COCKET, quasi,
simpering coquette. One of Cotgrave's words, in
rendering coquette, is *cocket*. Under *coquine* he has
also this word, *simper-de-cocket*.

And grey russet rocket,
With *simper-the-cocket*. *Skelton, El. Rum.*

In diving the pockets,
And sounding the sockets,
Of *simper the cockets*. *B. Joni. Masq. of Gips. vi. 76.*

Mr. Gifford quotes also these lines:

Upright as a candle standeth in a socket,
Stood she that day, so *simper de cocket*.
Heywood, Dialogue.

I doubt its connexion with *cocket* bread, which
that able editor suggests. As for the *simper*, it is
sufficiently clear. To *simper* is to smile affectedly.

SIMULAR, a. Counterfeited; from *simulo*, Latin.

— My practice so prevail'd,
That I return'd with *simular* proof enough
To make the noble Leonatus mad. *Cymb. v. 5.*
Thou perjur'd, and thou *simular* man of virtue,
That art incestuous. *K. Lear, iii. 2.*

SIN, adv. Since; a northern term.

Knowing his voice, although not heard long *sin*,
She sudden was revived therewithal. *Spens. F. Q. VI. xi. 44.*

Syne is still current in Scotland, in the same sense.
See *Jamieson*.

SINKLO, or SINKLOW, JOHN. A player in the com-
pany with Burbage, Shakespeare, &c. but of whom
less has been traced than of almost any other. His
existence, however, is fully proved by the Induction
to Marston's *Malcontent*, in which he is an inter-
locutor with Sly, Burbage, Condell, and Lowin.
See O. Pl. iv. 10, &c. His name also occurs in the
plot, or platt, of the *Seven Deadly Sins*, Part ii.
published by Mr. Malone (Shakesp. vol. iii. p. 348.)
It is there sometimes written *Sincler*, and sometimes
abbreviated to *Sink*. It appears also in the induction
to the *Taming of the Shrew*, (fol. 1623) and in the
quarto of 2 *Henry IV*. By the speeches given to
him in the *Malcontent*, he seems to be represented
as a lively person; and he takes occasion to repeat
these two curious hexameters; as good, however,
as most that have been attempted in that measure:

Great Alexander, when he came to the tomb of Achilles,
Spake with a loud voice, O thou, thrice blessed and happy.

SINGLE ALE, SINGLE DRINK, or SINGLE BEER. All
were terms for small-beer; as *double beer*, for strong.
The French now use *biere double*, for strong beer.

The very smiths —
Drink penitent *single ale*. *B. & Fl. Coarcomb, ii. 1.*
With kidneys, rumps, and cues of *single beer*.
Id. Wit at ser. W. ii. 1.

Dawson the butler's dead: although I think
Poets were ne'er infus'd with *single drink*,
I'll spend a farthing, muse.

Bp. Corbet on Dawson the Butler of Ch. Ch.

It should be remarked, that strong beer, or ale,
has never been allowed in the buttery at Ch. Ch.
Oxford, to this day.

Corbet afterwards calls it *single tiff*:

— And as the conduits ran
With claret at the coronation,
So let your channels flow with *single tiff*. *Ibid.*

See *Wit's Recr. Epit. 154*. See DOUBLE BEER.

SINGULT, for singult; *singultus*, Latin. A sigh, or
sobbing.

There an huge heape of *singultes* did oppresse
His struggling soule. *F. Q. III. xi. 12.*

— But with deepe sighes, and *singultes* few.
Id. V. vi. 13.

Why Spenser so changed the word does not ap-
pear; but it is clearly so in his own edition, though
altered in some others. *Singult* itself is very uncon-
mon, but the following example has been found:

So when her tears were stopp'd from either eye,
Her *singults*, blubberings, seem'd to make them fly,
Out at her oyster-mouth and nosethrills wide.
Browne, Brit. Past. ii. 1.

SINK-A-FACE. A corruption of CINQUE-PACE, which see.

My very walk should be a jig; I would not so much as make water, but in a *sink-space*. *Twelfth N. i. 3.*

Where, doubtless, a quibble upon *sink* was intended.

Now do your *singue pace* cleanly. *Microcosmus*, O. Pl. ix. 143.
He fronts me with some spruce, neat, *singue pace*. *Marat. Sat. 1.*

SINS, THE SEVEN DEADLY. In compliance with the superstition of classing things by sevens, the mortal or deadly sins were so arranged. They have been enumerated in works of devotion, and descanted upon in various ways. They are these: *pride, idleness, envy, murder, covetousness, lust, gluttony*. Perhaps they were never put together in a sonnet, except in the following instance:

Mine eye with all the deadly sinnes is fraught,
First *proud*, sith it presuim'd to look so hie:
A watchman being made, stoode gazing by,
And *idle*, took no heede till I was caught:
And *envious*, beares envie that by [my?] thought
Should in his absence be to her so nie:
To kill my hart, mine eye let in her eye,
And so consent gave to a *murther* wrought:
And *covetous*, it never would remove
From her faire haire, gold so both please his sight:
Unchast, a haude betweene my hart and love:
A *glutton* eye, with teares drunke every night.
These sinnes procured have a goddesse ire,
Wherefore my hart is damnd in love's sweet fire.

Constable, Sonnets, Decad. i. S. 6.

But this was not the only form in which these formidable enemies of man were introduced into poetry. Richard Tarleton wrote an interlude, called the *Seven Deadly Sins*. Probably of the nature of a Mystery. It was not printed; but the platt, or scheme of it, remains, and has been published by Mr. Malone. Tarleton died about 1589.

In the 100 *Mery Tales*, alluded to by Shakespeare, and lately recovered, there is one of a servant, who, being urged by a friar to repeat the ten commandments, replied,

Mary they be these, Pryde, covetous, [covetize] slouthe, envy, wrath, glotony, and lechery. *Tale 55.*
Which are exactly the seven deadly sins. Very like the more modern tale of him who wagged that he could say the Lord's Prayer, when he repeated the Creed, and was allowed by his antagonist to have gained his wager.

SIR. A title formerly applied to priests and curates in general; for this reason: *dominus*, the academical title of a bachelor of arts, was usually rendered by *sir* in English, at the Universities; so that a bachelor, who in the books stood *Dominus Brown*, was in conversation called *Sir Brown*. This was in use in some colleges even in my memory. Therefore, as most clerical persons had taken that first degree, it became usual to style them *sir*.

Make him believe thou art *Sir Thopas*, the curate. Do it quick'ly. *Twelfth N. iv. 2.*

And, instead of a faithfull and painefull teacher, they hire a *Sir John*, who hath better skill in playing at tables, or in keeping a garden, than in God's word. *Latimer's Sermon. Dedic. A. 4.*

Sir Roger, the curate, in the *Scornful Lady*, is also called *Domine*:

Adieu, dear *Domine*. Half a dozen such in a kingdom would make a man forswear confession. *B. & Fl. Sc. Lady, ii. 1.*

— Though *Sir Hugh* of Ploucarr

Be hither come to Totten. *B. Jons. Tale of Tub, i. 1.*

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Close by the nunnery, there you'll find a night-priest,
Little *Sir Hugh*, and he can say his matronomy
Over without look. *B. & Fl. Mon. Thomas, v. 2.*

But it is to be observed, that in all these instances *sir* is prefixed to the Christian name, which, so far, differs from the University custom. Surnames were little used, when the practice began.

SIR. Used as a substantive, for gentleman.

A lady to the worthiest *sir*, that ever
Country call'd his. *Cymb. i. 7.*

Again:

In the election of a *sir* so rare. *Ind.*

See *Johnson*, who notices this as the third sense of the word.

Spenser has given the name particularly to a priest, according to the usage above noticed:

But this good *sir* did follow the plaine word,
Ne medled with their controversies vaine.

Moth. Hubb. Tale, v. 399.

SIR-REVERENCE. See **SAVE-REVERENCE**.

SIRE. Used for grand sire, or ancestor.

Whose *sire* was the old earl of Bedford, a grave and faithfull counsellor to her majesties most noble progenitors.

Painter's P. of Pleas. vol. i. p. 1.

Shakespeare has made a verb of to *sire*, in the sense of to procreate.

SITH, adv. from *sith*, Saxon. Since, in the sense of because. See **SITHENCE**.

Sith 'twas my fault to give the people scope.

Meas. for Meas. i. 4.

Sith cruell fates the carefull threads untould,
The which my life and love together tyde.

Spens. F. Q. I. vi. 92.

It was common, in fact, to all writers of that period, and occurs even in the translation of the Bible:

Sith thou hast not hated blood, even blood shall pursue thee. *Ezek. xxxv. 6.*

Also *Jeremiah*, xv. 7. Even the modern editions retain it, which have discarded many antiquated words, by tacit substitution.

Also, as an adverb of time, since:

For Edward, first by steth, and *sith* by gathered strength. *Mirr. for Mag. p. 379.*

SITH, s. Time.

And humbly thanked him, a thousand *sith*,
That had from death to life him newly wonne.

Spens. F. Q. III. v. 33.

Mr. Todd quotes *Bevis of Hampton* for the word:

(Of his comming the king was blith,
And rejoiced an hundred *sith*.)

SITHE, St. Conjectured to be meant for *St. Swithia*.

Now God and good *Saint Sithe* I pray to send it home againe. *Gamm. Gert. O. Pl. ii. 13.*

SITHENCE, adr. *Sith* thence, from thence, or since, which is contracted from it; or at once from *sithen*, Saxon.

Sithence in the loss that may happen, it concerns you something to know it. *Alfr. W. i. 3.*

But, fair *Fidessa*, *sithens* fortune's guile,
Or chinius power hath now captiv'd thee.

Spens. F. Q. I. iv. 31.

Since, in point of time:

I seldom dreame, madam: but *sithence* your sickness—I have had many phantastical visions. *Lyly's Sapho & Phoon, iv. 3.*

We read that the earth hath been divided into three parts even *sithens* the generall flood.

Holins. Descr. of Brit. ch. i. last.

SIX AND SEVEN, OR AT SIXES AND SEVENS; that is, in a state of neglect and hazard. This odd phrase, which is still in use, has been fully exemplified by Johnson; and very admirably from Bacon, who jocularly changes it to *six and five*, in allusion to pope Sixtus the Fifth. The oldest examples are in the singular form, as in Shakespeare:

— All is uneven,
And every thing is left at *six and seven*. *Rich. II. ii. 2.*

The plural form, which is now exclusively used, suggests the idea, that it might be taken from the game of tables, or backgammon, in which to leave single men exposed to the throws of *six and seven*, is to leave them negligently, and under the greatest hazard; since there are more chances for throwing those numbers than any other.

A writer in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, vol. li. p. 367, quotes as a proverb, "*At sizes and sevens*, as the old woman left her house." But that saying, if ever current, implies the previous use of *sizes* and *sevens*, as a phrase to express negligence.

SIX AND SIX, TO BEAR. See **BEAR**.

SIX, A CUP OF. A cup of beer, sold at six shillings the barrel. Grose says, "Small beer, formerly sold at six shillings the barrel." *Class. Dict.* Mr. Steevens also says that *small beer* still goes by the cant name of *sizes*.

Evelyn, however, seems to intimate that it was drunk diluted, which does not well accord with small beer:

So as when for ordinary drink our citizens and honest countrymen shall come to drink it [cider] moderately diluted, (as now they do *six-shilling beer*, in London and other places,) they will find it marvellously conduce to health.

Pref. to Pomona, fol. ed. p. 341.

Probably, therefore, it was strong beer, as the subsequent examples seem to imply; and *six shillings*, though now very low, was a good price when most of those passages were written. Now, indeed, it must be very *small*.

Look if he be not drunk! The very look of him makes one long for a cup of *six*. *Match at Mids. O. Pl. vii. 350.*

How this three-bare philosopher shruggs, shifts, and shuffles for a cuppe of *six*. *Clitus's Whimsies*, p. 97.

Give me the man that can start up a justice of wit, out of *six shillings beer*. *B. Jon. Bart. F. i. 1.*

The common sailors now call small beer *swipes*, but that can hardly be a corruption of *sizes*.

SIX STRINGED WHIP. A popular name for the infamous statute of the six articles, passed in 1539, called also the *bloody statute*. John Heywood, the epigrammatist, was near suffering under this law, but, says Harington,

The king being graciously, and (as I think) truly persuaded, that a man that wrote so many pleasant and harmless verses, could not have any harmful conceit against his proceedings, and so by the honest motion of a gentleman of his chamber, saved him from the jerks of the *six stringed whip*. *Metam. of Ajax*, sign. D 2.

It is said before, that his peril arose from refusing to sign the six articles.

SIZE, s. A small portion of bread, or other food, still used at Cambridge; whence the term *sizer*, which is still in use, equivalent to servitor at Oxford.

To bawdy hasty words, to scant my *sizes*. *Lear*, ii. 4.

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As contraction of *assize*; still a common vulgarism:

And there's the satin that your worship sent,
T'will serve you at a *sizes* yet.

B. & Fl. Wit w. Mon. iii. 1.

— Admires nothing
But a long charge at *sizes*.

Ibid. iv. 3.

Johnson quotes Donne for it.

TO SIZE. To feed with sizes, or small scraps.

— To be so strict
A niggard to your commons, that you're fast
To size your belly out with shoulder fees,
With kidneys, rumps, &c. *B. & Fl. Wit at sev. W. ii.*
You are still at Cambridge with your *size* cue.
Orig. of Dr. iii. 271.

See **CUE**.

SKAIN, SKEAN, SKEIN, OR SKAYNE, (supposed to be of Erse extraction, being chiefly borrowed from the Irish, or Highlanders). A crooked sword or scymitar. Randle Holme describes it more particularly: "A *skean*, or Irish dagger, is broad at the handle, and goes taper all along to the point." *Academy of Armoury*, B. III. ch. iii. p. 91. Attributed also to the Saxons, by Drayton:

The Saxons of her sorts the very noblest were,
And of those crooked *skeins*, they us'd in war to bear,
Which in their thund'ring tongue the Germans *handseux* name,
They Saxons first were called. *Drayt. Polyolt. iv. p. 737.*

— The poor how'd Irish there,
Whose mantles stood for mails, whose skins for corsets were,
And for their weapons had but Irish *skeins* and darts.
Ibid. xxii. p. 1103.

— His arme is strong,
In which he shakes a *skeine* bright, broad, and long.
T. Heyw. Brit. Troy. iii. 50.
In another place he describes it as crooked. *Id. vi. 13.*

And hidden *skeins* from underneath their forged garments drew,
Wherewith the tyrant and his bands, with safe escape they slew.

Warn. Alb. Engl. B. v. p. 129.

With a bande of xvj hundred Irishmen, in mayle, with darts and *skeynes*, after the manner of their country.

Holinshead, vol. ii. ccc 5. col. 2.

He and any man els, that is disposed to mischief or villany, may, under his mantle, goe privily armed, without suspicion of any; carry his head peece, his *skean*, or pistol, if he please.

Spens. View of Ireland, Todd's ed. viii. p. 365.

SKAINS-MATE, s. A companion of some sort, from the term *mate*; but the *skain* has been variously interpreted. Some go to *skain*, a sword; others to *skeins* of silk. But unluckily, both are equally objectionable; for Mercutio and the Nurse (in *Romeo and Juliet*) could not well be *mates*, either in sword-play, or in winding *skeins* of silk. Others, as the Nurse is no very correct speaker, suppose her to mean *kins-mates*; but then, no such word as *kins-mate* has been found. Mr. Malone, Steevens, and Capell, are for the first interpretation. Warner, and Mr. Douce, for the second. Mr. Monck Mason proposed the third. See *T. J.* In this grand difficulty, as it is dangerous to be too positive, in arguing upon the words of such a speaker as the good old Nurse, we must leave the readers to choose for themselves. In her anger at the raillery of Mercutio, she says of him, to Peter,

Scurvy knave! I am none of his flit-gills; I am none of his *skains-mates*. *Rom. & Jul. ii. 4.*

I am inclined to think that the old lady means "roaring or swaggering companions."

SKATING. An exercise undoubtedly introduced among us from Holland; but a kind of rude essay towards it was made among ourselves very early, by tying bones upon the feet. This we learn from Stowe, which he also had from *Stephanhides*, or *Fitz Stephen*:

When the great fenne or Moore (which watereth the wallies of the cite on the north side) is frozen, many young men play upon the yce: — some strydng as wide as they may, doe slide swiftly, some *tye bones to their feete*, and under their heeles, and shoving themselves by a little picked staffe doe slide as swiftly as a birde flyeth in the air, or an arrow out of a crosse-bow.

London, p. 69. ed. 1599.

He describes also contests on the ice between such skaters.

Carr's *Remarks on Holland*, (1695) quoted by Todd, speak of the adroitness of the Dutch in annoying the French, with the aid of their *scatzes*, as he calls them, as long as the ice would bear them. Now this word *scatzes* is exactly from the Dutch *schatzen*, not from *schaeitze*, Teutonic, if such a word exists. Their name, in German, is *schlittschuhe*, which means, I presume, cutting shoe. This is what Hoole, in *Comenius*, (ch. 137) has converted into *scrick-shoes*, which he Latinizes by *diabatriss*. See *Strutt's Sports*, p. 80. Coles, whose fourth edition was published in 1699, has, "Dutch skates, calopodia ferrata [ad glaciem lubricè calcandum]." Strutt acknowledges that he cannot trace the first introduction of this exercise into England.

SKAYLES. Skettles, or nine-pins.

Another time, being but a little boye, he played at *skayles* in the midst of the streete, — and the *sknelles* were set right in the highway.

North's *Plut.* 211 D.

SKREEN. See **SKAIN**.

To SKELDER. To cheat, swindle, and the like.

A man may *skelder* ye now and then of half a dozen shillings or so.

B. *Jons. Poetaster*, iii. 4.

Wandering abroad to *skelder* for a shilling
Amongst your bowling allies.

S. *Marmyon, Fine Companion*.

See O. P. vi. p. 106.

He shall now and then light upon some gull or other whom he may *skelder*, after the genteel fashion, of money.

Decker's *Gull's Horn*, ch. v. p. 129. repr.

SKELLE. Gayton has the expression of *skelle painters*; what he means by it, I have not discovered.

What cannot poets and *skelle painters* doe?

Festivities Notes, p. 10.

It SKILLS, v. impersonal. It signifies, or makes a difference. Johnson says it is from *skilia*, Icelandic. It is so very common in old writers, that it hardly wants exemplification. Commonly used with a negative.

What'er he be it *skills* not much.

Tam. Shr. iii. 2.

— I command thee,

That instantly, on any terms, how poor

So e'er it *skills* not, thou desire his pardon.

B. & F. *Fair Maid of Inn*, i. near end.

It *skills* not, whether I be kind to any man living.

Shirley's *Gambler*, O. Pl. ix. 36.

Johnson quotes it from Hooker, Herbert, &c.

A modern poet has revived it:

It *skills* not, boots not, step by step to trace

His youth.

Lord Byron's *Lara*, I. Stanza 2.

Examples of it as an active verb are found. See Todd.

SKIMBLE-SCAMBLE, a. Rambling, unconnected; from *scamble*, by a common mode of reduplication.

And such a deal of *skimble-scamble* stuff

As puis me from my faith.

1 Hen. IV. iii. 1.

Mr. Steevens found it in Taylor also:

Here's a sweet deal of *skimble-scamble* stuff.

Deacr. of a Wanton.

SKIMMINGTON; TO RIDE SKIMMINGTON, or TO RIDE THE STANG. Two phrases, the former used in the south, the latter in the north, for a burlesque ceremony, performed by our merry ancestors, in ridicule of a man beaten by his wife. As it is most graphically described in a book so common as *Hudibras*, (II. ii. 585.) I shall not expatiate upon it; but refer the reader to that passage, and its notes; to Brand's *Popular Antiquities*, vol. ii. 108. 4to; and to the two words *Skimmington* and *Stang*, in Todd's *Johnson*.

Butler calls it "an antique show." The earliest authority that has been produced for it is this:

1562. Shrove Monday, at Charing Cross, was a man carried of four men, and before him a bawpie playing, a shawm, and a drum beating, and twenty men with links burning round about him. The cause was his *next neighbour's* wife beat her husband; it being so ordered that the next should ride to expose her.

Styrc's *Stone*, B. i. p. 256.

This odd circumstance, of the *next neighbour* riding for the unfortunate man, is confirmed by *Misson's Travels*; and by the following passage, which I have not seen quoted elsewhere:

A punishment invented first to awe
Masculine wives, transgressing nature's law;
Where when the brawny female disobeys,
And beats the husband, 'till for peace he prays,
No concern'd jury damage for him finds,
Nor partial justice her behaviour binds;
But the just street does the next house invade,
Mounting the neighbour couple on lean jade;
The distaff knocks, the grains from kettles fly,
And boys and girls in troops run hooting by.

State Poems, (1703) vol. i. p. 64.

See Dr. King's *Works*, iii. p. 256.

SKIN; AS HONEST AS THE SKIN, &c. See **HONEST**.

SKINK, s. Drink, liquor; from the Saxon.

O'erwhelm me not with sweets, let me not drink,
Till my breast burst, O Jove, thy nectar-skinke.

Marston's *Sophon.* v. 2.

The word is still used in the Scottish dialect. See *Jamieson's Dictionary*. Dr. Johnson quotes the substantive from Bacon. See *Johnson*.

To SKINK. To draw liquor; from *scenc*, drink, Sax.

Where every jovial tinker for his chink,
May cry, mine host, to crambe give us drink,
And do not skink, but skink, or else you stink.

B. *Jons. New Inn*, i. 3.

To *crambe* seems to mean here, to satiety, in abundance; from "occidit miseros *crambe* repetita magistros."

Such wine as Ganymede doth *skink* to Jove
When he invites the gods to feast with him.

Shirley, *Impost.* A. v. p. 57.

Sometimes merely to pour out:

Then *skink* out the first glass ever, and drink with all companies.

B. *Jons. Barth. Fair*, u. 2.

SKINKER, s. A tapster, or drawer; one who fetches liquor in a public house.

Hang up all the poor hop-drinkers,
Cries old Sym, the king of *skinkers*.

B. *Jon. Verses at the Apollo*, vii. p. 295.

I must be *skinker* then, let me alone,
They all shall want, ere Robin shall have none.

Grim the Collier, O. Pl. xi. 222.

Awake, thou noblest drunkard Bacchus, — teach me, thou sovereign *skinker*.
Decker's Gull's Hornb. p. 26.

SKIPPET. A skiff, or small boat.

Upon the banch they sitting did espy,
A daintie damsell, dressing of her heare,
By whom a little *skippet* floating did appeare.

Spens. F. Q. II. xii. 14.

In the next stanza it is called, "her boat."

TO SKIRR. To run swiftly, in various directions; perhaps from *scorrere*, Italian, or *discurrere*, Latin. Either of these derivations at least is preferable to the Saxon and Greek etymologies offered by Johnson. We now say to *scour*, in the same sense; to *scour* the country round, which seems still to come from the same source.

And make them *skir* away, as swift as stones,
Enforced from the old Assyrian slings. *Hen. F. iv. 7.*
Whilst I with that and this, well-mounted, *skirr'd*
A horse troop through and through.

B. & Fl. Love's Cure, ii. 2.

Where the old folio reads *scurr'd*, which may serve to show how *skirr* and *scour* have been interchanged.

Or *skir* over him with his bat's wings, ere he can steer his wry neck to look where he is. *B. Jon. Masque of Moan*, vi. p. 63.

Shakespeare employs *skirr* in a similar phrase, in which it seems rather neuter than active:

Send out more horses, *skirr* the country round.

Mach. v. 3.

That is, surely, "skirr round the country." Johnson marked it as active.

SKIRRET, SKERRET, or SKIRWORT. The water-parsnep; *sium sisarum* of Linnæus. A root formerly much used in salads, and other dishes; and supposed to have the same qualities which were then attributed to potatoes. Evelyn says of it,

This excellent root is seldom eaten raw; but being boiled, stewed, roasted under the embers, baked in pies, whole, sliced, or in pulp, is very acceptable to all palates. *Actæria*, p. 65.

The *skirret* which some say in sallads stirs the blood.

Drayt. Polygl. xx.

Roasted potatoes or boiled *skerrets* are your only lofty food.

Dumb Kn. O. Pl. iv. 427.

Of the potatoe, Gerard says, in his *Herbal*, that it was "by some called *skyrrets* of Peru." P. 780.

Skirwort is the name given to it by Lyte, Gerard, Camden, and all the early English botanists. The plant is originally Chinese, and I suspect that the name has only become uncommon, from the root itself being less used.

SKOM. I suppose for *scum* of the earth, a term of the lowest contempt; or from *scomma*, Latin.

If England will in ought prevent her own mishap,
Against these *skoms* (no terme too grosse) let England shut the gyp.
Warner's Alb. Engl. B. ix. p. 239.

The *skoms* here meant were the Puritans.

SKONCE. See *SCONCE*.

SKULL. See *SCULL*.

A knavish *skull* of boyes and gyrls did pelt at him with stones.
Warner, Alb. i. p. 23.

SLAB. A contraction of slabby; having an adhesive and glutinous moisture, like wet clay.

Make the groel thick and *slab*.

Mach. iv. 1.

SLADE. A valley; from the Saxon *plæb*.

— Down through the deeper *slades*.

Drayt. Polygl. xiv. p. 238.
And satyrs, that in *slades*, and gloomy dimbles dwell.

Id. ii. p. 680.

Drayton uses it often, but I have not remarked it in others.

SLAMPAMBES. I know not what; probably a mere jocular term.

I will cut him of the *slampambes*, I boid him a crowne,
Wherever I meete him, in cuntry or towne.

New Customs, O. Pl. i. 280.

SLATTERFOUCH. A boyish game of active exercise, but not otherwise described.

When they were boyes at trap, or *slatterpouch*,
They'd sweat. *Gryton, Fest. Notes*, p. 86.

SLEAVE-SILK, and sometimes **SLEAVE** alone. The soft floss-silk used for weaving.

Sleep that knits up the ravel'd *sleeve* of care. *Mach. ii. 2.*

Drayton particularly speaks of it as matted:

The bank with dafadillies dight,
With grass, like *sleeve*, was matted.

Quest of Cynthia, p. 622.

Thou idle, immaterial skein of *sleeve-silk*.

Tro. & Cres. v. 1.

Which bears a grass as soft, as is the dainty *sleeve*,
And thum'd so thick and deep.

Drayt. Pol. xxiii. p. 1114.

Or curious traitors, *sleeve-silk* flies,
Be witch poor fishes' wandring eyes.

Donne's Sonnets, The Bait, p. 47.

Hence the very reasonable conjecture of Mr. Seward, of "sleeve judgments," for *jave*, which is unintelligible. *B. & Fl. Two Noble Kinsm.* iii. 5. See *SLEIDED*.

SLED. Used for sledge, whether in the sense of a hammer, or for a carriage without wheels.

For exercise, got early from their beds
Pitch bars of silver, and cast golden *sleds*.

Brownie, Brit. Past. II. iii. p. 89.

— Upon an ivory *sled*

Thou shalt be drawn, among the frozen poles. *Tamburlaine.*

— Volga —

Who *sleds* doth suffer on his watery len.

Fletcher, Pisc. Ecl. ii. 13.

The words have been confounded in both senses. According to the etymologies given by Johnson and Todd, *sledge* is right in the sense of a hammer, being from *plege*, Saxon; and *sled*, for a carriage with low wheels, or without any, as that comes from *sledded*, Dutch, or *slad*, Danish. *Sledge* is now used in both significations.

SLEDDED. Borne on a sled or sledge.

— When, in an angry parle,

He smote the *sledded* Polack on the ice. *Hamlet*, i. 1.

THE SLEEVE. Literally rendered from *la manche*, meaning the narrow channel between Britain and France, or other similar places.

To Devonshire, where the land her bosom doth enlarge,
And with the inland air her beauties doth relieve,
Along the Celtic sea, call'd oftentimes the *sleeve*.

Drayt. Polygl. xxiii. p. 1107.

And if Antenor with his ship did thred
Th' Illyrian *sleeve*, and reach'd Timavus' wall.

Fansh. Lusaid, ii. 45.

The *sleeve* between England and France, *oceanus Britannicus*. *Coles*.

A lady's *sleeve* was frequently worn as a favour, or her glove, garter, or riband of any kind:

Knights in ancient times used to wear their mistresses or loves *sleeve* upon their arms, as appeareth by that which is written of Sir Launcelot, that he wore the *sleeve* of the faire made of Astoloth in a tourney, whereto Queen Guinever was much displeased.

Spenser's Ireland, p. 380. Todd.

Some such token of a lady's favour was thought quite necessary to a gallant knight:

Ne any there doth bare or valiant seeme,

Unless that some gay mistresse badge he weare.

Spens. Colin Clout, l. 779.

See SCARF.

Ah, noble prince, how oft have I beheld
Thee, mounted on thy fierce and trampling stede,
Shining in armour bright before the tilt,
And with thy mistress' *sleeve* tied on thy helme.

Ferrex & Purp. Act iv. O. Pl. i. 149.

One wore on his head-piece his ladies *sleeve*, and another bare on his helme the glove of his dearling.

Hall's Chron. 1550.

Troilus, on the contrary, gives his *sleeve* for Cressida to wear, and receives her glove:

Tr. And I'll grow lined with danger. Wear this *sleeve*.

Cr. And you this glove.

Tr. & Cress. iv. 4.

A lady's *sleeve* high-spirited Hastings wore.

Drayt. Barons' Wars.

The custom was very common in times of chivalry.

SLEEVE-HAND. The cuff attached to a sleeve.

You would think a smock were a she-angel, he so chants to the *sleeve-hand*, and the work about the square isn't.

Winter's Tale, iv. 2.

A sur-coat of crimson velvet — the collar, skirts, and *sleeve-hands* garnished with ribbons of gold.

Leland's Collectanea, iv. 325.

Also for the wristband of a shirt:

Poignet de la chemise, the sleeve-hand of a shirt. Cotgrave.

SLEEVELESS. A. Futile, useless. Johnson quotes it from the prose of Hall, and it occurs also in his verse:

Worse than the logoglyphes of later times,

Or hundred riddles shalld to *sleeveless* rhymes.

Satires, iv. 1.

It remained longest in use in the phrase *sleeveless errand*, meaning a fruitless, unprofitable message: which is hardly yet disused. How it obtained this sense, it is by no means easy to say; but it was fixed in very early times, since Mr. Tyrwhitt refers to Chaucer's *Testament of Love* for it. All the conjectures respecting its derivation seem equally unsatisfactory, even that of Horne Tooke. They may all be seen in *Todd's Johnson*. It is plain, however, that *sleeveless* had the sense of *useless*, before it was applied to an errand. Thus Hall has "a *sleeveless* tale;" and even Milton, "a *sleeveless* reason."

That same Trojan ass — might send that Greekish whore masterly villain — of a *sleeveless* errand.

Tr. & Cress. v. 4.

— I had one [a cont.] like your's,

Till it did play me such a *sleeveless* errand,

As I had nothing where to put mine arms in,

And then I threw it off.

B. Jons. Tale of Tub, iv. 4.

To be dispatch'd upon a *sleeveless* errand,

To leave my friend engag'd, mine honour tainted.

B. & Fl. Little Fr. Lawy. Act ii.

It is punned on also by Beaumont and Fletcher,

Fair Maid of the Inn, Act iv. p. 401. Seward.

SLEIDED. The same as *sleeve*, or *sleaved*, raw, untwisted silk.

— When she weaved the *sleided* silk
With fingers long, small, white as milk.

Pericles, Act iv. Intro.

— Found yet more letters, —

With *sleided* silk fast and affectedly
Enswath'd, and seal'd to curious secrecy.

Shakspeare. Lover's Complaint.

This alludes to the practice of twisting raw silk round letters, and then sealing upon it, as may still be seen in all old collections of original correspondence.

SLENT, s. Seemingly a witticism or sarcasm.

And when Cleopatra found Antiochus' jests and *slents* to be but grosse.

North's Plut. Lives, (1579) 982 B.

This is continued in the edition of 1603, p. 923.

Of the etymology, I can form no conjecture. The nearest word I have found is *slenk*, in Scotch, which Dr. Jamieson interprets low craft.

To SLENT. To jest, or be sarcastic; from the noun.

One Proteus, a pleasant conceited man, and that could stut finely.

North, Plut. Lives, 744 B.

In the later edition it is *jeant*. Of these two words I have seen no other instance; nor have I found them in any glossary, as provincial or otherwise.

SLIGHT, s. Artifice, contrivance.

And that, distill'd by magic *slights*,

Shall raise such artificial sprights.

Mech. iii. 5.

Devices, ornaments:

In ivory sheath, ycarvd with curious *slights*.

Spens. F. Q. I. vii. 30.

'**SLIGHT.** A contracted form of "by this light," a familiar asseveration.

'*Slight!* I could so beat the rogue.

Twelfth N. ii. 5.

'*Slight!* will you make an ass of me?

Id. iii. 1.

SLIP, s. 1. A kind of noose, in which greyhounds were held, before they were suffered to start for their game.

I see you stand like greyhounds in the *slips*,

Straining upon the start.

Hen. F. iii. 1.

Even as a greyhound which hunters hold in *slip*,

Deth strive to break the string, or slide the collar.

Hur. Orf. Fer. xxiii. 10.

The greyhound is agree'd, although he see his game,
If still in *slippe* he must be stayde, when he would chase the same.

Gascoigne, An Absent Lady's Complaint.

Keep them also in the *slip* while they are abroad, until they can see their course, and loosen not a young dog, until the game has been on foot for a good season.

Gentl. Recreat. p. 33. 8vo.

2. A peculiar sort of counterfeit money; named, probably, from being smooth and slippery:

Rom. What counterfeit did I give you? *Mer. The slip, v. the slip:* can you not conceive?

Rom. & Jul. ii. 4.

So Ben Jonson:

— I had like t' have been

Abused in the business, had the *slip* slurr'd on me,

A counterfeit.

Magn. Lady, iii. 4.

First weigh a friend, then touch and try him too.

For there are many *slips* and counterfeiters.

Id. Epigr. 64.

Certain *slips*, which are counterfeits pieces of money, being brasses, and covered over with silver, which the common people call *slips*.

Rob. Greene, Theeves falling out, &c. Harl. Misc. viii. p. 529.

An't please your majesty, we have brought you here a *slip*, a piece of false coin.

Dumb Kn. O. Pl. iv. 404.

To SLIP, or LET SLIP. A courting term, expressing the losing of a greyhound, from the *slip*.

Before the game's afoot, thou still let'st *slip*.

1 Hen. IV. i. 5.

So have I seen, on Lambourn's pleasant downs,

When yelping beagles, or some deeper hounds,

Have start a hare, low milk-white Minks and Loo,

(Gray bitches both, the best that ever run,)

Held in one leash, have lemp'd, and strain'd, and whin'd

To be restrain'd, till, to their master's minde,

They might be *slip'd* to purpose.

Sylv. Du B. 3d Day, 2d Week, Part iv.

We find it also applied to a hawk :

— When they grow ripe for marriage,
They must be *slip*t like hawks.

B. & Fl. Wom. Phrased, ii. 2.

SLIPPER, a. The same as *slippery*, which has completely supplanted it; but this was the original word, from *slipepe*, or *slipon*, Saxon.

— And *slipper* hope

Of mortal men that swink and sweate for nought.

Spens. Scip. Kal. Nov. l. 153.

You worldly wights that have your fancies fixt
On *slipper* joy of certain pleasure here.

Parad. of Dainty Dec. E. 3.

Because it is more current and *slipper* upon the tongue, and withal tunable and melodious.

Potter's l. i. ch. 4.

This example sufficiently proves that Johnson was mistaken, in supposing that it was never used but for poetical convenience.

SLIPPERINESS, s. Slipperiness; from the preceding. A further proof, if any were wanting, that *slipper* was an original term.

Let this example teach inenue, not to truste on the *slipperiness* of fortune.

Tutner's Adag. C. 1.

SLIPPERS. There was a niceness observed very early in making slippers, which might not have been suspected, but for the following passage :

Standing on *slippers*, which his nimble haste

Had falsely thrust upon contrary feet. *K. John*, iv. 2.

They were shaped to each foot, so that they could not conveniently be interchanged. It is odd enough that this exactness had once been so long disused as to puzzle Dr. Johnson. Other commentators have abundantly illustrated the fact; and now shoes are very commonly so made.

He that receiveth a mischance will consider whether he put not on his shirt the wrong side outwards, or his left shoe on his right foot.

Scott's Deser. of Witcher.

The word is pure Saxon.

SLIVER, v. and s. I cannot think that these words require explaining, or exemplifying. Mr. Todd has shown that they are good old English, and they are certainly not altogether obsolete. The substantive occurs in *Hamlet*, iv. 7; the verb in *Lear*, iv. 2, and in *Macbeth*.

SLOBBERY, a. Sloppy, wet; slobber is a corruption of slaver.

— But I will sell my dakedom

To buy a *slobbery* and dirty farm
In that nook-shotten Isle of Aflon. *Hen. V.* iii. 5.

SLOE, s. I fancy, as the plural of *sloe*, for sloes.

Whereon I feed, and on the meager *sloe*.

Brit. Past. ii. p. 17.

SLOPS. Lower garments, breeches, trousers, &c. It is now familiarly used, especially by seafaring men, to signify clothes of all kinds.

As a German, from the waist downwards, all *slops*.

Much Ado ab. N. iii. 2.

Now to our rendezvous; three pounds in gold
These *slops* contain. *Ram Alley*, O. Pl. v. 483.

Sometimes called a *pair of slops*:

— In a pair of pain'd [paned] *slops*.

H. Jons. Cynth. Rev. iv. 3.

Also in the singular:

Bon jour, there's a French salutation to your French *slop*.

Rom. & Jul. ii. 4.

A slender *slop* close couched to your docke.

Gaucogne, sign. N 8.

Slop is admirably conjectured for *shop*, in *Love's L. L.* iv. 3. by Theobald: "Disfigure not his *slop*."

SLOT, s. A hunting term, for the footing of a deer, as followed by the scent.

When the hounds touch the scent, and draw on 'till they rouse or put up the chase, we say, they *draw on the slot*.

Gentl. Recreat.

Milton used it in this sense. Drayton rather makes it the visible track:

The huntsman by his *slot*, or breaking earth perceives.

Polyolb. xiii. p. 916.

In a note he says, "the track of the foot."

— A hart of ten,

I trow he be, madam, or blame your men:

For by his *slot*, his entries, and his port,

His fraying, fewmets, he doth promise sport.

H. Jon. Sad Shep. i. 2.

To SLOW. To make slow, to slacken in pace. *To foreslow* was more common in the same sense.

P. Now do you know the reason of this haste?

F. I would I knew not why it should be *slow'd*.

Rom. & Jul. iv. 1.

— Will you overdraw

The fields, thereby my march to *slow*.

Gorge's Lucan, cited by Steevens.

SLOY, s. Perhaps a contraction of disloyal; a disloyal person.

How tedious were a shree, a *sloy*, a wanton, or a fool.

Warner's Alb. Engl. xi. 67. p. 386.

To SLUBBER. To do any thing in a slovenly manner. Johnson says, perhaps from *lubber*; rather, probably, from *slaver*, as in its other senses, like *slabber*, and *slobber*.

Slubber not business for my sake.

Merch. Ven. ii. 8.

To obscure or darken, as by smearing over:

You must be content, therefore, to *slubber* the gloss of your new fortunes, with this more stubborn and boisterous expedition.

Othello, l. 3.

The evening too begins to *slubber* day.

1st Part Jeronimo, O. Pl. iii. 89.

With my vain breath, I will not seek to *slubber*

Her angel-like perfections. *Merry Dev.* O. Pl. v. 263.

SLUBBERDEGULLION. A burlesque word, whimsically compounded of *slubber* and *gull*. It is used by Butler in *Hudibras*, where Trulla styles that hero,

Base *Slubberdegullion*.

I. iii. 886.

Taylor, the water poet, is cited in the notes as having used it. It is also in a mock oration, addressed to Tom Coriat, beginning thus:

Continuous, pestiferous, preposterous, stigmatically, slavonians, *slubberdegullions*.

Laugh and be Fat, p. 78.

It occurs too in Beaumont and Fletcher's *Custom of the Country*.

To SLUR, v. To slip, or slide; also a term among the old gamblers for slipping a die out of the box so as not to let it turn. It was among the ways which "the rook had to cheat."

Thirdly, by *slurring*, that is, by taking up your dice as you will have them advantageously lie in your hand, placing the one atop the other, not caring if the uppermost run a millstone (as they use to say), if the undermost run without turning. — It is usual for some to *slur* a die two yards or more without turning.

Complent Gamester, p. 11, (1680).

SLUR-BOWE, s. A species of bow, mentioned repeatedly in a MS. account of arms in the Tower of London, inserted in the *Archæologia*, vol. xiii. p. 397. It comes always between common bows and cross-bows, and seems to have been something of the nature of the latter, having a part belonging to it called a *bender*. *Slurbowe arrowes* are also repeatedly

mentioned. The *bender* probably resembled what was called the *tiller* in the cross-bow; and in a subsequent extract we find enumerated, "*benders*, to bend small crossbows." These might be the *slurbows*. The *slurbowe* arrowes are often said to be with fireworks.

SLY, WILLIAM. A player in the company with Shakespeare. His name remains in the induction to the *Taming of the Shrew*, and in that prefixed to Marston's *Malcontent*. He has been traced as early as 1589, as having performed Porrex in the mystery of the *Seven Deadly Sins*, and is supposed to have died before 1612. From the parts assigned to him by Shakespeare and Marston, we may conclude that he shone most in low characters. The diligence of Mr. George Chalmers has collected a few more particulars. See *Boswell's Malone*, iii. p. 476.

SMACK, v. and s. in the sense of taste. Well illustrated by Johnson, and often used by Shakespeare. It can hardly be reckoned obsolete.

SMATCH, s. Probably a mere corruption of the former; a taste, a smattering.

Thou art a fellow of a good respect,
Thy life hath had some smack of honour in't.

Jul. Cæs. v. 5.
Ho has some *smatch* of a scholar, and yet uses Latin very hardly.
Earle's *Microcos*. Char. 36. p. 105. Bliss.

Thus the folios. Most of the modern editions read *smack*, except Capell, and the last Malone.

SMCKER, a. Amorous; and hence, perhaps, fawning. Kersey has, "to *smicker*, to look amorously or wantonly;" and Mr. Todd has found *smickering* in Dryden. It is probably allied to *smirking*.

Regardful of his honour, he forsook
The *smicker* use of court humanity.
Ford, *Fame's Memorial*, p. 8. repr.

A *smicker* boy, a lyther swaine,
Heigh-ho, a *smicker* swaine;
That in his lore was wanton faîne,
With smiling looks straight came unto her.

Lodge, *Coridon's Song*, Poems, p. 106. repr.

To SMIRCH. To darken, or make obscure. Johnson says from murky. I doubt. It may be only a corruption of **SMUTCH**.

And with a kind of umber *smirch* my face.
As you like it, i. 3.
Array'd in flames, like to the prince of fiends,
Do with his *smirch'd* complexion all fill feasts.

Hitherto it has only been found in Shakespeare, who has also *besmircht*, and *unsmirch'd*, *Hen. V.* iii. 3. and *Hamlet*, iv. 5.

SMOLKIN. The supposed name of a fiend; probably, as well as *Malkin*, a corruption of Moll.

Peace, *Smolkin*, peace, thou fiend.
K. Lear, iii. 4.

It is among the names enumerated by Harsnet, and quoted from him by Bishop Percy, *loc. cit.*

To SMUTCH. To blacken; from *smut*.

What, hast *smutch'd* thy nose?
Wint. Tale, i. 2.
Have you mark'd but the fall of the snow,
Before the soil hath *smutch'd* it?

B. Jon. *Underw.* vi. p. 344.

SMUTCHIN, s. Snuff. So used by Howell, in a letter on the virtues of tobacco. Perhaps an Irish term for it.

The Spanish and Irish take it most in powder, or *smutchin*, and it mightily refreshes the brain, and I believe there is as much

taken this way in Ireland, as there is in pipes in England; one shall commonly see the serving-maid upon the washing block, and the swain upon the plough-share, when they are tired with labour, take out their boxes of *smutchin*, and draw it into their nostrils with a quill.

Letters, B. iii. L. 7.

A SNACH, s. A snare, or trap.

— For which they did prepare

A new found *snatch*, which did my feet ensnare.

Mirr. for Mag. p. 193.

Coles has a *snatchet* for the fastening of a window.

'SNAILS. A colloquial contraction of a profane ejaculation, *his nails*, meaning the nails which fastened our Saviour to the cross. Part of a set of oaths now happily obsolete.

'*Snails*, I am almost starved with love, and cold, and one thing or other.
B. & Fl. Wit at ser. W. v. 1.

'*Snails*!' is there such cowardice in that?

London Prod. v. 1. Suppl. ii. 541.

'*Snails*!' what has thou got there? 'a book?

Marlowe's *Dr. Faustus*, p. 39. repr.

We find the oath at length in Chaucer:

By Goddes precious herte, and by his noiles,
And by the blood of Crist that is in Hales.

Pardoner's Tale, v. 12387. Tr.

SNAKE, as a term of reproach, equivalent to wretch, a poor creature. "A poore snake, Irus." Coles' Dict.

Well, go your way to her, for I see love hath made thee a tame *snake*, and say this to her.
As you like it, ii. 3.

The poore *snakes* dare not so much as wipe their mouths unless their wives bidden them.

Healy's *Disc. of a New World*, p. 114.

For those poore *snakes* who feed on reveries, a glimpse through the key-hole, or a light through the grate, must be all their prospect.

Citrus's *Wimwim*, p. 67.

But I have found him a poor baffled *snake*.

Muse's L. Glass, O. Pl. ii. 99.

Yet to eat a *snake* was supposed to be a receipt for growing young again; probably from the snake's renewal of his skin:

— That you have eat a *snake*,
And are grown young, gamesome, and rampant.

B. & Fl. Elder Bro. ii. 4.

SNAPHANCE, s. A spring lock to a gun, or pistol; a firelock, which term, as *snaphance* sometimes was, is since given to the gun itself. "*Snaphance*, tormentum bellicum cum ignario." *El. Coles' Dict.* From *snaphaan*, Dutch, which means the same. Grose says, very truly,

The exchange of the matchlock musquet, for the firelock, *faul*, or *snaphance*, most probably was not made at the same time throughout the army, but brought about by degrees.

Hist. of Engl. Army, ii. p. 128.

In one passage it seems to be opposed to matchlock, which is there called firelock:

I would that the trained bands were increased, and all reformed to barquebusers, but whether their pieces to be with firelocks or *snaphances* is questionable. The firelock is more certain for giving fire, the other more easy for use.

Hart. Misc. iv. 275.

These odd huddles have such strong purses with locks, when they shut them they go off like a *snaphance*.

Lyly's *Mother Bombie*, ii. 1.

A pious girl, her wit's a mere *snaphance*,
Goes with a fire-lock. Day's *Law Tricks*, sign. H. 4.

He that shall marry thee is matcht y faith
To English rash, or to a Dutch *snaphance*,
You will strike fire with words.

Two *Maid of Morel*, sign. A. 4.

In the following enumeration, muskets and calivers being also mentioned, I should take *snaphances* to mean pistols, or else guns with such locks, opposed

to match-locks. It is in enumerating the arms possessed by some men raised in Ireland :

Among 13092 men, — 7226 swords, 3083 pikes, 700 muskets, 584 calivers, 836 *snaphances*, 69 halberds, 11 lances, so as in effect they are, as you see, a company of naked men.

Lord Strafford's Lett. vol. i. p. 199.

Metaphorically, what strikes smartly :

I than even now hiss'd like an minstrel,
Am turn'd into a *snaphuance* satirist.

Marston, Lib. i. Sat. 2.

Quick repartee :

And old crabbi'd Scotus, on the organion,
Pay'th me with *snaphuance*, quick distinction.

Id. Lib. i. Sat. 4.

In Ozell's *Rabelais*, we read of a *snaph-work* gun, which evidently means the same :

Buts and marks for shooting with a *snaph-work* gun, an ordinary bow for common archery, or with a cross-bow.

B. I. ch. 55. p. 375.

To SNAR, v. Used by Spenser for to snarl :

And some of tygres, that did seeme to grow
And *snar* at all that ever pass'd by.

F. Q. VI. xii. 27.

This is the true reading. Hughes arbitrarily substituted *snarl*, and Church proposed *gnar*. See Todd, in loc. *Snarren*, Dutch, is the etymology. Gren is put for grin, merely to make a rhyme to *men*.

To SNARLE, or ENSNARLE. To entangle ; as silk, thread, or hair. Supposed to be formed from snare.

And from her head ofte rente her *snarled* heare.

Spens. F. Q. III. xii. 17.

Todd quotes Cranmer for it :

You *snarle* yourself into so many and heynouse absurdities, as you shall never be able to wynde yourself oute.

Answer to Bp. Gardiner, p. 168.

Also the Decay of Christian Piety.

SNATTOCK, s. A scrap, or fragment. Todd conjectures that it is from to *snathe*, to lop, a northern word.

For from *rags*, *snattocks*, snips, irreconcilable and superannuated smocks and shirts, come very sheets.

Gayton, Fest. Notes, p. 148.

But as for the letter to Toboso, it crumbled into such miserable *snattocks*, that the devil could not piece it together. *Id. p. 100.*

SNEAK-CUP, s. One who balks his glass, who sneaks from his cups ; used only by Falstaff :

The prince is a Jack, a *sneak-cup*. *1 Hen. IV. iii. 3.*

Here the quarto reads *sneak-cap* ; but the folios have distinctly *sneake-cuppe*, which cannot be mistaken for one word. It is therefore quite distinct from SNECK-UP, q. v. Todd has erroneously admitted *sneak-up*.

To SNEAP. Probably the same as to *sneb*, *snib*, or *snub*, to check or rebuke ; which come from the Swedish *snubba*. Todd derives it from the Icelandic *snæpa*. These languages are much allied.

Hiron is like an envious *sneaping* frost,

That bites the first-born infants of the spring.

Love's L. L. i. 1.

Do you *sneap* me too, my lord.

Brome's Antipodes.

Like little frosts that sometimes threat the spring

To add a more rejoicing to the prime,

And give the *sneaped* birds more cause to sing.

Shakep. Rape of Lucr. Suppl. i. 499.

Ray also has to *snape*, or *sneap*, for to check, in his list of north country words. See also the examples in T. J.

SNEAP, s. A check, or rebuke.

I will not undergo this *sneap* without reply.

2 Hen. IV. ii. 1.

This substantive has not been met with elsewhere.

To SNEBBE. The same as to *sneap*, or *snib*.

That on a time he cast him fur to scold,

And *snebbe* the good oake.

Spens. Sh. K. Feb. 123.

Spenser himself has *snib*, in *Mother Hubbard's Tale*, l. 371. The rhyme often made all the difference. To *snib* is in Chaucer, &c.

SNECK-UP, or SNICK-UP. An interjection of contempt, thought to be of little meaning, till it was proved by one passage to signify "go and be hanged," or "hang yourself;" which sense, indeed, agrees best with most of the instances. Mr. Malone had conjectured that this was the meaning. The passage alluded to is this :

A Tiburne hempen-candell will e'en cure you :

It can cure traytors, but I hold it fit

T'apply't ere they the treason do commit.

Wherefore in Sparta it cyleped was

Snack-up, which is in English gallow-grass.

Taylor, Praise of Hempseed.

This was quoted by Mr. Weber ; and from it we may not unfairly conjecture, that "neck-up," or "his neck-up," was the original notion.

Give him money, George, and let him go *snick-up*.

B. & F. Kn. of B. Pastle, iii. 2.

No, Michael, let thy father go *snick-up*.

Id. ii. 2.

It is on this passage that Mr. Weber quotes the lines from Taylor, to illustrate the meaning. He had no good repute as a critic, but here he was more fortunate than usual.

If my mistress would be ruled by him, Sophos might go *snick-up*.

Wily Beguiled, Or. of Dr. iii. 342.

If they be not, let them go *snick-up*.

Two Angry Wom. of Abingd.

I am in great perplexitie, least my country-women should have any understanding of this state ; for if they have, wee may go *snicup* for any female that will bid among us.

Diccon. of a New World, p. 106.

But for a paltry disguise — she shall go *snick-up*.

Chapm. May Day, Anc. Dr. iv. p. 38.

In most of these passages it is *snickup* ; but *snecke up* is the reading of the first folio of Shakespeare, in *Twelfth Night*, where Sir Toby clearly means to tell Malvolio, that he may be hanged :

We did keepe time in our catches, sir. *Snecke-up*.

Act iii. Sc. 2.

SNEED, s. The handle of a scythe. *Dict.* It is still used in Wiltshire, and other counties. Hence the name of *Sneyd*, which family bears scythes in its arms. The word is pure Saxon.

These hedges are tonile — they are to be cut and kept in order with a sythe of four foot long, and very little falcated ; this is fixed on a long *sneed*, or straight handle, and does wonderfully expedite the trimming of these and the like hedges.

Evelyn's Sylva, iii. § 2.

SNIB, or SNEYB, s. The same as snub ; a reproof.

— Whose pert agile spirits

Are too much frost-bit, num'd with ill-strain'd *snibs*.

Marston's What you will, Act ii.

So Moth, the antiquary, in Cartwright's *Ordinary*, who talks old language, says,

You *snib* mine old yeares.

O. Pl. x. p. 234.

SNECKUP. See SNECKUP.

SNIGLE, or SNIGGLE, v. A term among anglers for a particular mode of catching eels ; which is thus mentioned by the worthy Izaak Walton :

In a warm day in summer, I have taken many a good eel by *snigling*, and have been much pleased with the sport : and because you that are but a young angler know not what *snigling* is, I will teach it you.

Compl. Angler, l. xiii.

It is then described as being performed with a bait on a strong hook, and with a short stick pushed into any hole where an eel may be supposed to lie in a hot day.

It is here used metaphorically, for catching a slippery courtier:

—Now, Martell,
Have you remember'd what we thought of?
M. Yes, sir; I have *snigled* him.

B. & Fl. *Thierry & Theod.* ii. 2.

SNITE, s. The bird called a snipe; *snica*, Saxon. This *snite* must have been the original name, and is still preserved by zoologists. See *Montague*.

The wileless woodcock, and his neighbour *snite*,
That will be hir'd to pass on every night.

Dryden, *Owl*, p. 1515.

—Greene-plover, *snite*,
Partridge, lark, cock, and pheasant.

Heyw. Engl. Trav. Act i. Sc. 2.

TO SNITE, v. To blow the nose. "Nares emungere."
Coles. *Snytan*, Saxon, and that from *snuyte*, Teut. meaning a snout, or nose.

So looks he like a marble toward mine,
And wrings and *snites*, and weeps and wipes againe.

Hall, *Sat.* vi. 1.

Nor would any one be able to *snite* his nose, &c.
Grew, cited by *Todd*.

In the Scottish dialect it means also to snuff a candle. See *Jamieson*.

TO SNOOK, v. To lie concealed, or hidden; probably from *nook*, a corner.

I must not lose my harmless recreations
Abroad, to *snook* over my wife at home.

Brome, *New Academy*, ii. 1.

SNUCH. See **SNUDGE**.

A SNUDGE. A miser, or curmudgeon; a sneaking fellow.

Thus your husbandry, methinks, is more like the life of a covetous *snudge*, that ofte very evil proves, then the labour of a good husbande, that knoweth well what he doth.

Archam's Trop. p. 6.

We find that the filthy *snudge* is yet more mischievous and ignorant than these ignorant wretches here.

Oseff's Rabelais, B. V. ch. xvi. p. 135.

So *Coles* explains, and *Latins* it by *triganeus*.

Snudges may well be called jailers; for if a poor wretch steal but into a debt of ten pounds, they lead him straight to execution,
Old Fortunatus, *Anc. Dr.* iii. 124.

Here it implies also meanness, or perverseness:

Oh Lord, thought he, what man would judge
Titus to have been such a *snudge*,
From whom I suffer all this smart.

E. Lewicke's Titus & Gisippus, 1562.

Snuche is evidently used for it, in the following lines:

But in the end (a right reward for such)
This braving wretch was forced fur to hold
A tipping boothie, most like a clowne or *snuche*.

North's Plut. (1579) p. 135. A.

Herbert has the verb to *snudge*, meaning, apparently, to lie *snug*, which may probably be the origin of the word. See *T. J.*

SNUFF, anger; TO TAKE IN SNUFF, to be angry, to take offence.

Either in *snuffs* or packings of the duke. *Lear*, iii. 1.
Who, therewith angry, when it next came there,
Took it in *snuff*. *1 Hen. IV.* i. 3.

For I tell you true, I take it highly in *snuff*, to learn how to entertain gentlefolks of you, at these years, I faith.

B. Jons. Poetaster, ii. 1.

—Old *Edipus*

Would be snuff'd, and take it in fowle *snuffs*,
That such Communion darkness should involve
A quaint conceit, which he could not resolve.

Morston, *Sat.* 2.

To *snuff at*, in contempt, is used in the English Bible, *Malachi*, i. 13. It implies making a contemptuous noise with the nostrils. So also to *sniff*, which is the same word corrupted.

TO SNUFF PEPPER. The same meaning; or as to take pepper in the nose

I brought them in, because here are some of other cuies in the room, that might *snuff pepper* else.

City Night-cap, O. Pl. xi. 335.

See **PEPPER**.

SNUFFKIN, or SNUFTKIN. "*Chirotheca hibema*." *Coles*. A muff. *Manchon*, in Cotgrave, is translated a *snuffekin*. So also *Manicoue*, in Florio, "a muff, a snuffkin."

'Tis summer, yet a *snuffskin* is your lot,
But 'twill be winter one day, doubt you not.

Motus to Lots at Horf. Progr. Eliz. vol. iii. by *F. Davies*.

See his *Rhapsodies*.

SOIL. See **SOYLE**.

SOIL, to TAKE, was, and perhaps is, an hunting term for taking water, when the game is driven to that refuge; souille, French.

O, sir, have you taken *soil* here? It's well a man may reach you after three hours running yet. *B. Jon. Barth. Fair*, i. 1.

The metaphor is afterwards further continued; *Drayton* has ventured to use *soil*, therefore, for water, in speaking of a hunted deer:

—The staidly deer—

Doth beat the brooks and ponds for sweet refreshing *soil*.
Polyott: xiii. p. 917.

Fairfax, before him, had done nearly the same:

As when a chased hind her course doth bend,
To seek by *soil* to find some ease or good. *Tasso*, vi. 103.

Fida went down the dale to seek the hindle,
And found her taking *soyle* within the flood.

Brownie, *Brit. Past.* i. 24.

Spenser uses it, very singularly, for the prey itself.

F. Q. IV. iii. 16.

SOILURE, s. Defilement, incontinence.

He merits well to have her, that doth seek her,
(Not making any scruple of her *soilure*.)

With such a hell of pain, and world of charge.

Tro. & Cress. i. 1.

This word has not been found elsewhere; but I am not one of those who suspect Shakespeare of coining words, and therefore think it will be found.

SOKE, s. A franchise. See *Law Dictionaries*.

The same Prior was, for him and his successors, admitted as one of the aldermen of London, to govern the same land and site.

Stowe, p. 88. in *Portoken Ward*.

SOLD AT A PIKE, or SPEAR, that is, by public auction, or outcry; venale sub hasta, Latin.

Or see the wealth that Pompey gain'd in war
Sold at a pike, and borne away by strangers.

Corneha, O. Pl. ii. 302.

And all their goods under the spear, at out-cry.

B. Jons. Catal. ii. 3.

SOLDADO, or SOLDADÉ. A soldier; a Spanish word.

Which like *soldados* of our warlike age,
March rich bedight in warlike equipage.

Morston on his Pygmal. p. 124.

A. We were told by the cheating captain,
That we should want men to tell our money.

L. This 'tis to deal with *soldades*.

Shirley, *Doubtful*, *Heir*, Act v. p. 61.

SOLENT SEA. The narrow strait between the Hampshire coast and the Isle of Wight, so called by Bede, and after him by many other writers.

Now tow'rd the Solent sea as Stour her way doth ply,
On Shaftsbury, by chance, she cast her crystal eye.

Drayt. Polyolb. ii. p. 688.

See *Selden, in loc.*

SOLICIT, s. Solicitation.

—Frame yourself

To ordinary *solicits*.

Cymb. ii. 3.

Of this, and many other words, I say the same that I have said of *SOILURE*.

SOLIDARE, s. A small piece of money.

Here's three *solidares* for thee; good boy, wink at me, and say thou saw'st me not.

Timon. iii. 1.

Mr. Steevens says, "I believe this coin is from the mint of the poet." There is reason, however, to suspect that it is not. Where he picked it up is uncertain; but *solidata* is the word, in low Latin, for the daily pay of a common soldier, and *solidare*, the verb expressing the act of paying it; whence comes the word soldier itself. See *Du Cange*. From one or the other of these, some writer may have formed this English word. Or the true reading might be *solidate*, which is precisely *solidata* made English.

SOMERSAULT, or SOMERSAUT. *Soprasalto*, Italian, *soubresaut*, French. A complete turn in the air, as practised by tumblers. Now corrupted to *somerset*.

—And with her golde lance

She taught him how the *somersaut* to dance.

Har. Ariost. xiv. 68.

His marginal note says, "A *somersaut* is a leap that the tumblers use, to cast themselves forward, their heels over their head."

As when some boy, trying the *somersaut*

Stands on his head and feet.

Brit. Past. i. p. 62.

And sometimes for too much woe, making unwelcome *somersauts*.

Pembr. Arc. p. 408.

Donne has it *somersalt*, which is clearly from the French. *Poems*, cited by Todd.

SOMMER, or SOMMERS, WILLIAM. A buffoon or jester in Henry VIII.'s time. A curious practice of his is mentioned by Ascham:

They be not much unlike in this point to *Wyll Sommer* the kinges fool, which smuteth him that standeth alwayes before his face, be he never so worshipfull a man, and never proude lokes for him which lurkes behinde an other man's backe, that hute him in deede.

Ascham's Toxoph. p. 43.

There is a scarce print of him, by Delarau, from a picture by Holbein; and he is also introduced, with a monkey on his shoulder, in a picture of Henry VIII. and his family, which hangs in the rooms of the Society of Antiquaries. Decker calls *Moley, Will. Sommer's wardrobe*. *Gul's Hornb.* Introduction.

It appears, by the old descriptions of the Tower of London, that the armour of *Will Sommers*, or what was pretended to be so, was long shown in the Armoury, with that of his royal master.

Whoever wishes to know more of this celebrated personage, may consult a tract, printed in 1676, and reprinted in 1794, of which I subjoin the title: "A Pleasant History of the Life and Death of *Will Sommers*: how he came to be first known at Court, and by what means he got to be King Henry the Eighth's Jester. With the Entertainment that his Cousin *Patch*, Cardinal Wolsey's Fool, gave him at his Lord's House; and how the Hogsheds of Gold were known by his means." Repr. where the spelling doubtless has been changed.

SONANCE, s. Sound; from *son*, French.

Or if he chance to hear our tongues so much

As to endure their *sonance*.

Heywood, Rape of Lucr.

So Shakespeare has *tucket-sonance*, for the sound of the tucket. *Hen. V.* iv. 2.

SONTIES. A corruption, perhaps, of *santes*, for saints. Thus *God's-sonties*, was God's saints. *Santé* and *sanctity* have been proposed, but apparently with less probability.

By God's *sonties*, 'twill be a hard way to hit.

Mer. Venice. ii. 2.

God's-santy, yonder come friars. *Hon. Wh. O. Pl.* iii. 361.

God's-santie, this is a goodly look indeed.

The longer thou livest, &c. quoted by Steevens.

SOORD, for sword (properly sward), the skin or outside of bacon.

Or once a week perhaps, for novelty,

Here'd bacon *swords* shall feast his family. *Hall, Set.* iv. 2.

It has been used also for the horny part of brawn. See *Coles*, in *Sword*.

SOOTE. Sweet. Used by Chaucer as *sote*.

Hir coralline mouth, through which breathing issued out a breath more soote and sauerous than ambre, muske, &c.

Painter's Pal. of Pl. vol. ii. l. 17 b.

They dauncen deftely, and singen soote,

In their merriment.

Spenser's Hobbinoll's Dittie, Sheph. Kalend. Apr. 111.

SOOTH, s. Truth; *soð*, Saxon. Written also *soth*.

He looks like sooth; he says he loves my daughter,

I think so too.

Wint. Tale. iv. 3.

Thus a soothsayer was in name, though not often in fact, a *truth speaker*. Also sweetness; the Saxon word includes both senses:

—That e'er this tongue of mine,

That laid the sentence of dread banishment

On this proud man, should take it off again

With words of sooth.

Rich. II. iii. 3.

Thus, to *soothe*, still means to calm and sweeten the mind.

SOOTH, a. True.

—If thy speech be sooth,

I care not if thou dost for me as much.

Macb. v. 3.

Thus Milton has,

The soothest shepherd that e'er pip'd on plains.

Comus. l. 823.

That is, the most to be depended upon. It might be interpreted *sweetest*, only that is not the point there in question, but whether his word might be trusted.

SOOTHFAST, or SOTHEFAST, a. True, of scrupulous veracity.

Abandon all almyr, be soothfast in your sawes.

Mirr. Mag. p. 281.

It was a soothfast sentence long agoe,

That haste men shall never lacke much woe. *Ibid.* p. 464.

SOOTHLY, adv. The old adverbial form, instead of *soothly*.

And soothlick it is easy for to rend,

Where now on earth, or how, he may be found.

Spens. F. Q. III. ii. 14.

SOPS IN WINE. A fanciful old name for the flowers now called pinks, considered as the second species of gilliflowers. "The second sort is also of the kind of *vetonicarum* or *gillofers*—called in English by divers names, as pinks, *sops-in-wine*, feathered gilliflowers, and small honesties." *Dodoens by Lyte*, p. 174. Also *Gerard*, p. 589, ed. 1636.

At weddings, cakes, wafers, and the like, were blessed, and put into the sweet wine, which was

always presented to the bride on those occasions: (see *Popular Antiq.* 4to ed. vol. ii. p. 64.) and probably these flowers were thought to resemble them. E. K. however, the annotator on Spenser's *Pastorals*, (by some supposed to be Spenser himself,) describes them as "a flower in colour much like to a carnation, but differing in smell and quantity," i. e. size, I presume. On this passage,

Bring coronations and sops in wine,

Worne of paramours.

Shesp. Kal. April, 138.

He mentions them again in *May*, l. 14.

Dodoens, or rather his translator Lyte, gives us also more latitude as to colour, in a subsequent passage:

In English, single gilliflowers, whereof be divers sorts, great and small, and as divers in colors as the first kinds, and are called in English by divers names, as pinks, sops-in-wine, feathered gilliflowers, and small honesties.

Loc. cit.

Sweet-william, sops-in-wine, the campeon, and to these

Some lavender they put, with rosemary and bays.

Drayt. Polyolb. xv. p. 946.

After all, perhaps, the origin of the name was, that such pinks were often put into the wine, to give it a flavour; for we read in Blount's *Tenures*, of "a sextary of *July-flower* wine." p. 133, Beckwith's edition.

The custom of taking the more substantial sops in wine at weddings, is well illustrated in the *Popular Antiquities* above cited; and is alluded to in Shakespeare's *Taming of the Shrew*, where, at his own wedding, Petruchio is said to have

Quaff'd off the muscadell; and threw the sops

All in the sexton's face; having no other reason,

But that his beard grew thin and hungerly,

And seem'd to ask him sops, as he was drinking.

Act iii. Sc. 2.

We find it also in Morgan's *Phanix Britannicus*, in the description of a wedding.

Kindred and friends are mette together, *soppes* and *muscadine* run sweating up and downe, till they drop againe, to comfort their hearts.

Wonderfull Year, 1605, p. 44.

SORANCE, s. Apparently for soreness; speaking of the wounds inflicted by the fiery serpents in the wilderness, and the cure effected by looking up to the brazen serpent.

Rare in this creature was his wondrous might,

That should effect the nature of the fire;

Yet to recure the *sorance* by the sight,

Sickness might seem the remedy 't admire.

Drayt. Moses, p. 1618.

Sorrance is in Kersey, in the sense of any disease or sore that happens to horses.

To SORE, v. To make sore; peculiar to this single verse of Spenser, where, however, it is the original and true reading:

Her bleeding breast, and riven bowels gor'd,

Was closed up, as it had not beene *sor'd*.

F. Q. III. xii. 58.

SORE-HAWK. A young hawk; a term in falconry for a hawk, between the time "when she is taken from the eyrie, till she has mew'd her feathers." The term is French, and is more exactly defined in the *Manuel Lexique*: "*Saure, adj.* ou *sore*, parcequ'il se prononce ainsi. En termes de faulconnerie, on appelle oiseau *saure*, celui qui dans sa première année n'a point encore perdu son premier pennage, qui est roux." He adds, that the term is derived from the Italian, in which language *sauro* means a horse of the colour which we call *sorrel*, doubtless from the same

original. Thus also red herrings are called *hurengs saures*.

The passenger *soar-falcon* is a more choice and tender hawk, by reason of her youth, and tenderness of age.

Latham, l. x. p. 48.

Of the *soare*, *falcon* so I learne to flye,

That flaps awhile her fluttering wings beneath,

'Till she herself for stronger flight can breath.

Spens. Hymn of Heavenly Beautie, l. 26.

SORROWED, part. of to sorrow. Full of sorrow.

And sends forth us to make their *sorrow'd* render.

Timon of Ath. v. 2.

To *sorrow* is well authorized, as a neuter verb; but this passive participle is contrary to analogy. Yet Milton has used it in prose. See *T. J.*

Sort, s. Set, or company. Johnson has this as the fifth sense of the word, but does not notice that it is out of use, which certainly it is.

Remember whom you are to cope withall, —

A sort of vagabonds, rascals, and runaways.

Richard III. v. 3.

Cyranus — kept a *sort* of Scythians with him, only for this purpose, to teach his son Astyages to shoot.

Ascham, Tiroph. p. 14.

A sort of poor folks met, God's fools, good master.

B. & Fl. Beggars' Bush, ii. 1.

Some mile of this town, we were set upon

By a sort of country fellows. *B. Jons. Tale of Tub, ii. 2.*

Sort is used by Shakespeare for a lot; *sors*, Latin.

— No, make a lottery,

And by device, let blockish Ajax draw

The sort to fight with Hector. *Tro. & Cress. i. 3.*

To SORT, v. a. To choose.

I'll sort some other time to visit you. *1 Hen. VI. ii. 3.*

To SORT, v. n. To suit, to fit.

I am glad that all things *sort* so well.

Much Ado ab. N. v. 2.

Well may it *sort*, that this portentous figure

Comes armed through our watch.

Hamlet. i. 1.

SORTANCE, s. Agreement, suitability.

Here doth he wish his person, with such powers

As might hold *sortance* with his quality. *2 Hen. IV. iv. 1.*

I do not know another instance.

SOTHBIND, a. A word peculiar, I believe, to this passage.

But late medicines can helpe no *sothbinde* sore.

Mirr. for Mag. p. 295.

The meaning evidently is "inveterate." It is formed apparently from *soth*, truth, and bind; therefore, literally, *truly-binding*, or not to be escaped. Or it may be for *sooth-fast*, that is, true, or truly established. See **SOOTHFAST**.

SOTHERY, adj. Sweet; from *soth*.

— And, as I wene,

With *sothery* butter theyr bodies anoynted.

Four Ps. O. Pl. v. 87.

SOUD, interj. Meaning unknown. This word is repeated four times by Petruchio, in the scene where he affects great violence with the servants, and at the same time attempts to soothe Katharine. *Act. v. Sc. 1.* Johnson conjectured that it was put for *soote*, sweet; Capell would have it an old French word, which it is not. Mr. Monck Mason seems for once to be most right: that it seems "to denote the humming of a tune, or some kind of ejaculation, for which it is not necessary to find out a meaning."

SOVENANCE, s. Remembrance; from the French.

To dwell in darkness without *sovenance*.

Spens. Tears of Muses, v. 465.

Observe, however, that this word is here restored by Mr. Todd, instead of the corrupted reading, *socerance*; but Spenser has it elsewhere:

That of his way he had no *socerance*,
Nor care of vow'd revenge, and cruel fight.

F. Q. II. vi. 8.

Also in the *Eclogues*.

Socerance was also the name of a sort of ring contrived to assist recollection:

A ring of many hoops, one of which we let hang as a remembrance of any thing. G. Twike's *Betides*, p. 20.

SOUGH. Perhaps sound. Skinner says, *sough* exponent *sound*. But the passage is not very clear:

The well-grass'd wherry now had got between,
And had her farewell *sough* unto the burden.

B. Jons. *Epigr.* vi. 287.

TO SOUL, or SOOL, v. To satisfy with food. This unusual word, which appears from Ray to be provincial also, is most clearly derived from the French *saoule*, or *soul*, which means exactly, "full, or well satisfied with meat or drink." It is exemplified only from Warner:

I have, sweet wench, a piece of cheese, as good as tooth may
And bread and wildings, *souling* well. [chaw,

Alb. Engl. IV. xi. p. 55.

The right etymology is just hinted in the glossary to *Perry's Reliques*, vol. ii. but seems to have been overlooked. The Saxon has surely no affinity to it.

SOULS, THREE. The peripatetic philosophy, which governed the schools in the time of our old dramatists, assigns to every man three souls; the *vegetative*, the *animal*, and the *rational*. Hence the following allusions:

Shall we rouse the night owl with a catch, that will draw *three souls* out of one weaver. *Tactif.* N. ii. 3.

What, will I turn shark upon my friends, or my friends friends? I scorn it with my *three souls*. B. Jons. *Poetast.* v. 3.

In Huarte's *Trial of Wits*, translated by Carew, there is a curious chapter concerning these three souls. This is mentioned by Dr. Farmer.

After the 45th day of conception, says Howell,

The embryo is animated with *three souls*: with that of plants, called the *vegetable* soul; then with a *sensitive*, which all brute animals have; and lastly, the *rational* soul is infused; and these three in man are like *Trigonus* in *Tetragono*. *Letters*, I. iii. 36.

SOUNDER, s. A herd of wild swine; so Phillips, Howell, Blount, and Ger. Markham. Mr. Seward somewhere found it explained as a *hoar*, and therefore altered the reading of the following passage, which in both the folios stands thus:

Jegrin himself, in all his bloody anger,
I can beat from the bay, and the wild *sounder*
Single; and with my arm'd staff turn the boare,
Spight of his fanny iussles, and thus strike him,
Till he fall down my prey.

B. & Fl. *Beaggar's Bush*, iii. 3.

If I proposed any alteration, it would be merely to read "from the wild *sounder*," instead of *and*, or *in*, which is still less change. Seward's alteration is in all respects unwarrantable. He would read:

— And the wild *sounder*

Single, and with my *boar-stuff* arm'd, thus turn.

If so chance that there is a *sounder* of them together, then, if any break *sounder*, the rest will run that way.

Genl. Recreation, p. 119.

What number constitutes a *sounder* we are thus told:

Twelve or some lesser number be called a *sounder* of wild swine: sixteen is a middle *sounder*; but twenty may very well be termed a great *sounder*.

Gentlem's Academie, p. 31. by G. M. 1595.

SOUNST, seemingly for *soused*. A word coined, like that which rhymes to it, by Baldwin, who wrote that part of the book.

To see a silly soule, with wee and sorrow *sounst*,
A king depriv'd, in prison pent, to death with daggers *dounst*.

Mirr. for Mag. p. 375.

SOUTHSAY, and SOUTHSAYER, are merely for *soothsay*, and *soothsayer*.

TO SOULE. To pull by the ears. "To *soule* by the ears, aures summi vi vellere." *Coles' Dict.*

He will go, he says, and *soule* the porter of Rome gates by the ears. *Caroli.* iv. 5.

Stevens quotes Heywood for it:

Venus will *soule* me by the ears for this. *Lote's Mistress*.

Skinner says "credo à *soul*, i. e. aures arripere et vellere, ut subius canes solent." Yet his word immediately preceding is "*soul*, restis, finis." Is it not more natural then to suppose that it means to pull as a rope, or with a rope? If from *sow*, what meaning has the *l*? It is no formative letter in that way.

SOWTER, s. A cobbler, or shoemaker; the word is pure Scotch. See *Jamieson*, in *Soutar*. But must be made from the Latin *sutor*; the Saxon *futepe* itself comes from that.

If thou dost this, mark me, thou serious *sowter*,

Thou bench-whisler, of the old tribe of toe-pieces,

If thou dost this there shall be no more shoemending.

B. & Fl. *Woman Pleas'd*, iv. 1.

For *toe-pieces* we should certainly read *toe-piecers*, a clear and obvious correction.

The story of Apelles and the cobbler, which gave rise to the saying, "Ne sutor ultra crepidam," is applied by an old poet, and thus concluded:

Talk thou of that wherein some skill thou canst,

Unto the slipper, *sowter*, only go.

Rogdon's Verses, prefixed to *Practor's Gallery of Gargantuan Inventions*.

Our *souters* had Crispine [for their patron].

Scot's Disc. of Witchcr.

The song of the *souters* (or shoemakers) of Selkirk, makes a conspicuous figure in the first volume of the *Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border*, p. 235.

SOYLE. See **SOIL**.

SOYLED, a. Pampered, high-fed; applied to a horse. Probably a term of the old farriery; from *saoul*, French; full, satiated.

The fitchew and the *soyled* horse.

Lear, iv. 6.

See **SOUL**.

SOYNED. Seemingly, full of care; from the French.

Soy'n'd and *amaz'd* at his own shade for dread.

Mirr. for Mag. p. 261.

SPADE-BONE. Used by Drayton for *blade-bone*, in allusion to a mode of divination by means of that bone of a sheep, which is mentioned by several other authors. Drayton speaks of it as practised by a colony of Flemings, who settled in *Pembrokeshire*. "Vox agro Lincoln. usitatissima," says Skinner.

A divination strange the Dutch made English have,

Appropriate to that place, as tho' some pow'r it gave,

By th' shoulder of a ram from old the right side par'd,

Which usually they boile, the *spade-bone* being bo'd,

Which when the wizard takes, and gazing thereupon,

Things long to come foreshewes, as things long done agone.

Dryd. Polyolb. v. p. 760.

This practice is spoken of also by Camden, and in an old Chronicle published by Caxton. See *Popular*

Antiquities, 4to. vol. ii. p. 629. The bone, it seems, was boiled bare, and the divination depended on imaginary forms seen in looking through it. Selden's note on the passage of Drayton, gives a curious instance of such prophesying, which is much heightened by his quaint manner of relating it.

SPAGIRIC, SPAGIRICAL, &c. Chemical. Terms of the chemical, or rather alchymical, philosophy, invented by Paracelsus, and adopted in French, as well as English. Vossius (and after him Menage and others) derives it from two Greek words, *σπᾱν*, to draw, and *ἀγίριον*, to collect; but the barbarous terms invented by that arch-empiric have seldom so respectable an origin. A chemist has been called a *spagyrist*, the science itself *spagyrick*; and these are well exemplified in Todd's *Johnson*. But if the Greek derivation have any validity, the *y* has no business whatever in the word. The French, indeed, write it *spagirique*. In Rider's Dictionary, corrected by Holioke, (1627) an Arabic derivation is suggested, which is a more likely origin for Paracelsus to resort to.

— Was done
With a *spagerrical* discretion;
For while the ore ran melting from thy mine,
It left thy chieft, and richer thoughts refined.
Chironophus to Gayton, prefixed to Festin. Notes.

The words have been found also in grave authors; in Hall, and Hakewill, and Boyle. See T. J.

SPALLE, s. A shoulder; rather from *spalla*, Italian, than from the French, *espaule*. Only found, I believe, in this instance:

Their mightie strokes their habergeons dismayed,
And naked made each others manly spalles.
Spens. F. Q. II. vi. 29.

But *spald*, and *spaul*, are shown by Dr. Jamieson to be used by good authors in the Scottish dialect, as G. Douglas, &c.

SPAN-COUNTER, s. A puerile game, supposed to be thus played: one throws a counter, or piece of money, which the other wins, if he can throw another so as to hit it, or lie within a span of it. *Strutt's Sports*, &c. p. 340.

And what I now pull shall no more afflict me,
Than if I play'd at *span counter*.
B. & Fl. Mons. Tho. iv. 9.

Tell the king, that for his father's sake, Henry V., in whose time boys went to *span-counter* for French crowns, I am content he shall reign.
2 Hen. VI. iv. 3.

It seems to have been played with farthings in Swift's time, as he calls it *span-farthing*. See T. J.

SPAN-NEW, a. Quite new, like cloth just taken from the tenters. The various attempts to derive this term, most of them very unsatisfactory, may be seen in Todd's *Johnson*, under *Spick and Span*. To which may be added one worse than all the rest, in the notes to *Hudibras*, l. iii. 398. But *span-new* is found in Chaucer:

This tale was aie *span newe* to begin.
Tro. & Cress. iii. 1671.

It is, therefore, of good antiquity in the language; and not having been taken from the French, may best be referred to the Saxon, in which *ppannan* means to stretch. Hence *span-new*, is fresh from the *stretchers*, or frames, alluding to cloth, a very old

manufacture of the country; and *spick* and *span* is fresh from the spike, or tenter, and frames. This is Johnson's derivation, and I cannot but think it preferable to any other.

Am I not tottly a *span-new* gallant,
Fit for the choicest eye? *B. & Fl. False One, iii. 2.*

SPANG, s. A spangle; this seems to have been the original word, being from the German *spange*.

A vesture — sprinkled here and there
With glittering *spangs* that did like stars appear.
Spens. F. Q. cited by Todd.

Oes and *spangs*, as they are of no great cost, so they are of most glory.
Bacon, ibid.

Spangle has quite superseded this word, though, probably, formed from it at first only as a verb, meaning "to set with *spangs*."

To SPANG. To spangle, to set with spangles; from the noun.

— Junoe's bird,
Whose train is *spang'd* with Argus' hundred eyes.
Three Lords of London, G. 3.

To SPAN, v. To fasten; *ppannan*, Saxon.

I've heard you've offer'd, sir, to lock up smoke,
And calk your windows, *span* up all your doors.
B. Jon. Staple of News, Act ii.

It is introduced by Skelton among a string of proverbs:

When the stede is stolen, *sparre* the stable dur.
Crown of Laurel.

Spenser writes it *sperre*, and so do some others, but the word is the same. See **SPPERRE**. The bar of a door was also termed a *spar*. See *Minshew* and *Sherwood*, in *Catgrace*.

To SPARKLE, v. To scatter, or disperse; like sparks from a burning body.

— 'Tis now scarce honour
For you that never knew to fight but conquer,
To *sparkle* such poor people. *B. & Fl. Hum. Liast. i. l.*

— Beaten, n't please your grace,
And all his forces *sparkled*. *Id. Loyal Subj. i. 5.*
The walls and castell riced, and the inhabitants *sparkled* into other cities.
Stow's Annals, sign. O. 5.

Written also *sperced*:
Cassandra yet there saw I, how they haied
From Pallis house, with *sparkled* dress undone.
Mirr. for Mag. p. 268.

To SPARSE, or SPERSE. To scatter; from the Latin.
And there the blustering winds add strength and might,
And gather close the *sparsed* flames about.
Faarf. Tass. xii. 46.

As when the hollow flood of aire in Zephire's cheeks doth
And *spareth* all the gather'd clouds. *[well]*
Chapm. Hom. II. xi. p. 148.

He making speedy way through *spersed* ayre.
Spens. F. Q. I. i. 39.

See **SPPERSE**.

SPARVER, s. The canopy or tester of a bed; evidently so, from the context, though I have not found it in any other author, nor in any Dictionary.

At home, in silken *sparvers*, beds of down,
We scant can rest, but still toss up and down.
Har. Epigr. ii. 6.

Believe it, Lady, to whomsoever I speake it, that a happy woman is seen in a white apron, as often as in an embroidered kirtle; and hath as quiet sleeps, and as contented wakings in a bed of cloth, as under a *sparver* of tissue.
Id. Notes on Orlando, B. v. p. 39.

SPECK, s. Apparently, some kind of coarse food.

— Stuffe thy guts
With *specke* and barley padding for digestion,
Drink whig, and sowre milke. *Heyn. Engl. Trav. B. 3 b*

SPEED, s. Fortune; uncertain, at the time of mentioning it, how it would turn.

The price, your son, with mere conceit and fear
Of the queen's speed, is gone. *Wint. Tale*, iii. 2.

SPEIGHT, s. The large black woodpecker; *specht*, German. "Picus martius." *Coles*.

Ever, walking forth about the forests, gathers
Speights, parrots, peacocks, estrich scatter'd feathers.

Sylv. Dubert. Handicrafts.

SPEL, s. A small chip, or splinter. "Schidium." *Coles*.

The spears in *spels*, and sundry peeces flew,
As if they had been little sticks or cane.

Har. Ariast. xix. 61.

See **SPIL**, which is only another form of the same word.

SPENCE, for expense.

Better cost is upon somewhat worth, than *spence* upon nothing worth.

Arch. Topogr. p. 159.

SPERABLE, or SPARABLE, s. A small nail, such as are put into the shoes of rustics, and sometimes called *clouts*. "Clavulus, pinnula ferrea." *Coles*. "Clavi ferrei minores, quibus solæ calceorum rusticorum configuntur, nescio an ab A. S. spappan, *obdere*," says Skinner. Kersey says, "Or *sparrow-bills*," which seems to offer the best derivation. Of course, he had it from Phillips. They are still called *sparrow-bills* in the Cheshire dialect, according to Mr. Wilbraham's Glossary of those words. See his *Suppl.* p. 88.

Cob clouts his shoes, and as the story tells,
His thumb-nailes par'd, afford him *sperables*.

Herrick, p. 266.

Bacon uses *sperable*, as an adjective, derived from *spere*, in the sense of to be hoped for. See *Johnson*.

SPERAGE, s. The herb asparagus. It is so called by Gerard, and all the old botanists, as its English name. It is an indigenous plant.

— And unites so well

Sargons and goats, the *sperage* and the rush.

Sylv. Dubert. Furies.

What he means by the union of sargons and goats, has been explained under **SARGON**; the *sperage* and the rush are united, because the native *habitat* (as botanists call it) of the wild asparagus, is in marshy ground near the sea, productive also of rushes.

Sperage is used also to be eaten, as appeareth by Galen, "omnes asparagi," &c.

Haven of Health, c. xliii. p. 45.

In Lovell's (1665), as in the older *Herbals*, it stands under this name, "*sperage*, asparagus," &c. But I have not met with *sparage*, which is in *Johnson*. Evelyn, in *Acetaria*, inadvertently derives the original name *asparagus*, ab *asperitate*; whereas it is clearly a Greek name, and derived (if not a primitive word) from ἀσπάργος, the throat; whence it was also written ἀσπάργος.

TO SPERE. To ask; from *spýpan*, Saxon. A very common Scottish word. See *Jamieson*.

Whych openeth, and no man *speereth*.

God's Prom. O. Pl. i. 39.

It was used by Chaucer and others.

TO SPERRE, for spar. To make fast, by bars or otherwise.

— With missy staples,

And corresponding, and fulfilling betes,

Sperris up the sons of Tray.

Tra & Cress. Prologue.

This *sperre* is an admirable conjecture of Theobald

for *stirre*, which the old copies had, with no meaning. So *Spenser*:

And if he chance come when I am abroad,
Sperre the yate fast, for fear of fraude.

Sheph. Kal. May, 224.

The other which was entred laboured fast
To *sperre* the gate.

F. Q. V. s. 37.

When chased home into his holdes, there *spered* up in gates
The valiant Theban, all in vaine, a following fight awaits.

Warner, Alb. Engl. II. xii. p. 56.

See **SPARR**.

TO SPERSE. To disperse, or scatter; the same as **SPARSE**.

And nasking speedy way through *spered* ayre.

Spens. F. Q. I. i. 39.

And broke his sword in twaine, and all his armour *sperst*.

Ib. V. iii. 37.

SPERTLING, part. for spirtling. Sprinkling, or being sprinkled with. I have only found it in Drayton's *Dejece against the Idle Critic*:

That while she [Custom] still prefers

Those that be wholly hers,

Madness and ignorance;

I creep behind the time,

From *sperling* with their crime,

And glad too with my chance. *Drayton, Odes*, p. 1369.

So the same author uses to *spirtle*:

That the poor empty skull like some thin potsherd broke,

The brains and mingled blood were *sprited* on the wall.

Polyolb. ii. p. 692.

SPIAL, s. A spy; originally *espial*. So in Chaucer, and others.

The prince's *spials* have informed me. *1 Hen. VI.* i. 4.

And pryv *spials* plast in all his way,

To weet what course he takes. *Spens. F. Q. II. i. 4*.

For he by faithful *spial* was assured,

That Egypt's king was forward on his way.

Fairf. Tasso, i. 67.

When now the *spials*, for the promis'd soil,

For the twelve tribes that twelve in number went.

Drayton, Moses, p. 1612.

See **ESPIAL**.

SPICK and SPAN NEW. Quite new; an expression not entirely disused; sufficiently explained above under **SPAN**. Howell, who inserts it among his proverbs, has an explanation quite his own, but not better than others:

Spik and span new, viz. from *spica*, an ear of corn, and the spawn of a fresh fish.

Engl. Prov. s. 3.

How two such objects should be brought together into one phrase, might well be questioned.

Sir, this is a spell against them, *spick and span new*.

B. Jons. Barth. Fair, iii. 5.

Tomkis, in *Albumazar*, writes it *speck*, probably from another idea of its origin:

— Of a stark clown,

I shall appear *speck* and span gentleman.

O. Pl. vii. p. 161.

See also *Hudibr.* P. I. c. iii. l. 398.

Grose derives it from the spike and span (or staff) of a spear; but the *span* of a spear is not met with. Withall's Dictionary translates "Recens ab officinâ," by "*spicke and span new*."

SPIL, s. A splinter, or small fragment. See **SPEL**.

What to reserve their relics many yeares,

Their silver spurs, or *spils* of broken speares.

Hall, Sat. IV. iii. 15.

This word has lately been revived, to express small slips of paper.

SPILTH, s. Spilling; that which is spilt.

— When our vaults have wept
With drunken *spilth* of wine. *Timon of Ath.* ii. 2.

SPINET. A small wood; *spinetum*, Latin.

A satyr lodged in a little *spinet*, by which her majesty and the prince were to come, — advanced his head above the wood, wondering, &c. *B. Jon. Satyr*, a masque.

A *spiny* has still the same meaning, in several counties.

SPINETTED. Supposed to mean slit or opened.

For this there be two remedies, one to have a goose-quill *spinetted* and sewed against the nocking. *Aesch. Toroph.* p. 138.

SPINNY, a. Thin, slender; perhaps from *spina*, Latin. Not having met with the word, I take the examples from Todd:

The Italians proportion it [i. e. beauty] big and plum; the Spaniards *spynie* and lank. *Florio's Montaigne*, p. 269.

They plow it early in the ear, and then there will come some *spiny* grass that will keep it from scalding. *Mortimer*.

SPINOLA, MARQUIS. A celebrated general, who commanded in Flanders for Philip III. of Spain, and took Ostend in 1604, after a very long siege. Prince Maurice acknowledged him to be the second general of the time. As our countrymen took a warm interest in those wars in Flanders, the name of *Spinola* often occurs in our early writers. He was of an illustrious Genoese family. There seems to have been some rumour, or fable, of a thrush which brought him good fortune, but which forsook him when his prosperity declined. Several of his exploits are mentioned in Howell's *Letters*, B. i. § 1 and 2.

This is the black-bird that was hatch'd that day
Gondomero died; and which was unious,
About that time *Spinola's* thrush forsook him.

Bird in a Cage, O. Pl. viii. p. 266.
Spinola's camp broke loose, a troop of soldiers.

There seems to have been some apprehension of his invading England:

How they their watches doubled, as if some
Had brought them news that *Spinola* would come.
Withers' Brit. Rememb. Cant. 2. fol. 73. b.

The difficulty of the siege of Ostend is here alluded to:

Indeed that's harder to come by than ever was *Ostend*.
Hon. Wh. O. Pl. iii. 321.

There seems to have been then nearly as much panic and alarm about the projects and designs of *Spinola*, as we have known since respecting a more formidable enemy. Howell alludes to it:

The best news I can send you at this time is, that we are like to have peace, both with France and Spain, so that *Harwich* men, your neighbours, shall not hereafter need to fear the name of *Spinola*, who struck such an apprehension into them lately, that I understand they begin to fortify.

Howell's Letters, I. § 5. Lett. 13.
Ben Jonson strongly ridicules such apprehensions:

But what if *Spinola* have a new project
To bring an army over in cork shoes,
And land them here at *Harwich*. All his horse
Are shod with cork, and fourscore pieces of ordnance
Mounted upon cork-carriages, with bladders
Instead of wheels, to run the passage over
At a spring tide. *Staple of News*, iii. 2.

The raft, which was to bring over Buonaparte's myrmidons, was nearly as ridiculous as these cork-shoes.

SPION, s. A spy; made from the French *espion*.

And as assistants you have under you
The sergeant-major, quarter-master, provost,
And captain of the *spions*. *Four Prentices*, O. Pl. vi. 540.

SPIRIT OF SENSE. Shakespeare sometimes uses this phrase to express the utmost refinement of sensation.

— To those [Cressida's] soft seizure
The cynnet's down is harsh; and *spirit of sense*
Hard as the palm of ploughman. *Tro. & Cress.* i. 1.

— Nor doth the eye itself,
That most pure *spirit of sense*, behold itself. *Ibid.* iii. 3.

SPIT, s. This implement for roasting meat was formerly often made of wood, with a projecting part by means of which it was turned by hand. Hence we find mention of "burning the spit," which could not happen in modern cookery.

— To see her yet
So bysely turnage of the spyt,
For many a spyt here hath she turned,
And many a good spyt hath she burned.
Four Ps. O. Pl. i. 89.

Iron spits, however, soon superseded these clumsy instruments, and accordingly Lear speaks of "red burning spits, hissing;" but recourse is still had to the wooden spit, when ancient hospitality is imitated, in roasting animals whole.

TO SPIT WHITE. The meaning of the words is plain; but the application of them may be doubted, when Falstaff says, that, when the armies join,

If it be a hot day, an I brandish any thing but my bottle, I would I might never spit white again. *2 Hen. IV.* i. 2.

His meaning is, may I never again have wine enough to produce that effect: or rather, perhaps, may I never have a debauch over-night, to make me thirsty in the morning. I fear we must condemn the intemperance of our ancestors, when we find that this effect was often observed and alluded to. Spungius says, in Massinger,

Had I been a pagan still, I should not have spit white for want of drink. *Virg. Mart.* iii. 3.

That is, for want of more drink, to remedy the effect of what he had taken before. It was noticed also as a consequence of habitual intemperance. The unlucky pages, in Lyly's *Mother Bombe*, say that their masters had sodden their livers in sack for forty years, and

That makes them spit white broath, as they do. *Act* iii. Sc. 1.

SPITAL, or SPITTLE. An abbreviation or corruption of hospital, formerly current in common and familiar language. Mr. Gifford has attempted to establish a distinction between *spital* and *spittle*; thus giving our ancestors credit for a nicety they never reached or intended. See his note on Massinger's *City Madam*, iii. 1. Their authority is against him. Minsbew has, in his Spanish Dictionary, "Enfermeria, an hospital, a *spittle* for the diseased." In his English, "a *spittle*-house, vide hospital." Coles, "a *spittle*, or *spittle*-house, nosocomium;" and again, "a *spittle* beggar, valetudinarium, & nosocomio." The truth is, that hospitals for general maladies were long less common, than those established for the cure of two or three inveterate diseases. But orthography was not yet sufficiently settled, to allow of a distinction founded upon that criterion. See *T. J.*

Stowe speaks of St. Mary *spittle*, which, he says, was an hospital of great relief, by no means an inferior place. See his *Survey*, ed. 1599, p. 129, where it is several times mentioned. But as a still fuller proof that *spital*, and *spittle*, were not distinguished, Elsing's hospital, in Cripplegate ward, London, was generally called *Elsing Spittle*; and it was particularly destined by its founder, Stowe says, "for the sustentation of 100 blind men." *Surv. of Lond.* p. 234 bis. Others say, "Having a prime and special regard to such as were blind and paralytic, and afterwards allowing any honest poor people, of both sexes, disabled by age or impoverished by misfortune, to be chosen into his hospital." *Reading's History of Sion College*. Such was *Elsing's Spittle*, "Hospitale de Elysing Spittel." *Dugdale, Monast.*

— No, to the *spittle* go,
And from the powdering tub of infamy
Fetch forth the lazar kite of Cressid's kind.

— Your *spittle* rogue-slips
Shall not make me so.

This old mode of spelling led Mr. Seward into a ridiculous blunder. In the *Little French Lawyer* is the following exclamation against an inferior practitioner:

Avant thou buckram budget of petitions,
Thou *spittle* of lame causes!

The commentator, thinking of no *spittle* but *saliva*, writes the following note: "To call a petty-fogger a person *spit* out of lame causes, seems very stiff, and the common cant term, *spitter*, is so near the traces of the letter, that there can be little doubt of its being the original." Consequently he reads *spitter*. The epithet *lame* might have set him right, if he had attended to it; being lame, they were fit for the infirmity, or *spital*.

SPLEEN, s. Violent haste. As *spleen*, or anger, produces hasty movements, so Shakespeare has used it for hasty action of any kind. This is given as the 5th sense in Johnson, but is no longer in use.

Brief as the lightning in the colly'd night,
That in a *spleen* unfolds both heav'n and earth.
— *Mids. N. Dr.* i. 1.
With swifter *spleen* than powder can enforce.

O, I am scalded with my violent motion,
And *spleen* of speed to see your majesty.

These instances show sufficiently that Shakespeare intended the word to bear this sense; but we do not find it so used by other writers. In the following example it seems to mean any sudden movement of the mind:

And live sequestered to yourself and me,
Not wandering after every toy comes cross you,
Nor struck with every *spleen*.
— *B. & Fl. Woman Pleas'd*, i. 2.

SPLENTY, a. Ill-tempered, irritable.

— I know her for
A *splenny* Lutheran, and not wholesome to
Our cause.
You were too boisterous, *splenny*.
— *Hen. VIII.* iii. 2.

SPLENDIDIOUS, a. A word unauthorized by etymology or usage, employed by Drayton:

His brows encircled with *splendidious* rays.
— *Drayt. Mace*, p. 1609.

SPLIT, TO MAKE ALL SPLIT. A phrase expressing violence of action.

I could play Eccles rarely, or a part to tear a cat in, to make
all split. — *Mids. N. Dr.* i. 2.

Two roaring boys of Rome, that made all split.
— *B. & Fl. Scarf. Lady*, ii. 3.

If I sail not with you both 'till all split, hang me up at the
main yard, and duck me. — *Roaring Girl*, O. Pl. vi. 89.

To prepare my next encounter, but in such a way as shall make
all split. — *Widow's Tears*, O. Pl. vi. 155.

TO SPOON, v. To sail on steadily, rather than rapidly; very probably from spume, or foam.

Down with the fore-sail too, we'll spoon before her.
— *B. & Fl. Double Marr.* ii. 1.

They are then slackening their course to wait for the enemy, and strike their main top-sail and fore-sail to let them come up: it cannot, therefore, imply particular swiftness. Dryden, from whom it has been also quoted, seems to describe a successful, rather than a peculiarly rapid motion:

When virtue spoons before a prosperous gale,
My heaving wishes help to fill the sail.

Dryden, Hind & Panther, Part iii.
Sir Walter Scott on that passage says, "An old sea term, signifying to run before the wind." It does so, but, as we see, not with a press of sail.

An attempt has been made to introduce the word into the *Two Noble Kinsmen*, iii. 4. but with small critical judgment.

SPOONS. The common present made by sponsors at a christening. The better sort were of silver, with the figure of an apostle at the top of each. See **AROSTLE SPOONS**.

Here will be father, godfather, and all together.
— *Hen. VIII.* v. 3.

Gossips at christnings shall help you away with many spoons.
— *Owle's Alm. Fragm. to Goldsmith*, p. 36.

Even the same gossip 'twas that gave the spoons.
— *Midd. Ch. Maid in Cheapside*.

My christ'ning caudle-cup, and spoons,
Are dissolv'd into that lump.
— *Daven. Witt.* O. Pl. viii. 414.

Bishop Corbet says,
When private men get sons, they get a spoon,
Without eclipse, or any star at noon;
When kings get sons, they get withal supplies
And subsidies.

On the Birth of Prince Charles, *Poems*, p. 105.
Many of these spoons are preserved in the cabinets of the curious.

SPORYAR, s. A spurrier, one who made spurs; a mere difference of spelling. When the spurs were fixed into leather, which was sometimes practised, it required a strong needle to sew them in securely.

My goodly tossing *sporyar's* neele, ch'ave lost ich know not where.
— *Gamm. Gurt.* O. Pl. ii. 36.

The *spurrier* is introduced, as well as the shoe and boot maker, in Jonson's *Staple of News*:

God's so; my *spurrier*! put them on, boy, quickly.
I'd like to have lost my spurs with too much speed.

— *Act i. Sc. 2.*
Where note, that the *losing of the spurs* is an allusion to the mode of disgracing a knight. See **SPURS**.

SPRACK, a. Quick, alert; pronounced *sprag* by Sir Hugh Evans, in the *Merry W. of Windsor*, in conformity with the dialect attributed to him, as he says, *hig, hag, hog, for hic, hac, hoc*. "Sprack, vegetus, vividus, agilis." *Hic. Dict.*

He is a good *sprag* memory. — *Merr. W. W.* iv. 1.

Grose has it in his Provincial Glossary.

Mr. Malone informs us, that it is used by Tony Aston, the comedian, in his *Supplement to Colley Cibber's Life*:

Mr. Douget was a little *sprack* man.

Loc. cit.

Spack, in Mr. Wilbraham's Cheshire Glossary, comes near to it in sense, but is probably different, as there is no accounting for the *r*, which is not in the original languages, Icelandic, Gothic, &c.

SPRENT, part. Sprinkled. The verb is supposed to have been *sprent*, from *yppenan*, Saxon.

— The blood, in lumps of gore,

Sprent on his corps and on his paled face.

Tuncr. & Gism. O. Pl. ii. 217.

And elsewhere the snowy substance *sprent*

With vermell.

Spens. F. Q. II. xii. 45.

Besprent is still preserved in poetical language.

SPRINKLE, or SPRINKLE, s. A sort of loose brush, used for sprinkling holy-water. See *Cotgrave*, in *Aspersio* (properly *aspersoir*) and *Goupillon*, both which mean the same.

— And in her hand did hold

An holy-water *sprinkle*, dipt in dewe,

With which she sprinkled favours manifold

On whom she list.

Spens. F. Q. III. xii. 13.

And an other alley called *Sprinkle alley*, of an holy-water *sprinkle*, some time hanging there.

Stowe, p. 102.

An holy-water *sprinkle* made of bristles.

Cotgr. Aspersio.

SPRING, s. A grove of trees. This is nearly the 5th sense of *spring* in *T. J.*

If I retire, who shall cut down this *spring*?

Fairf. Tasso, xiii. 35.

This was the enchanted grove, thus mentioned afterwards:

For you alone to happy end must bring

The strong enchantments of the charmed *spring*.

L. xviii. 2.

— Unless it were

The nightingale, among the thick-leav'd *spring*,

That sits alone in sorrow, and doth sing

Whole nights away in mourning.

Fleisch. Faithf. Sheph. v. 1.

Mr. Mason says, that to this day, many a piece of woodland is termed a *spring*. In this sense it is also quoted from Milton's *Par. Lost*, and from Evelyn.

2. A young shoot of a tree:

To dry the old oak's sap, and cherish *spring*.

Shakes. Rape of Lucrece, p. 528. Suppl.

Even in the spring of love thy love-springs rot.

Com. of Err. iii. 2.

3. A tune:

— We will meet him,

And strike him such new *spring*.

B. & Fl. Prophets, v. 3.

In this sense it is instanced from Chaucer and Gavin Douglas. Also Lyndsay. See Jamieson.

4. For **SPRINGAL**, or youth:

The one his bowe and shafts, the other *spring*

A burning teade about his head did move.

Spens. Muirpotmos. l. 291.

This other *spring* was Sport, the brother of Love.

A SPRING OF PORK. The lower part of the fore-quarter, which is divided from the neck, and has the leg and foot, without the shoulder. The term, I am told, is still in use among pork-butchers, as much as ever; they have, it is said, no other name for that part.

Can you be such an ass, my reverend master,

To think these *spring*s of pork will shoot up (asars)?

B. & Fl. Prophets, l. 3.

Sir, pray hand the *spring* of perke to me, pray advance the rump of beefe this way, the chine of bacon.

Geyton, Fest. Nata, p. 96.

A SPRING-GARDEN, as a general term, seems to have meant a garden, where concealed springs were made to spout jets of water upon the visitors.

Like a *spring-garden*, shoot his scornful blood
Into their eyes durst come to tread on him.

B. & Fl. Four Plays in One, play 1st.

Such a garden is still to be seen at Enstone, in Oxfordshire; and much contrivance of the same sort is, or was, also displayed at Chatsworth. Spring Garden, near St. James's Park, and that at Vauxhall too, were once probably of this kind.

SPRINGALL. A youth, a growing lad; sometimes written *springald*, and even *springold*. From the same origin as *spring*, or from the Dutch *springald*. *Minsh.* Probably from the old French, in which *springaller*, or *springaller*, means to leap, dance, or sport. See *Roquefort* and *Cotgrave*.

Amongst the rest, which in that space be'll,

There came two *springalls* of full tender years.

Spens. F. Q. V. v. 6.

That lusty *springall*, Millicent, is no worse man

Than the duke of Milan's son.

City N. Cap, O. Pl. xi. 315.

Joseph when he was sold to Potiphar, that great man, was a faire young *springall*.

Latimer, Sermon. fol. 190. b.

He commended the women to departe, and instead of them he put lusty beardless *springallies* into their apparel.

North's Plat. 90. E.

Sure the devil (God bless us!) is in this *springald*.

B. & Fl. Kn. of B. Pettie, ii. 2.

Pray ye, maid, bid him welcome, and make much of him, for, by my way, he's a good proper *springold*.

Wily Beguiled, Or. Dr. iii. 352.

SPRUCE, prop. n. An old name for Prussia, as appears from these quotations; probably, corrupted from *Pruse*, which is often found; as in *Gerard*, p. 1304, ed. Johns. &c.

Sir Edw. Howard, then admirall, and with him Sir Thomas Parre, in doublets of crimson velvet, &c. were apparelled after the fashion of Prussia or *Spruce*. *Holinsh. Chr. p. 805.* cited by Todd.

Phillips speaks thus of Spruce leather:

Spruce, a sort of leather corruptly so called for Prussia leather.
World of Words.

The Spruce fir was also thus named, because first known as a native of Prussia:

For masts, &c. those [firs] of Prussia, which we call *Spruce*.

Erclyn, Sylva, ch. 22.

Hence *Spruce beer*, made from those firs; which some suppose to be a modern invention, derived from America:

Spruce beer, a kind of physical drink, good for inward bruises, &c.
Phillips, ut supra.

After this, there cannot be much doubt that the adjective *spruce*, meaning neat, smart, &c. originated either from the *spruce leather*, which was an article of finery, or from the neatness of the *Spruce fir*; especially since Mr. Todd has found *sprusado* employed as a term for a fine dressed man, a beau. See *T. J.* in *Spruce*.

SPRUNTLY, adv. Becomingly, neatly. This is probably an old English word, being still provincial in the north, where a *sprunt* lad is said to mean a stout

one; and probably also, a smart, well-formed boy. A lady, anxious to appear to advantage, says, How do I look to day? Am I not dressed *Spurritly*? *B. Jon. Dev. an Au. iv. 2.*

Phillips has the adjective *sprunt*, which he defines, "Wonderful, active, lively, brisk." *Loc. cit.*

SPURS, being part of the regular insignia of knight-hood, obtained much notice. When a young warrior distinguished himself by any valiant action, he was said to *win his spurs*; when the knight incurred the sentence of degradation, the *spurs* were hacked off from his legs.

I won the *spurs*, I had the laud and praise,
I past them all that pleaded in those daies.

Mirr. for Magist. p. 130.

Keep your ground sure, 'tis for your *spurs*.

B. & Fl. Mod. Lov. i. 1.

The characteristics of a good knight are thus enumerated:

You are a knight, a good and noble soldier,
And when your *spurs* were giv'n ye, your sword buckled,
Then you were sworn for virtue's cause, for beauty's,
For chastity to strike. Strike now, they suffer;
Now draw your sword, or else you are a recreant.

Id. Loyal Subj. i. 5.

Hence, probably, it arose, that *spurs* were long a very favourite article of finery, in the morning dress of a gay man. They were often gilt.

Batons believed for a simple truth

That yonder *gilt-spur*, spruce, and velvet youth,

Was some great personage. *Wit's Recreat. Ep. 539.*

I tell thee, Wendloe, thou art not worthy to wear *gilt spurs*, clean linen, nor good cloaths. *Mis. of Inf. Marr. O. Pl. v. 5.*

It was a particularly fashionable thing to have them so made as to rattle or jingle when the wearer moved:

He takes great delight in his walk to hear his *spurs* jingle.

Earle, Microc. Char. of an Idle Gallant, 19.

C. How, the sound of the *spur*?

F. O, its your only humour now extant, sir; a good *jingle*, a good *jingle*. *B. Jon. Ev. Men out of H. ii. 1.*

As your knight courts your city widow, with *jingling* of his *gilt spurs*, advancing his bush-coloured beard, and taking tobacco.

Mulcontent, O. Pl. iv. 57.

Do not my *spurs* proclaim a silver sound?

Wit's Recr. Epig. on a Gallant.

Who if they have a *tattling spur*, and bear

Heals light as the gay feathers which they wear —

— Think themselves are the only gentleman. *Poole, Engl. Parn. Proem.*

In his epithets to *spur* afterwards, he gives "tattling, twatling, *gingling*," p. 192.

Spurs are used by Shakespeare for the lateral shoots of the roots of trees:

— And by the *spurs* pluck'd up

The pine and cedar.

Temp. v. 1.

— I do note

That grief and patience rooted in him, both

Mingle their *spurs* together.

Cymb. iv. 2.

Drayton has *spurn*, in the same sense:

— And their root

With long and mighty *spurns* to grapple with the land,

As nature would have said, they shall for ever stand.

Polyolb. xxii. p. 1104.

Both words are from the same Saxon origin, *þyppnan*, to kick; but whether Drayton, or the editors of Shakespeare, used the right term, we have at present no authority to decide.

SPUR-BLIND. The same as *purbblind*, whether intended, or a press error, seems uncertain.

Madame, I crave pardon, I am *spur-blind*, I could scarce see.

Lyly's Sapho & Phaon, ii. 2.

SPUR-ROYAL, or **SPUR-RYAL**. A coin of gold, value fifteen shillings, in the reign of Elizabeth. It had a star on the reverse, resembling the rowel of a spur. See *Snelling's Plates*.

Spur-royals, Harry-groats, or such odd coin

Of husbandry, as in the king's reign now

Would never pass. *City Match, O. Pl. ix. 299.*

This play was printed in Charles I.'s time, and James I. had issued *spur-royals*.

Beside some hundred pounds in fair *spur-royals*.

A Mod World, O. Pl. v. 343.

This was first printed in 1608, early in James I.'s reign. This coin was commonly called *rial*, or *ryal*, dropping the first part. See *RYALL*.

A SPURN, *s.* Originally a kick; metaphorically a shock.

But that which gives my soul the greatest *spurn*,
Is dear Lavinia, dearer than my soul. *Tit. And. iii. 1.*

Also an injury:

— Who lives that not

Depraved or depraves? who dies, that bears

Not one *spurn* to their graves of their friends' gift?

Timon of A. i. 2.

TO SQUANDER. To scatter.

In many thousand islands, that lie *squandered* in the vast

occun. *Hawell's Lett. ii. 11.*

TO SQUARE. To quarrel. It has been derived from *se quarrer*, or *contrecarrer*, French.

And now, they never meet, in grove or green,

By fountain clear, or spangled star-light sheen,

But they do *square*. *Mids. N. Dr. ii. 1.*

Mine honesty and I begin to *square*. *Ant. & Cl. iii. 11.*

Once, by mishap, two poets fell a *squaring*,

The sonnet and our epigram comparing.

Hering's Ep. I. 37.

Some [hair] hangeth downe, upright some standeth staring,

As if each haire with other had bene *squaring*.

Id. Ariosto, xiv. 72.

He often uses the word.

SQUARE, *s.* A quarrel.

With us this brode speech sildome breedeth *square*.

Promos & Cass. ii. 4.

The front of the female dress, near the bosom, generally worked or embroidered:

Between her breasts, the cruel weapon rives

Her curious *square*, embos'd with swelling gold.

Fairf. Toss. xii. 64.

You would think a smock were a she-angel, he so chants to the sleeve-hand, and the work about the *square* out.

Wint. Tale, iv. 3.

To be at SQUARE. To be in a state of quarrelling.

Marry, she knew you and I were at *square*,

At least we fell to blows. *Promos & Cass. ii. 4.*

SQUARER, *s.* Quarreller.

Is there no young *squarer* now? *Much Ado ab. N. i. 1.*

SQUASH, *s.* An unripe pod of pease.

Not yet old enough for a man, nor young enough for a boy, as a *squash* is before 'tis a peascod. *Twelf. N. i. 5.*

How like, methought, was I then to this kernel,

This *squash*.

Wint. Tale, i. 2.

TO SQUINY. A colloquial change of the word *squint*.

I remember thine eyes well enough. What, dost

Thou *squiny* at me?

K. Lear, iv. 6.

SQUIRE, *s.* A square, or a measure; from *esquierre*, French. This has been considered as one of the instances in which the word has been arbitrarily changed for the sake of the rhyme; but it is not so, as will be seen by the instances.

But temperance, said he, with golden *squire*,
Betwixt them both can measure out a meane.

Spens. F. Q. II. i. 58.

And Shakespeare has it twice, in verse and prose:

Do you not know my lady's foot by the *squire*,
And laugh upon the apple of her eye,
And stand between her back, sir, and the fire.

Love's L. L. v. 9.

Not the worst of the three but jumps twelve foot and a half by the *squire*.

Winter's Tale, iv. 3.

It occurs also in the old Dictionaries, as Rider's: "A *squire*, norma; made by *squire*, normatus." Holyoke retains "a square, or *squire*." Chaucer is said to have used *squier* in his *Conclusions* [i.e. experiments] on the *Astrolabie*, but in the edition I consulted, I found it *squire*, and *square*.

It seems in general to be used rather for a rule or measure, than a square.

SQUIRE OF DAMES. A personage introduced by Spenser in the *Faery Queen*, B. III. C. vii. St. 51. &c. whose very curious adventures are there recorded. It is often used to express a person devoted to the fair sex.

V. What, the old *Squire of Dames* still?

H. Still the admirer of their goodness.

B. & Fl. Mons. Tho. i. 1.

— But you are

The *Squire of Dames*, devoted to the service.

Maas. Emp. of the E. i. 9.

And how, my honest *Squire of Dames*, I see

Thou art of her privy council. *Id. Parl. of Love, iv. 3.*

SQUIRILITY. A mere disfigurement of the word *scuri-*
lity.

— I came not yet to be the kinges foole,

Or to fill his eares with servile *squirility*.

Damon & Pith. O. Pl. i. 174.

But such as thou art, fountaines of *squirility*. *Id. p. 211.*

STABBING ARMS. See **ARMS**.

STABBING THE DICE. One of the various tricks practised by the cheats of old times, and thus described in the *Complete Gamester*:

Lastly, by *stabbing*, that is, having a smooth box and small in the bottom, you drop in both your dice in such manner as you would have them sticking therein, by reason of its narrowness, the dice lying one upon another; so that, turning up the box, the dice never tumble, if a smooth box; if true, but little; by which means you have bottoms according to the tops you put in: for example, if you put in your dice so that two fives or two fours lie a top, you have in the bottom turn'd up two twos, or two treys; so if six and an ace a top, a six and an ace at bottom.

P. 12. ed. 1680.

STADLE, s. A support. Saxon. Used by Spenser for a staff. Old Sylvanus is described as,

— His weak steps governing,

And aged limbs on cypresse *stadle* stout. *F. Q. I. vi. 14.*

Stadle is used by Tusser and others, for a young growing tree, left in a wood after cutting. *Stadle* is now used, I think, for the stone supports on which a rick is raised. Ash explains it of the wooden frame which rests on those legs, which seems partly confirmed by *Fragm. Antiq.* p. 286, where it is called a Derbyshire word.

STAGE. It was long a fashionable affectation to have seats on the stage, not only to see, but to be seen.

Pray help us to some stools here.

F. What, on the stage, Indies?

M. Yes, on the stage; we are persons of quality, I assure you, and women of fashion, and come to see and to be seen.

B. Jons. Induct. to Staple of News.

To-day I'll go to the Black-friers play house,
Sit i' th' view, salute all my acquaintance,
Rise up between the acts, let fall my cloke,
Publish a handsome man and a rich suit,
As that's a special end we go thither,
All that pretend to stand for't on the stage.

Id. Devil's an du, i. 6.

It was, however, chiefly practised by men:

— A fresh habit

Of a fashion never seen before, to draw

The gallant's eyes that sit upon the stage upon me.

Mass. City M. ii. 2.

STAGGERS. A violent disease in horses; hence, metaphorically, any staggering or agitating distress.

Or I will throw thee from my care for ever

Into the *staggers*, and the careless lapses

Of youth and ignorance.

All's W. ii. 3.

How come these *staggers* on me!

Cym. v. 5.

STALE, s. A decoy; any thing used to entice or draw on a person. From the same origin as to *stall*. Johnson does not mark it as obsolete, which surely it is. Originally the form of a bird set up to allure a hawk, or other bird of prey:

I like the halke that sores in good estate,

Did spy a *stale*.

Mirr. for Mag.

Stales to catch kites.

B. & Fl. Hum. Liut. iii. 2.

Or a real bird:

But rather one bird caught, served as a *stale* to bring in more.

Sid. Arc. II. p. 169.

Any object of allurements, in general:

Would never more delight in painted show

Of such false bliss as there is set for *stales*,

T'entrap unwary fooloes. *Spens. F. Q. VI. 2. 3.*

The trumpety in my house, go bring it hither,

For *stale* to catch these thieves. *Temp. iv. 1.*

— And with this trumpet,

The *stale* to his for'd practice. *B. Jons. Fas. iv. 5.*

Are we made *stales* to one another?

B. & Fl. L. Fr. Lawy. iii. p. 231.

Any thing used as a pretence, to hide the truth:

But, too unruly deer, he breaks the pale,

And feeds from home, poor I am but his *stale*.

Com. of Err. ii. 1.

In the following passage, as Mr. Douce has observed, besides the usual meaning, there is also a quibbling allusion intended to the expression *stale-mate* at chess. *Illustr. of Shakesp. vol. i. p. 327.*

I pray you, sir, is it your will

To make a *stale* of me among these mates?

Tem. of Shr. i. 1.

It sometimes means a prostitute, from the idea that her object is to insnare or entice:

I stand dishonour'd, that have gone about

To link my dear friend to a common *stale*.

Much Ado ab. N. iv. 1.

As a *stalking horse* was used to decoy birds, that is sometimes also called a *stale*:

— Dull stupid Lentulus,

My *stale* with whom I stalk. *B. Jons. Catiline, iii. 10.*

See **STALKING-HORSE**.

A device, a trick:

Still as he went, his craftie *stales* did lay,

With cunning traynes him to entrap unaware.

Spens. F. Q. II. i. 4.

To lie in *stale* meant to lie in wait, or ambush, for any purpose:

This find I true, for as I lay in *stale*,

To fight with the duke Richard's eldest son,

I was destroy'd, not far from Distingdale.

Mirr. Mag. p. 366.

To STALK. To employ a stalking-horse, and to pursue the game by those means; *juvican*, Saxon.

Stalk on, stalk on, the fowl sits. Much Ado ab. N. ii. 3.

— I am no such fowl

Or fair one, tell him, will be with stalking.

B. Jon. Devil is on A. ii. 2.

Then underneath my horse I stalk, my game to strike.
Drayton, p. 1462.

— Her smiles

A juggling witchcraft, to betray, and make

My love her horse to stalk withal, and catch

Her curled minion.
Shirley's Cardinal, iii. p. 32.

STALKING-HORSE. Sometimes a real horse, sometimes the figure of one cut out, and carried by the sportsman for the following purpose: It being found that wild-fowl, which would take early alarm at the appearance of man, would remain quiet when they saw only a horse approaching, advantage was taken of it, for the shooter to conceal himself behind a real or artificial horse, and thus to get within shot of his game. It is particularly described in the *Gentleman's Recreation*:

But sometime it so happeneth that the fowl are so shie, there is no getting to shoot at them without a *stalking-horse*, which must be some old jade trained up for that purpose, who will, gently, and as you will have him, walk up and down in the water, which way you please, flodding [qu?] and eating on the grass that grows therein.
Fowling, p. 16. 8vo.

He then directs how to shoot between the horse's neck and the water, as more secure and less perceptible than shooting under his belly. But

To supply the want of a *stalking-horse*, which will take up a great deal of time to instruct and make fit for this exercise, you may make one of any pieces of old canvas, which you must shape into the form of an horse, with the head bending downwards, as if he grazed, &c.
Ibid.

He directs also to make it light and portable, and to colour it like a horse.

He uses his folly like a *stalking-horse*,

And under the presentation of that he shoots his wit.

As you I. ii. v. 4.

A fellow that makes religion his *stalking-horse*,
He breeds a plague.
Malcontent, O. Pl. iv. 79.

The term cannot properly be called obsolete; as it is still occasionally employed, and the practice itself is, I believe, continued in fenny countries, where wild fowl resort.

To STALL, for to forestall.

We are not pleas'd at this sad accident
That thus hath stalled, and abus'd our mercy,
Intended to preserve thee, noble Roman.

B. Jon. Sejanus, Act iii.

That is not to be *stall'd* by my report,
This only must be told.
Mass. Baitful Lover, iv. 3.

Also to set fast, as a cart in a slough:

To pray alone, and reject ordinary means, is to do like him in *Æsop*, that, when his cart was stalled, lay flat on his back, and cried aloud, Help Hercules!
Burt. Anat. p. 222.

STALWART, or STALWORTH, s. Brave, stout; used also in the Scottish dialect. See *Dr. Jamieson's Dictionary*, particularly on the derivation. *Sælþyrðe*, Saxon. Literally *worth-stealing*; but extended afterwards to other causes of estimation.

His *stalworth* steed the champion stout bestrode.

Fairf. Tasso, vii. 27.

A *stalworth* man in any werke,

And of his tyme a wel good clerke.

Guy of Warwick, B 1 b.

But Harold answered, that they were not priestes, but *stalworth* and hardie soldiers.
Holinsh. Descr. of Scotl. D 7 b. col. 1.

STAMEL, or STAMMEL. A coarse kind of red, very inferior to fine scarlet.

Red-hood, the first that doth appear

In *stamel*. A. Scarlet is too dear.

B. Jon. Underwoods, vol. vii. 54.

But I'll not quarrel with this gentleman,

For wearing *stammel* breeches.

B. & Fl. Little Fr. Lamy, i. 1.

He means, instead of scarlet, which was the high fashion. Yet the difference was not much, as appears from this passage:

When I translated my *stammel* petticoat into the masculine gender, to make your worship a pair of scarlet breeches.

Randolph's Hey for Honesty, F 2 b.

But that was only an expedient.

They (the Janizaries) have yearly given them two gowns apiece, the one of violet cloth, and the other of *stammel*, which they wear in the city.
Sandy's Travels, p. 49.

STANCHLESS, a. Not to be stopped, insatiable; from *to stanch*.

— There grows

In my most ill-compos'd affection such

A *stanchless* avarice, that, were I king,

I should cut off the nobles for their lands.
Macb. iv. 3.

And thrust her down his throat into his *stanchless* maw.

Drayt. Polyb. vii. p. 791.

STANDARD. An ensign; the officer who carried the standard.

Thou shalt be my lieutenant, monster, or my *standard*.

Tempest, iii. 2.

The reply is a play on the word, because the monster is so intoxicated that he cannot stand:

Your lieutenant, if you list, he's no *standard*.
Ibid.

STANDER-GRASS, or STANDELWORT. A name given by the old botanists to some species of orchis.

Therefore, foul *stander-grasse*, from me and mine

I banish thee.
Fletcher. Faithf. Sheph. ii. 2.

See *Lyte's Dodoens*, pp. 249 and 253; and also *Johnson's Gerard*.

A STANG, or STANCK. "Pertica, ligneus vectis." *Coles.* A stake, or wooden bar, or post.

An involution that orebears the banks

And bounds of all religion; if some *stanks*

Show their emergent heads, like Seth's fam'd stone,

Th' are monuments of thy devotion gone.
Poems subj. to R. Fletcher's Epigr. p. 167.

STANK, a. Used by Spenser for weak, or worn out; *stanco*, Italian.

Diggon, I am so stiff and so *stank*,

That unnetth I may stand any more.
Shep. Kal. Sept. 47.

STANIELRY. Base falconry. The *staniel* kestrel was a base unserviceable kind of hawk, as the buzzard was a mere kite; hence this coined term.

My wish shall be for all that pouy, pen-feather'd syry of
buzardism and *stanielry*.
Lady Alimony, sign. 1.

STANNEL, or STANIEL, s. An inferior kind of hawk, called also a kestrel; in Latin *tinunculus*. Merrett's *Pinar*, p. 170. *Coles* also. It is still *falco tinunculus*, in the Linnean nomenclature. The name of *stannel* is also given to it by Willoughby, Bewick, and other British ornithologists. "This beautiful species of hawk," says Montagu, (*Ornith. Dict.*) "feeds principally on mice," which accounts for its not being noticed at all by Latham and other writers on falconry.

F. What a dish of poison she has dress'd him.

T. And with what wing the *stangel* checks at it.

Twelfth N. ii. 5.

It is true, that the reading of the folios here is *stallion*; but the word *wing*, and the falconer's term, *checks*, abundantly prove that a bird must be meant.

Sir Thomas Hanmer, therefore, proposed this correction, which all subsequent editors have received as indubitable. The old reading, indeed, is mere nonsense.

Sid, this Musaeus is a Martialist; and if I had not held him a feverish white-liver'd daniel, that would never have encountered any but the seven sisters, that knight of the sun who impley'd me should have done his errand himself. *Lady Alimony*, sign. B 1.

STARCH. There was a period in the reign of Elizabeth, when the fashion was introduced of using starch of different colours to tinge the linen. In 1564, says Stowe, a Dutchwoman undertook to teach this art. Her usual price, he says, was "four or five pounds to teach them how to starch, and twenty shillings how to see the starch." There is a masque extant, by Middleton and Rowley, in which five different coloured starches are personified, and introduced as contending for superiority. It is entitled, *The World Tossed at Tennis*, and was printed in 1620. Absurd as these monstrous and starched ruffs were, I should not have suspected the devil as their author, had not a contemporary writer discovered the fact. So we learn from Stubbes:

But wot you what? The devil, as he in the fulness of his malice, first invented those great ruffs, so hath he now found out also two great pillars to beare up and maintaine this kingdom of pride withall (for the devil is kyng and prince over all pride). The one arch or pillar wherewith the devil's kingdom of great ruffs is underproped, is a certain kind of liquid matter which they call starch, wherein the devil hath willed them to wash and dive their ruffs, which being drie will stand stiff and inflexible about their neckes. The other pillar is a certaine device made of wiers crested-for the purpose, whipped over with gold thred, silver, or silk, and this he calleth a suppostasse or underpropper.

Anatomic of Abuses.

We might rather suspect the devil to have invented stripping the neck of all coverings, for females at least. Stubbes thus further describes starch:

And this starch they make of divers substances, sometimes of wheate flower, of branne and other graines; sometimes of rootes, and sometimes of other things: of all colours and hues, as white, redde, blew, purple, and the like. *Ibid.*

He has accidentally omitted *yellow*, which in popularity surpassed all the rest.

— Car-men

Are got into the *yellow starch*.

B. Jons. Devil is an Ass, i. 1.

Fil. Yellow, yellow, yellow, &c.

Pox. That's starch! The devils idol of that colour. *Ib.* v. 8. Trinculo, what price beares wheat and saffron, that your band's so stiff and yellow?

Albuzar, O. Pl. vii. 15c.

One authority dates the introduction of *yellow starch* at 1616; for in the *Oxle's Almanack*, published in 1618, it is said,

Since *yellow* baudes, and saffroned chaperones came up, is not above two yeeres past; but since citizens' wives fitted their husbands with *yellow hose*, is not within the memory of man.

See **YELLOW**, for jealousy.

There was some hope of discrediting this fashion, after it had been displayed by Mrs. Turner, at the gallows, when she was executed for the murder of Sir Thomas Overbury; and by some she was said to have been the inventress of the fashion; but it did not so happen. See *Hocell's Letters*, i. 2.

See the long note on the passage above cited, from *Reed's Old Plays*. The circumstance of its temporary disgrace is plainly alluded to in the play of the *Widow*:

Yet I would not have him hanged in that suit though; it will disgrace my master's fashion for ever, and make it as hateful as *yellow bands*. O. Pl. xii. 311.

Yet one author certainly affirms, that after this period yellow starch became more fashionable than ever.

STARK, a. Stiff. Saxon. This is given by Johnson as the original sense of the word, and so I believe it is; but I think no modern author would use it as in the following passages, unless it were in imitation of them.

B. How follow you him? A. Stark, as you see. *Cymb.* ii. 2.

Whom when the good Sir Guyon did behold,

His hart gan wexe as *stark* as marble stone.

Spens. F. Q. II. i. 42.

Here it seems to mean strong:

There be some fowles of sight so proud and *stark*,

As can behold the sunne, and never shrinke.

Sir Thos. Wyatt, in Patten's, p. 202.

Thus here too:

Stark beer, boy, stout and strong beer.

B. & Fl. Regg. Bush, iii. 1.

It now seems to be current only in the third sense given by Johnson, which is nearly the same as his adverbial sense; as in *stark* mad, *stark* fools, &c. i. e. completely mad, absolute fools.

STARKLY, adv. Stiffly.

As fast lock'd up in sleep, as guiltless labour

When it lies *starkly* in the traveller's bones.

Meas. for Meas. i. 2.

Alle displayed on the grounde,

And layn *starkly* on blode.

Poem on Rich. I. Harl. MS. 4000.

STARLING. A corruption of sterling, which itself is abbreviated from Esterling. The first sterling money was the silver penny; of which a full account is to be found in Stowe's *London*, p. 42 and 43; and also in a book entitled, *Nummi Britannici Historia*, published 1726. From the corrupted form *starling*, were deduced several false and fanciful etymologies.

Some have said sterling money to take that name of a scame, stamped in the border or ring of the pennie; other some of a beel called a stare or *starling* stamped in the circumference, &c.

Stow, loc. cit.

START-UP, s. now changed into *upstart*. A person suddenly sprung up and raised.

That young *start-up* hath all the glory of my overthrow.

Much Ado ab. N. i. 3.

Upon my life, his marriage with that *start-up*,

That snake this good queen cocker'd in her bosom.

R. Brome, Qu. & Con. i. 1.

Warburton, who occasionally employed terms a little antiquated, has used *start-up* as an adjective, "a new *start-up* sect." See *T. J.*

STARTUPS. A kind of rustic shoes with high tops, or half gaiters. Coles gives *perones* as the corresponding term in Latin. "A sock, or *start-up*. Soccus, pedale." *Townsend's Prepar. to Pleading*, p. 179.

And in high *start-ups* walk'd the pastor'd plains,

To tend her tasked herd that there remains.

Hall, Sat. B. vi.

And of the bacon's fat to make his *startups* black and soft.

Warner, Alb. IV. xi. p. 56.

When not a shepherd any thing that could,

But greaz'd his *startups* black as mynims sloe.

Drayl. Eccl. i. p. 1469.

But Hob and John of the country, they steep in charity in their high *startups*. *Green's Quip, Harl. Mac.* v. 397. 3d ed.

STATE, s. An elevated chair, or throne of dignity; with a canopy. Sometimes used for the canopy.

Having been three months married to her, sitting in a state—calling my officers about me.

Twelfth N. 2. 3.

So Falstaff, when he is to represent the king:

This chair shall be my *state*.

1 Hen. IV. 4.

Where being set, the king under a state at the end of the room.

Herb. Mem. of Charles I.

It is your seat; which, with a general suffrage,

As to the supreme magistrate Sicily tenders,

And prays Timoleon to accept. [*Offering him the state*.]

Men. Bondmen, i. 2.

Mr. Gifford here observes, that this sense of the word was growing obsolete in Dryden's time, who used it in the first edition of *Mac Fleckno*, where the monarch is placed on a state, but he afterwards changed it to a throne.

STATU, s. Used for the act or mode of standing.

An eye like Mars to threaten and command;

A station like the herald Mercury,

New-lighted on a heaven-kissing hill. *Hamlet, iii. 4.*

This would not be consistent sense, if it were not understood of the natural grace of the man in standing.

2. The state of rest:

Her motion and her station are all one.

Ant. & Cleop. iii. 3.

Johnson instances this sense also from Brown's *Vulgar Errors*. Neither usage, however, is now customary.

3. A regular place of abode or rest for pilgrims in their way to Rome, or other holy places, of which stations there are maps still extant. See *Brit. Topogr. Pl. vii. vol. i.*

Yet I have been at Rome also,

And gone the stations all a row. *Four Ps, O. Pl. i. p. 50.*

Thus of those in the way to the Holy Land:

Forasmuch as there be many that hath written of the holy lands, of the stations, and of the journey or way, I doo passe over to speake further of this matter. *A. Borde's Introd. of Knowledge.*

STATUA, s. A statue. Latin. This word was long used in English as a trisyllable, though *statue* was also employed. Lord Bacon has it more than once in his 45th Essay; and also in other places:

It is not possible to have the true pictures or statues of Cyrus, Alexander, Caesar, &c. *Adv. of Learning.*

He speaks afterwards of the *statua* of Polyphemus. Hence Mr. Reed very justly remarked, that *statua* should be read in those passages of Shakespeare, where the dissyllable statue makes a defective verse.

As,

Even at the base of Pompey's statue. *Jul. Cæs. iii. 2.*

She dreamt to-night she saw my statue. *Id. ii. 2.*

But like dumb statues, or breathing stones.

Rich. III. iii. 1.

See other examples of *statua* in *T. J.*

One reason for this might be, that the English word *statue* was often applied to a picture. Thus in the *City Madam*, Sir John Frugal, in the last scene, desires that his daughters may take leave of their lovers' statues:

Your nieces, ere they put to sea, crave humbly,
Though absent in their bodies, they may take leave
Of their late suitors' statues. *City Mad. v. 3.*

Luke replies,

There they hang.

Presently the pictures are turned into realities, though Sir John says,

— Here's nothing but

A superficies; colours and no substance.

But the lovers were concealed behind them. Mr. Gifford properly observes, that "Massinger, like all his contemporaries, confounds *statue* with picture."

Hence *statua* was called in, to make a distinction.

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In the *Two Gentlemen of Verona*, Julia is addressing a picture, when she says,

And, were there sense in his idolatry,

My substance should be statue in thy stead. *Act. iv. Sc. 4.*

Thus Lord Surrey, speaking of the same object, says in one place,

And on a bed his picture she bestows.

And afterwards,

And Trojan statue throw into the flame. *Transl. of Æn. 4.*

Mr. Douce observes also, that a statue was sometimes called a picture. *Illustr. i. 49.*

STATUE was also used for statue, not uncommonly; which has not, I believe, been hitherto remarked.

And then before her [Dianna's] statue straight he told
Devoutly, all his whole petition there. *Mirr. Mag. p. 6.*

Those charrets glittering bright, and statues all of gold,
Of solid masse, more rich then glorious to behold.

Id. p. 102.

Those ignorant, which made a god of Nature,

And nature's God divinely never knew,

Were those to Fortune that first built a statue.

Drayt. Leg. of D. of Norm. p. 525.

STATUE-CAPS, were woollen caps.

Well, better wits have worn plain statue-caps.

Love's L. L. v. 2.

The statute was, says Strype, a proof of Queen Elizabeth's care for her poor subjects. It was "for continuance of making and wearing woollen caps in behalf of the trade of cappers; providing that all above the age of six years, (excepting the nobility and some others,) should on Sabbath-days and holy-days wear caps of wool, knit, thicked, and drest in England, upon penalty of ten groats." *Annals, ii. p. 74.* See CAP OF WOOL.

STATUTE-MERCHANT is thus defined in Blount's *Nomenclator*: "A bond acknowledged before one of the clerks of the *statutes-merchant*, and mayor of the staple, or chief warden of the city of London, or two merchants of the said city for that purpose assigned; or before the mayor, chief warden, or master, of other cities or good towns, or other sufficient men for that purpose appointed; sealed with the seal of the debtor and of the king, which is of two pieces, the greater is kept by the said merchant, &c. and the less by the said clerk." It was also called *statute staple*.

H. I'll enter into a *statute-merchant* to see it answered —
Hack. Alas, poor ant! thou bound in a *statute-merchant*! a brown thread will bind thee fast enough.

Lily's Mother Bombe, iv. 2.

It is objected by Greene, as the practice of a mercer, that he will allow young gentlemen plenty of finery,

But with this provision, that he must bind over his land in a *statute-merchant*, or staple, and so at last forfeit all to the mercer-lesse mercer. *Quip, &c. Harl. Mus. v. 416.*

Nash talks of the devil as one

Who would let one have a thousand poundes upon a *statute-merchant* of his soule. *Pierce Pen. in Cens. Lit. vii. 16.*

STATUMINATE, v. To support, as with a pole or prop. A pedantic Latinism, occurring only in the following passage:

I will statuminate and underprop thee.

If they scorn us, let us scorn them.

B. Jons. New Inn, ii. 2.

Statumen is a prop, in Pliny.

3 R

To STAVE and TAIL. Terms current in bear-baiting: to *stave*, being to interpose with the staff, doubtless to stop the bear; and to *tail*, to hold back the dog by the tail.

First, Trulla *stav'd* and Cerdon *tail'd*,
Until their masters loos'd their hold. Hud. I. iii.

Hence, metaphorically, to cause a cessation:

So lawyers —
Do *stave* and *tail* with writs of error,
Reverse of judgment, and demurrer. Id. I. ii. 161.

STAVES-ACRE. A corruption of the Greek name, *staphys agria*; which *Linnaeus* has preserved as a trivial name. "Delphinium *staphisagria*," being a species of larkspur, but a native of the south of Europe, and other warm countries. The seeds were formerly imported for medical uses. They were particularly in repute for destroying vermin in the head. Lyte calls it *stavis-aker*, but speaks of its growing prosperously in this country. *Transl. of Dodoeus*, p. 431. "Herba *pedicularis*." *Coles' Dict.* In Woodville's *Medical Botany*, it is called in English *palinated larkspur*, or *stavesacre*, and is said to be still in use for the same purposes as formerly, but is found too dangerous a narcotic to be used internally. Vol. iii. p. 406. pl. 150.

Staves-acre — the seed mixed with oyle driveth away lice — with vinegar it killeth lice, being rubbed on the apparel.

Langham, Garden of Health, p. 620.
Stoveaker! — that's good to kill vermin, then be like if I serve you I shall be lousy! *Marlow's Dr. Faustus*, *Anc. Dr.* i. p. 24.
Look, how much tobacco we carry with us to expell cold, the like quantitie of *staves-aker* we must provide to kill lice in that rugged country.

Nash's Lenten Stuff, *Harl. Misc.* Park's edit. vi. p. 144.

N. B. *Stavesacre* is continued as the English trivial name for that species of delphinium, in the improved edition of Aiton's *Hortus Kewensis*. It appears, therefore, upon the testimony of physicians and botanists, that the word is not completely obsolete; but it is so little understood at present, as to require explanation.

STALE, for a **STALE**, or decoy. R. Greene, *Theeves falling out*, in *Harl. Misc.* viii. p. 401. and often in that tract. See **STALE**.

STEAD, or **STED**. A place. Saxon. Dr. Johnson has this sense of the word, and marks it as obsolete.

His gorgeous rider from his lofty *sted*
Would have cast down, and trodd in durtie myre.

Spens. F. Q. I. viii. 17.
There screeching sayrs fill the people's former *steeds*.
Fletcher. Purp. Isl. vii. 3.

So Holinshed says, that *Plautius*

Went no further, but stayed and placed garrisons in *steedes*
where needed required. Vol. i. d. col. 1. c.

Two blest Elysiums in *one sted*,
The less the great infold.

Drayt. Quest of Cynthia, p. 623.

It was also used in composition, to mark the place of any thing: as *girdlestead*, the place of the girdle; *noonsted*, the point of noon, &c. See those phrases.

Stead, in the sense of assistance, as in the phrase "to stand in *stead*," is still occasionally used. *Roadstead* is also in use, for a station of ships.

To STEAD. To assist, benefit, or support; from the second sense of the noun.

— For lo,

My intercession likewise *steads* my foe. *Rom. & Jul.* iii. 3.
I could never better *stead* thee than now. *Othello*, i. 3.

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— No knees to me; —

What woman I *may sted*, that is distrust,
Does bind me to be her. B. & F. *Two Noble K.* i. 1.

To stead up, to fill up a place:

We shall advise this wronged ward to *stead up* your appointment, go in your place. *Mean, for Meas.* iii. 1.

STEAN, s. Stone; rane, Saxon. So *stane*, and *stein*, in the Scottish dialect. January is described by Spenser, as standing upon a large urn, whence issues a river; alluding to the sign Aquarius. But he expresses it thus:

Upon a huge great earth-pot *steane* he stood,
From whose wide mouth there flowed forth the Roman flood.
F. Q. VII. vi. 22.

That the urn was of stone, may easily be supposed; more easily, than why he should call it an earth-pot.

STELE, s. The stem or stalk of any thing; from *stel*, Saxon. The Dutch is the same. Both perhaps from *σταλν*, Greek.

The stalk or *steale* thereof [of barley] is smaller than the wheat stalk, taller and stronger. B. *Gough's Heresbachius*, fol. 22.

Thus also, the stem or body of an arrow:

A shaft hath three principal parts, the *stele*, the fethers, and the head. *Archan's Topophilus*, p. 361.

He then proceeds to give particular directions respecting the best wood to make the *stele*.

STELL, s. Probably the same as stall; a lodge, or fixed place of abode.

The said *stell* of Plessis. *Danet's Comines*, sig. V. 3.

This was the castle, of which he had spoken before.

To STELL. To fix, or place in a permanent manner; from **STELL**, above noticed. *Stelled* for stalled.

To this well-planted piece is *Lucrèce* come,
To find a face where all distress is *sted'd*.

Shak. Rape of Lucr. *Suppl.* i. p. 553.

There it rhymes to *dwell'd*.

Mine eye hath play'd the painter, and hath *stedd*,
Thy beauty's form in table of my heart. *Id. Sonnet*, 24.
Here to *held*.

Since Shakespeare has twice so employed this word, why may we not suppose that "*stelled* fires," cited above, meant the *fixed* stars? (meaning to except the planets). It is not *stelled* but *stedd*, in the first folio, and it is so also in the 24th Sonnet. Other examples may perhaps hereafter be found.

STELLED, *part.* Supposed to be for *stellated*, by contraction, meaning the fires contained in the stars; which may be right. But see to **STELL**.

The sea, with such a storm, as his bare head
In hell-black night endur'd, would have buoy'd up.
And quench'd the *stelled* fires. *Id.* *Sonnet*, 71.

To STELLIFY. To make into a star, to make glorious.

And therefore now the Thracian Orpheus' lyre,
And Hercules himself, are *stellify'd*.

Sir J. Davies on Duncing, Stanza 80.

Nay, in our sainted kalender is plac'd
By him who seeks to *stellify* her name.

Drayt. Legend of Matilda, p. 546.

Good fortune, fame and virtue *stellifies*.

J. Markham, in Engl. Par. p. 121. *1779*.

The word is Chaucerian also.

STELLIONATE, s. Fraudulent dealing; a term of the Roman civil law, adopted in English only by Lord Bacon. *Stellionatus crimen*; of which a man was guilty, who sold or pledged as his own, what was

the property of another. From *stellio*, a lizard, on account of a quality fabulously attributed to that animal. But it might be given merely from its being *versipellis*, or changing its skin. The term is found in Ulpian, and other writers on civil law. The English example I take from Johnson.

It discerneth of crimes of *stellionate*, and the inchoations towards crimes capital, not actually committed. *Ld. Bacon.*

The word is not used in the English law, nor generally found in Dictionaries. Blount's *Glossographia* has it, with a reference to Lord Bacon. Apuleius makes Venus call her son *Stellio*, meaning deceiver; and the *Gloss. Vet.* has *stellionator* for impostor. Menage has the word in his *Juris. Civ. Amentitates*, cap. 39. p. 369. I have inserted it here, merely for the sake of giving these illustrations of it.

To *STEAM*, *v.* To evaporate, or dissipate in steam. So Upton interprets the following lines:

And shaking off his drowsy dremient,
Gon him arise, howe ill did him beseme,
In slouthfull sleepe his molten hart to *steme*,
And quench the brand of his conceited yre.

Spens. F. Q. II. vi. 27.

So in another place:

That from like inward fire that outward smoke had *steem'd*.
III. i. 55.

The chief difficulty arises from its being made an active verb, in the former passage.

STENT, *s.* Probably for stint, a mere change for the sake of rhyme; or else an abbreviation of extent.

Eurythme that in the cart first went,
Hnd even now attain'd his journey's *stent*.

Mirr. for Mag. Sackts. Ind. p. 256.

Also as a verb, which shows the former account of the word to be the right:

And to the ground her threw; yet nould she *stent*
Her bitter rayling, and foul revilement.

Spens. F. Q. II. iv. 12.

— And to herself oft would she tell
Her wretchednesse, and cursing never *stent*

To sob and sigh. *Mirr. Mag. p. 261.*

STERN, *s.* for steerage, helm, or rudder; from *steer*. Minshew gives no other sense; nor other old Dictionaries. Stearn, Saxon.

The king from Eltham I intend to send,
And sit at chiefest *stern* of public weal. 1 Hen. VI. i. 1.
But to preserve the people and the land,
Which now remain as shippe without a *sterne*.

Ferrex & Porr. O. Pl. i. 158.

I am the *sterne* that guides their thoughts.

Promas & Cass. i. 2.

Spenser and others use *stern* for the tail of an animal, which is quite analogous to rudder:

But gan his sturdy *sterne* about to weld,
And him so strongly stroke, that to the ground him feld.
And then his sides he swings with his *sterne*.

Spens. F. Q. I. xi. 28.

Chapm. Caesar & Pompey.

STERNAGE, *s.* The same.

— Follow, follow,
Grapple your minds to *sternage* of this navy.

Hen. V. Cho. Act iii.

There is no occasion to change this to *steerage*, though that word occurs in *Pericles*, iv. 4. as it is regularly formed from the preceding word.

To *STERVE*. To die; reappan, Saxon. Hence to starve.

Not this rude kynd of battail, nor these armes
Are meet, the which doe men in bale to *sterve*.

Spens. F. Q. II. vi. 34.

To her came message of this murderment,
Wherein her guiltless friends should hopeles *sterve*.
Hoef. Tasso, ii. 17.

Where it rhymes to preserve.

Choose out some noble dame, her honour thou, and serve,
Who will give eare to thy complaint, and pitty ere thou *sterve*.

Romans & Jul. B. 2. Mal. Suppl. ii.

He could not thinke (or faintly thought) his love to *sterve* leet hart.

Warn. Alb. Engl. ii. 9. p. 43.

In the edition of 1612 (esteemed the best) has *stern*; but it is evidently an error. The person spoken of was dead.

STEVEN, *s.* Time, appointment; doubtless from *stern*, an institution, or appointment; which is itself from *sternman*, to cite, or fix a time for appearance. See *Lye's Saxon Dict.*

Stephen kept his *sterven*, and to the time he gave,
Came to demand what penance he should have.

Ellis's Specim. of Anc. Engl. Poetry, iii. 121.

Wee may chance to meet with Robin Hood,
Here at some unset *sterven*.

Percy's Reliques, i. p. 89.

Opportunity:

Father of light, thou maker of the heaven,
From whom my being well, and being springs,
Bring to effect this my desired *sterven*.

T. Lodge on Solitarie Life, p. 50. repr.

2. *Steven* is also used for voice, or sound; in which sense it comes from *stern*, a voice. This is the usage of Chaucer, which Spenser has once imitated:

And had not Roffy ran to the *sterven*,
Lowder had bene slaine thilke same even.

Shaph. Kal. Sept. 224.

Either sense might here be admitted, but in the old glossarial notes, which are probably Spenser's own, it is explained *noyse*. It is also used in that sense, in another of the ballads on Robin Hood:

When Little John heard his master speake,
Well knowe he it was his *sterven*. *Percy's Rel. i. 93.*

A *STEWES*, *s.* A strumpet; from *stewes*, a brothel.

And shall Cassandra now be turned, in common speeche, a *stewes*.
Whetstone's Promos & Cass. 1st Part, iv. 3.

In the other sense, it was also used as singular:

And here, as in a tavern, or a *stewes*,
He and his wild associates spend their hours.
B. Jons. Every M. in II. ii. 1.

— His modest house
Turn'd to a common *stewes*. *Hecw. Engl. Trav. i. 2.*

STICKLE, *s.* A term of reproach, apparently implying want of manhood; probably provincial, rather than antiquated. Sticel, Saxon, does not help us.

Barren, *stickel*? that shall not serve thy turn.

Lady Alimony, I 4 b.

To *stickle*, in Scotch, is to make a rustling sound. See *Jamieson*.

To *STICKLE*, *v. n.* To act the part of a stickler.

There had been blood shed if I had not *stickled*.
The Ordinary, O. Pl. x. 271.

Also active, in the sense of to part an affray:

— To the muse refers

The hearing of the cause to *stickle* all these sties.
Drayt. Polyolt. i. p. 871.

Which violently they pursue,
Nor *stickled* would they be. *Id. Muse's Elys. vi. p. 1491.*

STICKLER, *s.* A person who attended upon combatants, in trials of skill, to part them when they had fought enough, and doubtless to see fair play. They were

so called, says Mr. Steevens, from carrying sticks; but, rather, from the verb to *stickle*, for to arbitrate.

The dragon wing of night o'spreads the earth,
And *stickler-like* the armies separates. *Tro. & Cress.* v. 9.
Anthony was himself in person a *stickler*, to part the young men when they had fought enough. *North's Plat.*

Advanced in court, to try his fortune with your prize, so he may have fair play shewn him, and the liberty to chuse his *stickler*.
B. Jons. Cynthia's Rev. v. 4.

Now were the *sticklers* in a readiness, and the combatours with their weapons drawn to fell it to.

Holinsb. vol. ii. 4 h 1. col. 2.

STIGMATIC, s. A person who has been *stigmatized*, or burnt with an iron, as an ignominious punishment; a base fellow. Metaphorically, a deformed person.

But like a foul, mishapen *stigmatic*,
Mark'd by the destinies to be avoided. *S Henry VI.* ii. 2.

— Thus, in disgrace,

The *stigmatic* is fust to leave the place.

Iliad. Brit. Troy. i. 19.

Conside him to a justice, where one swore,
He had been branded *stigmatic* before. *Philomythie*, 1616.

STIGMATICK, a. Disgraceful, ignominious; as alluding to being *stigmatized*.

And let the *stigmatic* wrinkles in thy face,
Like to the boist'rous waves in a rough tide,
One still o'ertake another. *White Devil*, O. Pl. vi. 301.
The muse hath made him (Thersites) *stigmatic* and lame.

Heyw. Br. Troy. viii. 9.

STIGMATICAL, a. Marked as with a stigma, ugly.

Vicious, ungente, foolish, blunt, unkind,
Stigmatic in making, worse in mind. *Com. of Err.* iv. 2.

It is a most dangerous and *stigmatic* humour.

Chapman's Blind Begg. of Alexandria, 1598.

STIGMATICAL, adv. Disgracefully, or deformedly.

If you spy any man that hath a look
Stigmatistical drawn, like to a fury's,
Able to fright, to such I'll give large pay.
Decker's Wonder of a Kingdom, iii. 1.

STIKE, s. or STICH. A verse, (*στίχας*) or stanza. See *T. J. in Stich*.

I had no sooner spoken of a *stike*,
But that the storm so rumbled in her breast
As *Eolus* could never rore the like.

Sackville's Ind. Mirr. for Mag. p. 259.

He had exactly spoken a stanza, before he says this. From the same origin are *distich*, *tetrastich*, &c. Our old name for a stanza was a *staff*, (see *Puttenham*, B. ii. ch. 2.) whence the parish clerk sings *staves*; and, by corruption, a *stave*, in the singular.

STILETTO BEARD. Among the fantastical fashions which diversified the form of beards, when they were worn, the *stiletto beard* was long distinguished. It was sharp and pointed, as its name implies. There were various other forms. That of a Roman *T*, of a spade, and even of a tile, as that of *Hudibras*, which was,

In cut and dye so like a tile,
At sudden view it might beguile.

That is, it was red, and square. Most of the fashions are humorously recorded in an old ballad, which, but for one stanza, might be cited at large. That on the *stiletto beard* has been quoted by Mr. Malone:

The *stiletto beard*,
O, it makes me afraid,
It is so sharp beneath:
For he that doth place
A dagger in his face,
What must he wear in his sheath? *Acad. of Compl.*

It was called also a dagger beard; and is spoken of as a foreign refinement:

— Now you that trust in travel,
And make sharp beards, and little breeches deities.
B. & Fl. Qu. of Cor. ii. 4.

A man is spoken of as,

The very quake (qu.) of fashions; the very he that
Wears a *stiletto* on his chin. *Ford, The Fancies*, &c. iii. 1.

The beard like a *T* is also celebrated in the *Queen of Coriuth*, ii. 4. and in the ballad above-mentioned. It leads the van:

The Roman *T*,
In its bravery,
Doth first itself disclose:
But so high it turns,
That off it burns,
With the flames of a torrid nose.

The *mustachios*, of course, formed the upper line of the *T*.

STILL, s. A steep ascent; perhaps from *stigele*, a ladder, Saxon.

On craggy rocks, or steepy *stills*, we see,
None runs more swift nor easier than he.
Browne, Past. I. iv.

I have seen a reprint, in which it is made "steepy hills," but the original may be right.

It appears that Lord Bacon has used *still* as a substantive for calmness, or quiet. See *T. J.* But the quotation from Shakespeare is erroneous on that place; his line is,

Doth all the winter time at *still* midnight,
Walk, &c. *Merry W. W.* i. 4.

Not *still* of midnight.

STILL, a. Continual, constant.

But I of these will wrest an alphabet,
And, by *still* practice, learn to know the meaning.
Tit. Andron. iii. 2.

STILLATORY, s. A place where distillations are performed.

Next to the *stillatory* wait for me. *B. & Fl. Faithf. Fr.* i. 3.

Sir H. Wotton, in his *Elements of Architecture*, directs how to place the kitchen and the *stillatory*.

There is even now, in great houses, a place called the *still-room*, which is usually the territory of the housekeeper.

STILL-PIERCING. A compound epithet of some obscurity in the place where it occurs, namely, in these otherwise beautiful lines:

— O you lenden messengers,
That ride upon the violent speed of fire,
Fly with false aim, move the *still-piercing* air
That sings with piercing, do not touch my lord.
All's Well, &c. iii. 2.

Still-piercing is the reading of the second folio. The first has *still-peering*, which is nothing. It seems plain that the author intended an emphatical repetition of the word *pierce*: read, therefore, *still-pierced*: i. e. which, though continually *pierced*, sings at it. The commentators have agreed to substitute *still-pieced*: which to me appears the most flat and improbable epithet that could be inserted in such a speech. What was it to her that the air was *pieced* again? But that, though *pierced*, it still sung, was a good reason why it should be *pierced* rather than her lord. With *piercing*, for in *being pierced*, is quite common in the phrase of that day.

STILO NOVO. When the calendar had been reformed by Gregory XIII., English travellers, who wrote from abroad, usually dated their letters *stilo novo*; whence it grew into a kind of cant expression.

— Into whose custody —

I do commit your reformation,
And so I leave you to your *stilo novo*.

B. & Fl. Woman's Prize, iv. 4.

This is said because he was proposing to travel.

He sent me letters beyond sea, dated *stilo novo*.

Antiqu. O. Pl. x. 65.

Owen has an epigram, entitled, *Stylo Novo*, the form of which superscription would not be quite intelligible, without knowing this custom. The epigram is this:

Stylo Novo.

Urbs veterum cultrix, rerumque inimica novarum,
Imposuit fustos cur sibi Roma novas?

Liber Unus, Ep. 41.

To STINT, v. a. To stop. In modern use it means only to restrain within certain limits, to check; not to stop entirely.

And I will use the olive with my sword,
Make war breed peace, make peace *stint* war.

Timon of A. v. 6.

— Here came a letter now

New bleeding from their pen, scarce *stinted* yet.

Reverger's Trag. O. Pl. iv. 359.

— *Stint* thy babbling tongue,

Fond Echo. *B. Jons. Cynth. Rev. i. 2.*

Persuade us dye to *stint* all further strife.

Spens. F. Q. I. ix. 29.

Also as a verb neuter, to cease:

And *stint* thou too, I pray thee, Nurse, say I.

Rom. & Jul. i. 3.

Unwrap thy woes, whatever wight thou be,

And *stint* in time to spill thyself with plaint.

Sucke. Ind. Mirr. Mag. 258.

Changed to *stent*, by the same writer, when it suited his rhyme:

And first within the porch and jaws of hell

Sate deepe remorse of conscience, all besprent

With tears; and to herselfe oft would she tell

Her wretchednesse, and cursing never *stent*

To sob and sigh.

Ibid. p. 261.

For the blood *stinted* a little when he was laid.

North's Plutarch, cit. by Stevens.

STINTANCE, s. Stop, intermission.

Marry, some two or three days hence I shall weep without any *stintance*. But I hope he died in good memory.

London Prod. i. 1. Mal. Suppl. ii. 455.

STIRE, v. Put for stir, by Spenser, for the sake of rhyme. *F. Q. II. i. 7. and II. ix. 30.*

STITH, a. Strong, hard; from the Saxon *stith*. Ray has it as a northern word; and it is still Scotch. See *Jamieson*. It was, however, English; for Coles has it: "*Stith*, robustus, rigidus." Also in an old romance,

On stedes that were *stithe* and strong,

Thei riden togider with scialthes long.

Amis & Amiloun, v. 1303.

A STITHE, or STITH, s. An anvil; from *stith*, hard, Saxon.

Whose hammers bet still in that lively brain,

As on a *stithe*.

Surrey's Poems, E. 1.

And strake with hammer on the *stithe*,

A coming smith to be.

Turberville, (1570) C. 3.

STITHY, s. The shop containing the anvil, now called

smithy; from *stith*.

And my imaginations are as fowl

As Vulcan's *stithy*.

Hamlet. iii. 2.

To STITHY, v. To employ an anvil.

But, by the forge that *stithy'd* Mars's helm,
I'll kill thee every where.

Tro. & Cress. vi. 3.

STIVER, according to the conjecture of Mr. Theobald, an inhabitant of the stewes; *stives* certainly meant stews in Chaucer, and elsewhere.

Take thy *stiver*, and pace her till she stews.

B. & Fl. Scornful Lady, ii. 1.

The reading of the old edition was *striver*, which is certainly nonsense. As to his derivation of *stiver*, the coin, from this, it is below notice; but hence certainly to *stive up*, to keep close, or stewed.

STOCK, for stocking.

With a linen *stock* on one leg, and a kersey boot hose on the other.

Tam. of Shr. iii. 3.

Which our plain fathers erst would have accounted sin,
Before the costly coach and silken *stock* came in.

Drayt. Polyolb. xvi. p. 963.

Or would my silk *stock* should lose his gloss else.

Jack Drum's Entert.

Also, as an abbreviation of stockado, a peculiar kind of attack in fencing:

And if a horned devil should burst forth,

I would passe on him with a mortal *stocke*.

Antonio's Revenge, sign. B. 2.

At gleeck, and other games, where part of the cards only is used, the remainder was called the *stock*:

— Are you out too?

May then, I must buy the *stock*. Send me good *carding*!

Reference lost.

To STOCK. A fencing term, from the substantive, to hit in an onset.

Oh, the brave age is gone; in my young days

A chevalier would *stock* a needle's point,

Three times together. *B. & Fl. Love's Cure*, iii. 4.

STOCKADO, more properly *STOCCATA*, being an Italian term. A thrust in fencing, or an attack. Mercutio uses the original phrase, "a la *stoccata*." *Rom. and Jul. iii. 1.*

In these times you stand on distance, your passes, *stoccados*, and I know not what.

Merr. W. Winds. ii. 1.

Venue, fie! most gross denomination, as ever I heard: O, the *stoccato*, while you live, sir, note that.

B. Jons. Every M. in his H. i. 5.

If your enemy be cunning and skillful, never stand about giving any foine or imbroccata but this thrust, or *stoccata* alone.

Saviolo. Pract. of Duello, H. 1. b.

Hee will hit any man, bee it with a thrust or *stoccada*, with an imbroccada, or a charging blowe, with a right or reverse blowe.

Florio's 2d Frutes, p. 119.

Or Robrus, who adict to nimble fence,

Still greetes me with *stockado's* violence.

Mart. Sat. i.

Fighting after the old English manner, without the *stockados*.

Har. Met. of Aj. Prologue.

STOMACH, s. Pride, haughtiness. This sense is hardly used now. Of Wolsey it is said,

He was a man

Of an unbounded *stomach*, ever ranking

Himself with princes.

Hen. VIII. iv. 2.

Such a great audacious, and such a *stomach* reigned in his bodie.

Holins. of Rich. III.

For this, and several kindred significations, see *T. J.*

STONAGE. A corruption of *Stanchenge*, always popularly used in the neighbourhood of that extraordinary Druidical monument. It was also current, as a word signifying any remarkable heap or collection of stones.

— As who with skill,
And knowingly, his journey manage will,
Doth often from the beaten road withdraw,
Or to behold a *stouge*, that a spaw,
Or with some subtle artist to conferre.

G. Tooke's Belides, p. 11.
Would not every body say to him, We know the *stouge* at
Gilgal. *Leslie*.

STOND, s. Station, situation; for stand, *pronbe*,
Saxon. A remnant of the older language.

But when he saw the dunce pass away,
He left his *stond*, and her pursued space.
Spens. F. Q. I. vi. 48.

Stound seems to be put for it in another instance,
for the rhyme's sake:

And those six knights, that ladies champions,
And eke the redcrosse knight ran to the *stound*.
Id. III. i. 63.

That is, to the place.

STONE. Used for a gun-fint.

Q. Where's the *stone* of this piece?
2 S. The drummer took it out to light tobacco.

B. & Fl. Kn. of B. Pest. v. 1.
STONE, the fool. Of this personage little is known,
but from the castigation he received for his too bold
sarcasms. It appears from the following passage
that he was in the habit of attending at taverns,
doubtless to divert the guests. The foolish knight, in
the *Far*, Sir Politick Would-be, calls him *Nass Stone*;
on which occasion Mr. Gifford denies that *mass* is a
contraction of master, and refers it to the Italian
messer. But I think he is mistaken; for as the
word *messer* was never used in England, there is
little probability of its being so contracted: besides,
it should have formed *mess*, not *mass*. See *Mas*.
Poor *Stone* was whipped in Bridewell for saying, on
the occasion of the Earl of Nottingham (not North-
ampton) going ambassador to Spain, "That there
went sixty fools into Spain, besides my lord admiral,
and his two sons." *Winwood*, cited by Gifford. If
he really died about the time when Jonson's play of
the *Fox* appeared, that was in 1605, the very year
after his punishment; but it was not necessary that
it should be true, to be reported to Sir Politick.

— Faith, *Stone*, the fool, is dead,
And they do lack a tavern fool extremely.

B. Jon. Far, ii. 1.
He did not find his calling so privileged, as it
is described in a song in that comedy. Act. I. Sc. 1.

STONE, GEORGE. A famous bear-ward, or keeper of
bears; from whom also one of his bears, famous for
the sport he made, was named. All that is neces-
sary is to distinguish the bear from his master.

— At the banqueting house window,
When Ned Whiting or George *Stone* were at the stoke.

B. Jon. Silent Woman, iii. 1.
How many dogs do you think I had upon me? — almost as
many as *George Stone*, the bear, three at once.

Puritan, iii. 6. Suppl. ii. 391.
It seems that *George* died about 1610, for in the
Orle's Almanack, published 1618, it is said,

Since that old loyal souldier, *George Stone*, of the Beare-
garden, died, 8 years.

P. 6.
STONE-BOW, s. A bow from which stones might be
shot, a cross-bow. *Coles* Latinizes it by *balista*.
Cited by Todd from the *Book of Wisdom*, v. 22.

O, for a *stone-bow* to hit him in the eye! *Twelfth N. ii. 5.*

— Children will shortly take him
For a wall, and set their *stone-bows* in his forehead.

B. & Fl. King and No. K. v. 1.
Whoever will hit the mark of profit, must, like those that shoot
with *stone-bows*, wink with one eye. *Marston, Dutch Courtes.*

STOOF, or STOUF. A drinking vessel, cup, bowl, or
flaggon; from the Dutch. See *Johnson*.

Marin, I any, a stoop of wine. *Twelfth N. ii. 3.*
Set me the *stoups* of wine upon that table.

Hamd. v. 3.
Fill 's a new *stoupe*. *B. & Fl. Scorp. I. ii.*

Stoop is certainly meant in the following passage:

Was not thy ale the mightiest of the earth
In malt, and thy *stope* fill'd like a tide?
Id. Four Plays in One.

Here it seems to signify a large vessel:

Come, lieutenant, I have a *stoop* of wine; and here without
are a brace of Cyprus gallants that would fain have a measure to
the health of the black Othello. *Othello, ii. 3.*

This *stoop* of wine was to afford each a measure
out of it.

Also, a post fastened in the earth. *Ray's North
Country Words.* He derives it from the Latin *stupa*.

It may be known; hard by an ancient stoop,
Where grew an oak in elder days decay'd.

Tamer. & Gism. O. Pl. ii. 401.

STOVER, s. Fodder and provision of all sorts for
cattle; from *estovers*, law-term, which is so explained
in the Law Dictionaries. Both are derived from
estovier, in the old French, defined by Roquefort,
"Convenance, nécessité, provision de tout ce qui
est nécessaire." *Dictionn. de la Langue Rom.*

— Where live nibbling sheep,
And flat meads thatch'd with *stover* them to keep. *Temp. iv. 1.*

And others from their cars are busily about
To draw out sedge and reed, for thatch and *stover* fit.

Drayf. Polyoth. xiv. p. 1158.
Thresh barley as yet but as need shall require,
Fresh threshed for *stover* thy cattle desire.

Tusser, November's Hush.

STOUND, s. Time, moment, occasion, exigence. A
Chaucerian word, in which author it bears this sense.
Scrub, Saxon.

O who is that, which brings me happy choyce
Of death, that here lye dying every *stound*.

Spens. F. Q. I. viii. 38.
His legs could bear him but a little *stound*.

Fairf. Tasso, xix. 45.
In the *Mirror for Magistrates* it is written *stounre*:

— When once it felt the wheele
Of slipper fortune, stay it might no *stoune*. *P. 440*

E. K. (Spenser's original annotator) once explains
it *fitts*:

And keep your corpse from the carefull *stounds*,
That in may carrion carcass abound.

Sheph. Kal. May, 257.
Johnson explains it *sorrow*, and gives some pas-
sages that seem to bear that sense; as does also the
following. *Spenser* certainly uses it with great lat-
tude:

Against whose power nor God nor man can find
Defence, ne ward the danger of the wound,
But, being hurt, seek to be medicin'd
Of her that first did stir that mortal *stound*.

Colin Clout, v. 873.
So far'd it with me in that heavy *stound*.

Tamer. & Gism. O. Pl. ii. 199.
Still it seems that circumstance or situation may
fairly explain it, as in the other examples.

STOUND, for stunned.

So was he *stound* with stroke of her huge tail.
Spens. F. Q. V. ii. 9.

STOUR, or STOWRE. Distress, tumult, contention. Johnson, who inserts the word, derives it from the Runick *stur*, or the Saxon *stœpan*, to disturb; but that word means to steer; he should have written *stœpan*, or *stipan*, which do mean to vex or disturb. It does not occur in Shakespeare, belonging properly to an earlier period.

— At which sad *stowre*,
Frompart fourth step, to stay the mortal chance.

Spent. F. Q. II. iii. 34.
The famous hodge Florinda us'd to bear,
That wouns in every warlike *stour* to win.

Fairf. Tasso, ii. 38.
And after those brave spirits in all those balefull *stowers*,
That with duke Robert went, against the pagan powers.

Drayt. Polyolb. xvi. p. 954.

It seems to have been a poetical, but not a colloquial word in those days.

STRACHY occurs only in the following passage, which has much excellent conjectural ingenuity, though apparently hitherto in vain.

There is example for 't; the lady of the *Strachy* married the yeoman of the wardrobe.

Twelfth N. ii. 5.

After various attempts of other commentators, not worth reciting, Mr. Steevens conjectured that it should be read *starchy*, and explained it to mean the laundry. But no such word was ever seen in that sense; nor does it appear that it would make an apposite example of an unequal match, which is the thing required. Why the *lady of the laundry* should be so much superior to the yeoman of the wardrobe, is far from clear. Mr. Steevens properly calls it a *desperate* passage, which fully apologizes for his desperate, though ingenious, conjecture. It is printed in the first folio in italics, as a proper name. It has since been conjectured (by Mr. R. P. Knight) to be a further corruption of *stratico*; which Menage certainly gives, as the regular title of the governor of Messina. *Origini*. If so, it will mean the *governor's lady*; and *Illyria* is not far from Messina. Whatever becomes of the name of *Strachy*, similar occurrences were never wanting, which might be the subject of allusion. R. Brome produces parallel instances, in the song of a servant to his lady:

Madam, Faire truth have told
That queens of old

Have now and then
Married with private men
A countess was no blusher

To wed her usher.

Without remorse

A lady took her horse

-Keeper in wedlock.

New Acad. iv. 1.

One of these might be a lady of the *strachy*. Such examples were never rare. Lord Bacon's daughter married her gentleman-usher, Underhill; and, though she was not a countess, her birth was noble. It is asked also by another dramatist,

Has not a deputy married his cook-maid?

An alderman's widow one that was her turn-brooch?

B. & Fl. W. at sev. II. iii. 1.

STRAGE, s. Slaughter; a Latinism, *strages*, Latin.

I have not dread'd famine, fire, nor *strage*,

Their common vengeance.

Weber's App. & Virginia, Act v.

STRAIGHTS. A cant name for some of the narrow allies in London, formerly frequented by profligates.

Look into any angle o' the town (the *straights*, or the Bermudas) where the quarrelling lesson is read.

R. Jon. Barth. Fair, ii. 6.

— Turn pirates here at land,
Ha' their Bermudas, and their *straights* i' th' Strand. *Ibid.*

See **BERMUDAS**.

STRAIN, the same as *strene*. Descent, lineage.

He is of noble *strain*.

Much Ado, ii. 1.

See *Johnson*. This sense, though not now in common use, has been preserved in poetry, by Dryden, Prior, and others.

Also disposition:

Sir, you have shown to-day your valiant *strain*,
And fortune led you well.

K. Lear, v.

To **STRAIN, v. n.** Applied to the flowing of a river.

The often wandering Wye, her passages to view,
As wantonly she *strains* in her lascivious course.

Drayt. Polyolb. vi. p. 771.

So again:

But back industrious muse, obsequiously to bring
Clear Severn from her source; and tell how she doth *strain*
Down her delicious dales.

Id. p. 776.

To **STRAIN COURTESY.** To use ceremony, to stand upon form.

You should not need *strain courtesy* who should have it,
Sir John would quickly rid you of that cure.

Sir J. Oldc. i. 2. Suppl. ii. 276.

Finding their enemy to be so curst,
They all *strain courtesy* who shall cope him first.

Shakep. Venus & Adonis, Suppl. i. 447.

At the last, though long time *straining courtesy* who should goe over the stile.

Euph. & his Engl. K k iii.

But, like gossips neere a stile, they stand *straining courtesy* who shall goe first.

Taylor, Water P. Disc. to Salisbury, p. 25 u.

To decline a thing civilly:

Now since you needs will have me cause alledge,
Why I *straine courtesy* in that cup to pledge,
One said, thou mad' at that cup so hot of spice,
That it had made thee now a widower twice.

Sir J. Haringt. Epig. ii. 5.

Also to hang back, or be shy, said in ridicule:

The dike was drie, the bottom ev'n and plaine,
Both sides were steep, but steepest next the towne,
At this the soldiers *courtesy* do *straine*,
Which of them first shall venter to go downe.

Id. Ariosto, xiv. 107.

STRAINT, for pressure, or constraint.

Upon his iron collar griped fast,
That with the *straint* his weand aigh he brast.

Spens. F. Q. V. ii. 11.

To **STRAIT, v.** To straiten, to put to inconvenience, to puzzle.

— You were *straited*

Winter's Tale, iv. 3.

For a reply.

STRAMAZOUN. A downright or descending blow, in opposition to a *stoccat*, or thrust; a term in the old school of fencing, from *stramazzone*, Italian, which is itself from *stramazare*, to slay, or murder. The *stramazoun* might, therefore, be called a murdering blow.

I being loth to take the deadly advantage that lay before me of his left side, made a kind of *stramazoun*, run him up to the hilts through the doublet, &c.

B. Jon. Ev. Men out of H. iv. 3.

The description does not answer the definition, but that might be intended, to imply ignorance in the speaker.

STRAND, THE, in Westminster, was formerly the habitation of the first nobility, containing Somerset-house, Leicester, afterwards Essex-house, Arundel-house, the Savoy; Cecil, Bedford, York, and Dur-

ham houses, all palaces of princes, bishops, or noblemen. So Sylvester:

Hier to the Thames-ward, all along the *Strand*,
The stately houses of the nobles stand. *Dubart.* III. ii. 2.

The only remaining representative of this magnificent line of inhabitants, is the Duke of Northumberland, whose superb palace occupies the site of the Hospital of St. Mary Rounceval, a cell to the priory and convent of Rounceval (Roncevalles) in Spanish Navarre. The inconceivable increase of building has been continually driving the nobility further west, in quest of fresher air, and freer space; but still pursued by growing streets, and multiplying inhabitants.

STRANGE, *a.* Unacquainted with the place, as a foreigner; also coy, or shy.

— Beseech you, sir,
Desire my man's abode where I did leave him,
He's *strange* and peevish. *Cymb.* i. 7.
And I am something curious, being *strange*,
To have them in safe stowage. *Ibid.*

Trust me I was *strange*, in the nice timorous temper of a maid.
Match at Mida. O. Pl. vii. 401.

STRAUGHT, for distraught. Distracted, crazed.

He seemed rather to be a man *straught* and bounde with
chaynes, than lyke one that had hys wittes and understandyng.
Painter's Pal. of Pleas. ii. T. 3.
So as being now *straught* of minde, desperate, and a verie
foole, he goeth, &c. *Scott's Discov. of Witcher.* L. 8 b.

Also for stretched, as used by Chaucer:

Striking me down on the place where yet I lie *straught*.
Skelton's Don Quix.

See *T. J.*

TO STRAW, *v.* Now made strew, or strow; but straw has been thought nearest to the etymology, *strawen*, Gothic. But the Saxon will authorize *strew*, and the Danish *strow*; *strew*, however, has prevailed. Straw occurs several times in the authorized version of the Scriptures; but not there only. See *T. J.* Junius prefers it. Shakespeare has *o'er-straw'd*, for *strew'd* over:

The bottom poison, and the top *o'er-straw'd*
With sweets. *Venus & Adonis*, *Mss. Suppl.* i. 459.

STREAVE. Seems to be used for stray, in the following passage:

Why did he counterfeit his prince's hand,
For some *strece* lordship of concealed land.
Hall, Sat. v. 1.

STRENE. Descent, lineage; supposed from *strynþn*, Saxon.

Sate goodly Temperance in garments clete,
And sacred Reverence yborne of heavenly stene.
Spens. F. Q. V. ix. 32.

So also in VI. vi. 9.

But Spenser also uses *strain*, which he altered probably for the sake of the rhyme. See STRAIN.

Sprung of the ancient stocke of princes *straine*.
Ibid. IV. vii. 33.

TO STRENGTH, *v.* for to strengthen.

Whose happy ordered raigne most fertile breeds
Plenty of mighty spirits, to *strenght* his state.
Daniel, Civil Wars. i. 17.

TO STRIKE. To take money, whether forcibly or by fraud; or borrowing.

— I must borrow money,
And that some call a *striking*. *Shirley, Gentl. of Venice.*
The cutting a pocket, or picking a purse, is called *striking*.
Greene's Art of Comedycatch.

The expression is not dissimilar to one which occurs in Latin:

— Porro autem Geta
Ferietur alio munere, ubi heri peperit.

Ter. *Phorm.* i. 1.
To blast or affect by sudden and secret influence, as the planets were supposed to have power to do:
The nights are wholesome; then no planets strike.
Hamlet. i. 1.

Hence *planet-struck*.

STRIKE ME LUCK. A familiar phrase, which seems to have arisen from striking a bargain, and giving earnest upon it.

Y. L. Come, *strike me luck* with earnest, and draw the writings. M. There's a God's-penny for thee.

B. & Ft. *Scornf.* L. Act ii.

But if that's all you stand upon,
Here, *strike me luck*, it shall be done. *Hudibr.* II. i. 559.

That is, here, *conclude the bargain*, and it shall be done.

STRINGER, *s.* A person who made strings for bows. Thus three distinct artists were employed to furnish out that simple instrument: the *bowyer*, who made the bows; the *fletcher*, who made the arrows; and the *stringer*, who made the strings. All three have remained in use as family names. The importance of a good stringer is well described by Ascham:

But herein you must be content to put your trust in honest *stringers*. And surely *stringers* ought more diligently to be loked upon by the officers, than eyther bowyer or fletcher, because they may deceyve a simple man the more easlyer. An ill stringer breaketh many a good bowe, nor o the other thinge halfe so maye. In warre, if a stringer breake, the man is lost, and is no man, yet his weapon is gone, and although he have two *stringes* put on at once, yet he shall have small leasure, and lesse roome to bende his bowe; therefore, God send us good *stringers*, both for warre and peace. Now what a stringer ought to be made on, shoud of good hump, as they do now adays, or of flaxe, or of silk, I leave that to the judgement of *stringers*, of whom we must be them.
Ascham, Tiroph. p. 159, &c.

In the following example it is used for a libertine, with as much attention to propriety as the slip-slop character of the speaker required:

A whorson tyrant, hath bene an old *stringer* in his days, I warrant.
B. & Ft. Knight of B. P. i. 1.

Perhaps the dame means *striker*, which occurs in the same sense.

That, if the sign deceive me not, in time,
Will prove a notable *striker*, like his father.
Mass. Unnat. Comb. i. 2.

STRIPE, *s.* Seems to be used by Browne for strain, or measure.

I shall go on; and first, in differing *stripe*,
The floud-god's speech thus tune on oaten pipe.
Bra. Pest. L. 1.

He then goes on in eight-syllable verse.

STRIVILING, or STRIVELING. The old name for the town and county of Stirling, in Scotland.

Strivling, who siege our rescue crav'd, can tell
England's misfortune in that hapless fight.
Mirr. for Magistr. p. 710.

Others (more unlikely) of being coyned at *Strivelin*, or *Striving*, a towne in Scotland. *Stowe's London.* p. 45.

He is speaking of the origin of sterling money.

It [Lennux] is parted from Sterling or *Striveling* with the mountains.
Saltontall's Mercator. p. 75.

STROKE. To bear, or have a stroke; to bear sway, to have force, or influence. Mr. Dibdin, on the following passage, says, that he does not find this sense explained in any glossary; but Johnson has it.

as the eighth sense of the word *stroke*. See *Johnson*. It is not so used at present.

Where money beareth all the *stroke*, it is hard, and almost impossible, that the weal-public may justly be governed, and prosperously flourish. *Morre's Utopia*, Dibdin's ed. vol. i. p. 120.

But, sir, to tell you the plain truth, Count Gondomar at that time had a great *stroke* in our court, because there was more than a mere overture of a match with Spain.

Howell's Letters, ii. Let. 61.

To have a prevalence:

There is, besides these subdialects — another speech that hath a great *stroke* in Greece and Turkey, called *Franco*.

Id. ibid. Let. 59.

STROKER, s. A flatterer, metaphorically; so used by Jonson. To claw, and stroke the person they courted, was commonly attributed to sycophants.

— Danie Polish,

My lady's stroker.

Magn. Lady, iv. 1.

Mr. Gifford says that Jonson often uses it in that sense, but I have not noted the instances.

STROSSERS. Thought to be a misprint for *trossers* in *Hen. V.* iii. 7. In *Sir John Oldcastle*, it is corrupted into *strouces*:

Prithee, Lord Strudge, let me have mine own cloaths, my *strouces* there. *Part I.* v. 11.

Both mean the same, namely, what are now called trowsers. We have it however, undoubtedly, in another place, where its meaning is not clear:

The Italian close *strouser*, nor the French standing collar.

Deek, Gull's Hornb. p. 40. repr.

Probably *strouser* was only a corruption of *trosser*, which is clearly the same as *trouser*.

STROUT, s. A strut. Coles acknowledges the word, both as verb and substantive.

Curl up your hair, walk with the best *strouts* you can.

Mis. of Enj. Mar. O. Pl. v. 75.

TO STROUT. To strut.

They were passing pommus in their gestures, for they *strouted* up and down the valley as proudly as though they had there appointed to act some desperate combat.

Green's Quip, *Hart. Mus.* v. 398.

Mustachoes *strouting* long, and chin close shave.

Fairf. Tasso, ia. 8.

The dainty clover grows, of grass the only silke,

That makes each *idiot strut* abundantly with milke.

Dreyt. Polyoth. xiii. cited by Johnson.

So the original edition; but in the reprint of 1753, octavo, it is made *strut*. See p. 924.

STROW, a. Loose, scattered; from to *strow*, which was often used for *strew*. See *Johnson*.

— Nay, where the grass,

Too *strow* for fodder, and too rank for food,

Would generate more fatal mauladies. *Lady Alim.* D 4 b.

STRUCK, or STRICKEN IN YEARS. Both meant as the participle of *strike*; advanced in, or, rather, affected by, years. As a tree is said to be struck, which has some of its branches withered through age. Johnson says, I know not how the phrase could originate.

— We say, the king

Is wise and virtuous, and his noble queen

Well *struck* in years.

Rich. III. i. 1.

It is often used by the translators of the Bible:

Now Abraham and Sarah were old, and well *stricken* in age.

Genes. xviii. 11.

See also xiv. 1. *Josh.* xiii. 1, &c. Well in these phrases, must stand for *much*.

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STRUMPHUSHER, s. Perhaps, an usher to strumpets; but this is a mere guess, as I have not seen any other instance of the word.

He [a hawk] lives at all distances and postures, one while tapster or tobacco-seller, otherwise *strumphusher*; now brother, then cozen, sometimes master of the house; yet all this while rogue, thief, and pimper.

Lawton's Leasures, Char. 11.

STUCK. A corruption of stock, itself abbreviated from *stockado*; an assault in fencing. See *Stock*, and *Stockado*.

I had a pass with him, rapier, scabbard, and all, and he gives me the *stuck* in with such a mortal motion, that it is inevitable.

Twelfth N. iii. 4.

The same is doubtless intended in the following passage, where *stucke* is the reading both of the first quarto and folio.

— I'll have prepar'd him

A chalice for the noose; whereon but sipping,

If he by chance escape your venom'd *stuck*,

Our purpose may hold there.

Hamlet iv. 7.

In Johnson's Dictionary this is quoted as an example of the word *tuck*; but this is not warrantable. He first conjectured that it ought to be *tuck*, and then cited it as an example of that word. It was not till the fourth folio edition, that the word *tucke* crept in, which certainly would make a convenient sense, being fully authorized as a name for a rapier. But *stuck* is also sense, and has the support of all the early editions. *Stuck*, for *stock*, however, has been found hitherto only in these two examples; *stock* itself frequently.

STULPES. Qu.? posts, stumps, or something of that kind.

Bridge-warden-within, so called of London bridge, which bridge is a principal part of that ward, and beginneth at the *stulpes* on the south end by Southwarke, &c.

Stowe's Lond. p. 167.

This word is repeated in the improved edition by Stowe himself, and again by his continuator Strype, but without any intimation of its meaning.

STUM, s. Strong new wine, used to give strength and spirit to what is vapid; supposed to be contracted from *mustum*, Latin. Coles renders it, "*mustum validissimum dolio ferreis circulis munito infartum*," which throws light on the mode of keeping it.

Let our wines, without mixture or *stum*, be all fine.

B. & F. Rules for the Tav. vii. 29.

I am not sure that the word is obsolete, but certainly it occurs very seldom. It is in *Hudibras*. See *Johnson*.

STUPE, s. A pledget dipped in some healing liquor warm, and applied to a wound; from *stupa*, flax, or tow, of which it was made. I know not whether still in use, as a technical word.

— Leave crying, and I'll tell you;

And get your plaisters, and your warm *stupes* ready.

B. & F. Lover's Progress, i. 2.

TO STUT, v. To stutter; originally *stot*, from *stottern*, German. It is in Withal's *Little Dictionarie*, "to *stut*, to stammer, balbutio." Mr. Wilbraham has it in his Glossary of Cheshire words, as still used in that county.

Nay, he hath Albano's imperfection too,

And *stuts* when he is vehemently mov'd.

Morton's What you will, Act i. *Ans. Dr.* ii. 215.

3 S

Som howl, som halloo, some do *stut* and strain.

Sylv. Durb. p. 255.

Such is the line which Allot falsely printed, spoiling the verse:

Some howle and cry, and some *stut* and straine.

In the reprint of Allot, the annotator says, "perhaps for *stutter*;" but the word was equally in use.

To *STV*. To ascend; from *stegan*, Saxon. Jortin says, that *stee* is a ladder in the north. *Rem. on Spenser*. Ray also has it.

That was ambition, rash desire to *sty*,
And every link thereof a step of dignity.

Spens. F. Q. II. vii. 46.

— Yet love can higher *ste*
Than reason's reach, and oft hath wonders done.

Id. III. ii. 56.

To *stey* is used for *stair*, by Chaucer; and *steyre*, now *stair*, is made from it; and Gower is also quoted by Warton. But it is not found in later poetry.

STV, s. A pimple growing on the eyelid; from the same Saxon word as to *sty*, in the sense of to ascend. There was a fancy that a piece of gold applied to the eye, would cure this complaint.

— I have a *sty* here, Chlax.

Chi. I have no gold to cure it, not a penny.

B. & Fl. Mad. Loc. v. 4.

There is a *stic* grown o'er the eye o' th' Buil,
Which will go near to blind the constellation.

An. Put a gold ring in 's nose, and that will cure him.

Id. Elder Bro. ii. 4.

SUBDUEMENT, s. Defeat; a word peculiar to Shakespeare, and used by him only once. Its meaning is obvious.

— I have seen thee,

As hot as Perseus, spur thy Phrygian steed,
Defeating many foriots and *subduements*.

Tro. & Cress. iv. 5.

To *SUBSCRIBE*. To yield, or submit.

For Hector, in his blaze of wrath, *subscribes*
To tender objects.

Id. iv. 5.

As I *subscribe* not that, nor any other.

Meas. for Meas. ii. 4.

Marlow has been quoted for a like use of the word:

Subscribe to his desires.

Lust's Dominion.

It is very doubtful whether *subscribe* should be read in the following lines:

Kent banish'd thus! and France in choler parted!
And the king gone to-night! *subscrib'd* his power!
Confined to exhibition.

Lear, i. 2.

The folio has *prescribed*, which better suits the passage. All the rest are acts done against the king. To *subscribe*, submit, or yield up his power, must have been his own act; but his power *prescribed*, limited, circumscribed, suits with all the rest, as done injuriously to him, and therefore should seem to be the right reading.

SUBSCRIPTION, s. Obedience, submission.

I never gave you kingdom, call'd you children,
You owe me no *subscription*.

Lear, iii. 2.

SUBTLE, a. seems to have been used occasionally for smooth. It was, perhaps, a term particularly used by bowlers, to express a fine smooth green.

— Nay, sometimes,

Like to a bowl upon a *subtle* ground,
I have tumbled past the throw.

Coriol. v. 2.

Johnson explains it deceitful, meaning difficult, (*subtle*, 5), but the next instance disproves it.

Upon Titus brest, that, for six of the nine acres, is counted the *subtle* bowling ground in all Tarnary. *B. Jon. Chloridia.*

Jonson has twice applied this epithet to lips, but in what sense is not clear; perhaps in that of practised or skilful.

SUNBURNS. The general resort of disorderly persons in fortified towns, and in London also. See the note on the following passage.

All houses in the *suburbs* of Vienna must be pick'd down.

Meas. for Meas. i. 2.

We find in the classics, that it was the same in ancient times.

See also Beaumont and Fletcher's *Humorous Lieut. i. 1*; Massinger's *Emperor of the East*, where the Mignon of the *Suburbs* is a prominent character, (Act i. Sc. 2); and various other passages in all our old dramatists. This will sufficiently explain the question of Portia to Brutus, in *Julius Caesar*:

— Dwell I but in the *suburbs*

Of thy good pleasure?

Which she immediately follows up, by adding,

— Is it be so,

Portia is Brutus' harlot, not his wife. *Act ii. Sc. 1.*

Jonson has the expression of a "*suburb* humour," for a low, dissolute one. *Ev. M. in his II.* In the *suburbs* also, the citizens had their gardens and banqueting houses, where, unless they are much shad-dered, many intrigues were carried on.

Come, we'll dine together, after walk abroad
Unto my *suburb* garden; where, if thou'lt hear,
I'll read my heart to thee.

Rosley's New Wonder, Act i. Anc. Dr. v. 257.

See *GARDEN-HOUSE*.

SUCKE, s. for juice, or moisture.

The force whereof pearceth the *sucke* and marie [marrow] within my bones. *Palace of Pleas. ii. 55b.*

Take the *sucke* or juice of a radish root.

Ward, cited by Johnson.

SUCKER. In allusion to rabbit, which had been just mentioned. See *RABBIT-SUCKER*.

G. I promise you, not a house-rabbit, sir.

K. No *sucker* of them all. *B. & Fl. Wit at sev. W. ii. 1.*

SUCKETS, s. Dried sweet-meats, or sugar-plums; that which is sucked.

Chests of refined sugar severally,
Ten tun of Tunis wine, *sucket*, sweet drug.

Old Taming of Shrew, 6 Pl. i. 104.

And, in some six-day's journey, does consume

Ten pounds in *suckets*, and in Indian fume.

Drayt. Moonc. p. 483.

Bring hither *suckets*, candied delicacies,

We'll taste some sweetmeats, gallants, ere we sleep.

Anton. & Melinda, part 1

Why here's an old wench would trot into a bawd now,

For some dry *sucket*, or a colt in marchpane.

Middlet. Wom. bew. Wom. Act ii.

To *SUE, v.* To follow; *suivre*, French.

But while I, *suing* this so good success,

Laid siege to Orliaunce on the river's side.

Mirr. Mag. p. 316.

See *Johnson*, (3, *Sue*.)

SUGAR OF BARBARY. The finest sugar was formerly supposed to be brought from Barbary, before the trade of the West Indies was fully established.

Mer. Or if you want fine *sugar*, 'tis but sending.

Goss. No, I can send to Barbary; those people

That never yet knew faith, have nobler freedoms.

B. & Fl. Beggar's Bush, in 2.

A school-boy, trying to coax his master, calls him,

Ah sweet, honey, *Barbery sugar*, sweet master.

Marston's What you will, Act ii.

SUGAR-CANDIAN. Sugar-candy; whether the unusual termination was formed for the sake of rhyming with *sovereigne*, or was thought more proper in itself, I cannot say.

If not a dramme of triacle *sovereigne*,
Or aqua-vitæ, or *sugar-candian*,
Nor kitchen cordials can it remedie. *Hall's Sat.* II. iv.

To SUGGEST. To tempt.

There's my purse; I give thee not this to *suggest* thee from thy master's service. *All's Well that E. W.* iv. 5.

O sweet *suggesting* love! if thou hast sinn'd
Teach me thy *tempted* subject to excuse it.

Two Gent. of V. ii. 6.

SUGGESTION, s. Temptation, seduction.

— For all the rest,

They'll take *suggestion* as a cat laps milk. *Tempest*, ii. 1.

Also for crafty device:

— One, that by *suggestion*

Ty'd all the kingdom. *Hen. VIII.* iv. 2.

Holinshead had said, whom Shakespeare copied,
By craft *suggestion* got into his hand innumerable treasure.

P. 922. edit. 1587.

SUIST, s. An egotist; or, rather, what theologians call a self-seeker. Whether peculiar to the author here quoted, or not, I do not yet know.

A man with more liberty might be debtor to the Jew of Malta, than owe for curtesies to this schismatical *sui*, that baits with lesser favours to angle for greater.

R. Whitlock's Zootomia, p. 369.

The whole section is entitled, "The grand Schismatick, or the *Sui* Anatomized." The section extends from p. 357 to p. 383, and concludes thus:

In short a *sui*, and self-projector (so far as known) is one the world would not care how soon he were gone; and when gone, one that Heaven will never receive; for thither I am sure he cometh not, that would (like him) go thither alone. *P.* 383.

SUICISM, s. Used by the same author for the acts or character of a *SUIST*, as above described. The opposite to self-denial.

But his *suicism* was so grosse, than any of Ahab's relations, (whom he made run out of all they had) might read it. *Id. ibid.*

A SUIT, s. A petition or request made to a prince or statesman. Though we still use the word in many kindred senses, I do not think we should now use it absolutely for a petition, as in these passages.

Sometimes she gallops o'er a courtier's nose,

And then he dreams of smelling out a *suit*.

Rom. & Jul. i. 4.

We should say it thus of a law-suit, but not of a court solicitation, which led to the alteration, in some editions, to *lawyer's* nose, instead of *courtier's*; but the old editions have *courtier's*, which Warburton, therefore, very properly restored.

F. If you've a *suit*, show water, I am blind else.

A *suit*, yet of a nature not to prove

The quarry that you hawk for. *Mass. Maid of Hon.* i. 1.

Because the court *suits* were invariably accompanied by bribery. Hence the following term.

SUIT-BROKER, s. One who made a regular trade of obtaining favours for court petitioners.

A *suit-broker* in court. He has the worst

Report, among good men, I ever heard of,

For bribery and extortion.

Id. ib. ii. 2.

SUITOR, s. A person who had a petition to urge at court, one who sought places or favours.

I. I am a woeful *sutor* to your honour,
Please but your honour bear me. *Ang. Well*, what's your suit. *Meas. for Meas.* ii. 2.

They say poor *suitors* have strong breaths; they shall know we have strong arms too. *Coriol.* i. 1.

You grandies o' the court cannot take breath,
Nor breath in sweet ayre, besides putrid lungs,
For multitudes of *suitors*, that like gnats
Doe buzz about your eares, and make yee madd.

Wilson's Inc. Lady, ii. 1.

That *sutor* was frequently pronounced *shooter* (as it is now sometimes) see the notes on *Lore's Labour Lost*, where Boyet, having asked "Who is the *sutor*?" is answered by Rosaline, "She that bears the bow." With other puns alluding to archery. *iv.* 1.

To SULLEVATE. To raise into hostility; *soulever*, French. It seems rather a pedantic affectation, than a word ever in use.

How he his subjects sought to *sulleivate*,
And brake the league with France concluded late.

Dun. Cir. W. i. St. 43.

SUMM'D. Term in falconry; having all the feathers complete. Milton has used it. See *Johnson*, in to *Sum*, No. 3.

With as unwearied wings, and in as high a gait
As when we first set forth, observing every state,
The muse from Cambria comes, with pinious *summ'd* and sound. *Drayt. Polyolb.* xi. p. 650.

Metaphorically of clothes:

No more sense spoken, all things Goth and Vandal,
Till you be *summ'd* again, velvets and scarlets,
Anointed with gold lace.

B. & Fl. Wit w. Money, iii. p. 318.

See T. J.

SUMMERINGS. Rural sports performed at Midsummer. Bonfires were made on those occasions, with other sports and festivities, of which, however, I do not find any very correct account. See, nevertheless, *Brand's Popular Antiq.* vol. i. 240. 4to. They took place, of course, on the eve of the feast of St. John Baptist, which is Midsummer-day. The festival at Burgh-Westra, in the *Pirate*, is a *summering*: "The blessed Baptist's holiday," says the old Udaller, "was made for light hearts, and quick heels."

His [a ruffian's] sovereignty is shewn highest at May-games, wakes, *summerings*, and rush-bearings; where it is twentie to one but hee becomes beneficial, before he part, to the lord of the manour, by reason of a bloody nose or a broken pate.

Clitius's Whimzies, Char. 17.

Then doth the joyfull feast of John the Baptist take his turne,
When bonfires great, with lusty flame, in every towne doe burne,
And young men round about with maydes doe dance in every street.

Barnaby Googe, from Naogeorgius.

For the extraordinary festivities formerly practised at Chester on that day, see the introduction to *Strutt's Sports and Pastimes*, p. xxvi, and Mr. Markland's admirable essay on the *Chester Mysteries*, now printed in the 3d volume of Malone's Shakespeare, p. 525, ed. Boswell.

SUMMERSAULT, s. See SOMERSAULT. "Saltus pentaureus." *Coles. Soubresault*, French.

O'er each hillock it will vault,
And nimbly do the *summer-sault*.

Drayton, Muses's Elysium, p. 1487.

SUMMONER, or SUMNER. The latter being a popular contraction of the former. The officer now called an apparitor; a term formerly so prevalent as to become a proper name: witness the late estimable master of King's College, Cambridge.

Ear-lack thou'rt a goat; — I'll set a *summer* upon thee.

Melich at Midn. O. Pl. vii. 428.

In the *Heir*, a *summer* of the spiritual court is one of the persons of the drama. O. Pl. vii. p. 136.

An abbot that had led a wanton life,
And cited now, by death's sharp summer sickness,
Felt in his soul great agony and strife. *Har. Epigr.* ii. 62.
What may that be?

Cla. A summer

That cites her to appear.

B. & Fl. Valentin. ii. 2.

I presume we ought to read *summer* also in the following passage:

His nose was precious, richly rubied, and shined brighter than any summer's [i.e. *summer's*] snout in Lancashire.

Fennor, in Cens. Lit. x. 301.

Why Lancashire *summers* were particularly red-nosed, may perhaps be discovered. See TAWNEY.

SUMPTER. Generally united with *horse*, to signify a horse that carried provisions, or other necessities; from *sumptus*, Latin, or *sommier*, French. In the following instance horse seems to be understood:

— Return with her?

Persuade me rather to be slave and *sumpter*

To this detested groom.

Lear, ii. 4.

See *Johnson*, who gives another example, where the *horse* seems also to be meant, though not expressed. So also here:

I would have had you furnish'd in such pomp
As never duke of Burgundy was furnish'd;
You should have had a *sumpter*, though 't had cost me
The laying out myself. *B. & Fl. Noble Gent.* v. 1.

We read also of *sumpter-cloths*, *sumpter-saddles*, &c. *Sumpter-horse*, *mule*, &c. are still in use; but not *sumpter* alone.

I fancy it originally meant the panier, or basket, which the *sumpter-horse* carried.

And thy base issue shall carry *sumpters*.

Id. Cupid's Revenge, v. 3.

With that two *sumpters* were discharged

In which were hangings brave;

Silk covering, curtens, carpets, plate, &c.

Perry's Reliq. i. p. 318.

SUPERLATIVE, double, or accumulated, as it may be called, having not only the superlative form, but also the adverb *most*, was not esteemed bad grammar in Shakespeare's time.

Brutus shall yield, and we will grace his heels
With the *most boldest* and best hearts of Rome.

Julius Caesar, iii. 1.

A lady to the worthiest sir, that ever
Country call'd his! and you his mistress, only
For the *most worthiest* fit.

Cymbel. i. 7.

Forasmuch as she saw the cardinal *more readier* to depart than the remnant; for not only the high dignity of the civil magistrate, but the *most honest* handicraft are holy, when they are directed to the honour of God.

Sir Thomas More.

The authority of our learned poet Jonson, may seem even to justify this form; which, notwithstanding, has not prevailed.

Furthermore, these adverbs *more* and *most*, are added to the comparative and superlative degrees themselves, which should be before the positive.

This, adds Jonson,

Is a certain kind of English Atticism, or eloquent phrase of speech, imitating the manner of the *most ancient and finest* Grecians, who for more emphasis, and vehemencies sake, used so to speak.

English Grammar, ch. 4.

There is a peculiar emphasis and propriety in the phrase *most Highest*, when applied to the Almighty, which occurs in the Bible and Liturgy; but, in other cases, the proper grammatical form is generally preferred and used. See **COMPARATIVE**.

SUPERNACULUM. A kind of mock-Latin term, intended to mean *upon the nail*. A common term among toppers.

Drinking *super nagulum*, a devise of drinking new come out of France: which is, after a man hath turned up the bottom of the cup, to drop it on his *nail*, and make a pearly with that is left; which if it slide, and he cannot make it stand on, by reason ther's too much, he must drink againe for his penance.

Pierce Penilesse, sign. G 2 b.

Bacchus, the god of brew'd wine and sugar, grand patron of rob-pots, upsytreese tippers, and *super-naculum* takers.

Manning. Virgin Mart. ii. 1.

The whole school (I mean *schola bibulorum*) and their *ancula bibulorum*, *medidorum*, and *tentulorum*, — follow that way to a drop, which is called in the most authentic and euphuistical word they have, *super-naculum*.

Gent. Festiv. Notes, p. 102.

It is a little disfigured in the following:

I confess Cupid's carouse, he plays *super-negulum* with my liquor of life.

B. Jon. Case is Altered, vii. p. 348.

It has been the subject of a regular discussion, in a little tract printed at Leipsic in 1746, quarto, entitled, "De *supernaculo* Anglorum." The derivation is there thus stated: "Est vox hybrida, ex Latina prepositione *super* et Germano *nagel* (a nail) composita;" which agrees with the account in *Pierce Penilesse*, and accounts for the *nagulum*, and *negulum*. See *Popular Antiq.* 4to ed. vol. ii. p. 238. A modern Scottish author intimates the same meaning and origin of it, in some doggel verses of Latin and English mixed:

Sir, pull it off, and on your thumb

Cernamus *supernaculum*. *Meston's Poems*, p. 194.

It is thus described, without being named, in a book of odd humour:

He took up his pot of twelve quarts — and then hee set it to his mouth, stoff it off every drop, save a little reminder, which hee was by custom to set upon his thumbs nail, and lick it off, as hee did.

Dic. of a New World, p. 59.

Though the cup be never so great, so as scarce a four year old heifer be able to drench it to the bottom, yet they, without any difficulty at all, soake and sucke it in *in vna*, to a *nagel* [*nagum*, *super-naculum*].

Law of Drinking, p. 111.

See T. J.

SUPERVIZE, s. Sight, or view; on the supervise, on seeing the thing in question, namely, the letters sent.

That on the supervise, no leisure bated,

No, not to stay the grinding of the axe,

My head should be struck off.

Hamlet, v. 2.

Supervisor is also used in *Othello* for a looker-on, iii. 3.; at present it is only an official name for an inspector of the customs, &c.

SUPPER, TIME OF. Dinner being usually at eleven or twelve, supper was very properly fixed at five o'clock. A similar meal is now called by the name of dinner, though it is carried on several hours later.

With us, the nobility, gentrie, and students, doo ordinarily go to dinner at eleven before noone, and to supper at five, or between five and sixe at afternoone.

Harrison's Descr. of Engl. pref. to Holinshe.

About four hours or six, after that we have dyed, is the time convenient for supper, which, in the Universities, is about five o'clock in the afternoon. *Haven of Health*, ch. 212.

SUPPORTASSE, s. or under-propper. Part of the apparatus belonging to the old ruffs, being a sort of frame of covered wire, calculated to support the ruff, and prevent its being disordered by wind or damp. The devil, says the zealous Philip Stubbes, who invented ruffs, found out also two great pillars to support them. One of these pillars, as he oddly calls them, was starch; the other he thus describes:

The other pillar is a certain device made of wiers, crested for the purpose, whipped over either with gold thread, silver, or silke; and this he [the devil] calleth a *supportasse* or under-propper. This is to bee applied round about their neckes, under the ruffe, upon the outside of the bande, to beare up the whole frame and bodie of the ruffe from falling and hanging downe.

Anatomic of Abuses.

We are obliged solely to the anger of this puritan, I believe, for preserving the name, if not the memory, of this apparatus.

SUPPATED, part. for imputed.

That in a learned war, the foe they would invade,
And, like stout floods, stand free from this *suppated* shame.
Drayt. Polygl. xxix. p. 1419.

SURANCE, by abbreviation, for assurance, certification, satisfaction.

Now give some *surance* that thou art Revenge!
Stab them, or tear them on thy chariot wheels.
Tit. Andron. v. 2.

TO SURBATE, or SURBEAT. To batter, or weary with treading; *soubattre*, French, not *soubatir*, as Johnson has it.

Ariobarzanes at length espied the horse of his sovereign lord had lost his shoes before, and that the stones had *surbated* his hooves.
Palace of Pleas. vol. ii. B. 3.

Now when he was *surbated*, or weary. *Harnet's Decl. Q. 2 b.*
I am sorely *surbated* with hoofing already.

Jovial Crew, O. Pl. x. 376.

Let thy their fannies should bruise, and *surbate* sore,
Their tender feet upon the stony ground.
Spens. F. Q. III. iv. 34.

This is one of the many words which, though admitted by Johnson, as if in use, few modern readers would understand without explanation. He quotes for it Clarendon, and Mortimer, the agricultural writer.

SURBET, or SURBEATE. Participle from the above.

E-pye a traveller with feet *surbet*,
Whom they in equall pray hope to divide.
Spens. F. Q. II. ii. 22.

Thy right eye 'gins to leap for vaine delight,
And *surbate* toes to tickle at the sight. *Hall, Sat. v. 2.*

TO SURCEASE. To cease.

— I will not do 't,
Lest I *surcease* to honour mine own truth.
Coriolanus, iii. 2.

— No pulse shall keep
His natural progress, but *surcease* to beat.

Rom. & Jul. iv. 1.
Furies must aid, when men *surcease* to know
Their gods. *Tam. & Ginn. O. Pl. ii. 196.*

For if you now *surcease*, and love as well,
Then all the world of this your concord eye shall tell.
Mirr. for Mag. p. 92.

SURCEASE, s. Cessation.

— If th' assassination
Could trammel up the consequence, and catch
With its *surcease* success. *Macb. i. 7.*

And in the mean time that he would cause a *surcease* of armes.
Danet's Comines, R. 4 b.

SURCEASE, v. a. To stop, or put a stop to.

All pain hath end, and every war hath peace,
But mine, nor price nor prayer may *surcease*. *Spens.*
Johnson marks this sense only as obsolete, but the rest are equally so.

SURCEASE, s. Abundant or excessive increase.

Their *surcease* grew so great, as forced them at last
To seek another soil, as bees do when they cast.

Drayt. Polygl. i. p. 669.

— When as our ancient sent
Her *surcease* could not keep, grown for her soil too great.

Id. vi. p. 113.

By pamper'd nature's store too prodigally fed,
And, surfeiting therewith, her *surcease* vomited.

Id. viii. p. 799.

SURDINY, s. A corrupt form of *Sardine*, the name of a fish, of the *clupea*, or herring tribe; generally thought to be the same as the pilchard, only smaller in the Mediterranean than in the Ocean. They are caught near Sardinia, whence their name, and are imported here, salted and barrelled.

He that eats nothing but a red herring to-day, shall ne'er be
bruled for the devil's rasber; a pilcher, signor; a *surdiny*, an
olive that I may be a philosopher first, and immortal afterwards.

B. & Ft. Love's Cure, ii. 1.

SURESBY, s. A person to be surely depended upon. A word of similar formation to *rudesby*, which Shakespeare has used.

The most laborious employments which lye upon them in time
of pence, as old *suresbys*, to serve for all turns.

Corset's Crad. vol. i. p. 42. repr.

Lydius sive Hercules lapis; hee is old *suresby*.

Withal's Little Dict. p. 564.

SURFOOT, a. Lamed, tired of foot; from *surbeat*. Or for sore-foot.

Thence to Ferrybrig, sore wearied,
Surfoot, but in spirit cheered. *Barnaby's Rite. Part 3.*

The author's own version is,
Veni Ferrybrig, victus,
Pede lassus, mente letus. *Idid.*

SURPHALE, SURFEL, SURLE, v. To wash the face or skin with some kind of cosmetic; but which is the right spelling, or whence the word comes, I do not at present know. I find it written in the three ways above given.

Bridewell would have very few tenants, the hospital would
want patients, the surgeons much work; the apothecaries would
have *surphaling* water, and point roots lye dead upon their
hands.

Greene's Theeves falling out, Harl. Misc. viii. 392. ed. 1811.
This being to her instead of a looking-glass, she shall no oftener
powder her hair, *surfelle* her cheeks, cleanse her teeth, &c. — but
she shall as often gaze on my picture.

Ford, Love's Sacrifice, ii. 1.

The editor of Ford makes nothing of it; but it is found again in an unknown drama, cited in a miscellaneous collection:

I can make your beauty, and preserve it,
Rectifie your body, and maintain it,
Clarifie your blood, *surfle* your cheeks, perfume
Your skin, tinct your hair, enliven your eye.

Cotgrave's Treasury of Wit, p. 224.

SURQUEDRY, s. Presumption; from the old French, where *surcuiderie*, *surquidance*, and *surquiderie*, may all be found. See *Roquefort's Dict. de la Langue Romane*. *Outrecuidance* was used to a much later period. Both from an old verb *cuidre*, to think, or presume.

— Were depriv'd
Of their proud beautie, and th' one moyty
Transform'd to fish for their bold *surquedry*.

Spens. F. Q. II. xii. 31.

Chaucer defines it, in his *Person's Tale*:

Presumption is when a man undertaketh an emprise that him ought not to do, or elles that he may not do; and this is called *surquidrie*.
Tyrwh. ed. ii. p. 313. Bro.

And by all means his faculties t' apply,
To taint the phœnix by his *surquidrie*.

Drayt. Owl, p. 1301.

Used here apparently for height, or excess:

That which I deemed Bacchus' *surquidrie*,
Is gmeve, and staided, civil sobriety. *Marston's Sat.* i. 5.

SUR-REINED. Over-worked, worn down. I do not consider it as implying any hurt in the reins or loins of the horse, for of what use would a drench of warm water be in that complaint? It rather means one who has been guided by the rein too long, over-worked.

— Can sodden water,
A drench for *sur-rein'd* jades, their barley broth,
Decoct their cold blood to such valiant lions. *Hen. V.* iii. 5.

A *sur-rein'd* jaded wit; — but he rubs on.
Jack Drum's Ent. quoted by Stevens.

SUSPECT, s. Suspicion.

And draw within the compass of suspect
Th' unviolated honour of your wife. *Com. of Err.* iii. 1.
Whose light yet breaks not to the outer sense,
That propagates this timorous suspect.

B. Jon. Case is Altered, i. 4.
O false suspect, why didst thou make me do?

It may be found in every author of that period, though now as completely disused.

SUSPECT, part. for suspected.

For first we were in Holland sore suspect. *Gas. Works*, k. 5.

SUSPECTABLE, a. Liable to suspicion. This word is much wanted, for without it we have only *suspicious*, to express "prone to suspect," and "liable to be suspected," ideas widely different. Mr. Todd refers only to Cotgrave and Sherwood. A more legitimate authority is much wanted. In a newspaper, I once observed it said that,

It is an *old remark*, that he who labours hard to clear himself of a crime he is not charged with, renders himself *suspectable*.

But whence the *old remark* is taken, I know not; nor whether it is really old.

SUSPIRE, v. To respire. It is clear that it is no error in the passage cited by Johnson, since Shakespeare uses it elsewhere.

— Did he *suspire*,
That light and weightless down perforce must move.
Hen. IV. iv. 4.

Where it evidently means, to breathe in the very slightest degree. The other passage is this:

For since the birth of Cain, the first male child,
To him that did but yesterday *suspire*,
There was not such a gracious creature born.

K. John, iii. 4.

SUSPIRE, s. A sigh; *suspirium*, Latin.

Or if you cannot spare one and *suspire*,
It does not bid you laugh them to their graves.
Mess. Old Law, v. 1.

SWAD. A term of reproach; said by Grose and others to be a northern word for a pea-shell, or pod: metaphorically, a slender person, a *mere swad*.

— Now I remember me,
There was one busie fellow was their leader,
A blunt squat *swad*. *B. Jon. Tale of T.* ii. 2.

I'll warrant, that was devised by some country *swad*.
Lyly's Midas, iv. 3.

O how it tickles mee, to see a *swad*,
Who ne'er so much as education had
To make him generous, advanc'd to state.

Hen. Ghost, p. 3.

See *T. J.*

In the following passage it is applied by a soldier to a lawyer, with some degree of contempt:

Wer't not for us, thou *swad*, quoth he,
Where wouldst thou go to get a fee?

Counter-Scuffle, *Dryd. Muc.* iii. 340.

SWADDLE, v. To lash, or strap, or beat soundly; by a ludicrous metaphor, which represents the sufferer as swathed, or bound round, by the instrument of correction. So Jobson, when he sings of strapping his wife, calls it "hooping her barrel."

— Were it not for taking
So just an execution from his hands,
You have belied this, I would *swaddle* ye,
'Till I could draw off both your skins like scabbards.

B. & Ft. Captain, i. 2.

But when he came the chamber near,
Behind the door he stood to hear,
For in he durst not come, for fear

Of *swaddling*.

Counter-Scuffle, *Dryd. Muc.* iii. 341.

So *Hudibras* is said to be

Great in the bench, great in the saddle,
That could as well bind o'er, [as a justice] as *swaddle* [as
a combatant]. *Part I. can. i. v. 32.*

SWARD, s. Skin; from *ƿreap*, Saxon. Often corrupted to *sword*, as when applied to the skin of bacon, or the horny coat of brawn; also in the word *grass-sword*, for the coat of grass covering the soil.

Water kept too long, loosens and softens the *sword*, makes it subject to coarse grass. *Note on Turner*.

For the skin of bacon:

If they would use no other bucklers in war but shields of brawn, brandish no swords, but *swards* [swords] of bacon.
Lingue, ii. 1. O. Pl. v. 144.

Both these examples are from Todd, who gives *swards* in the latter, as the original reading, which is pure Saxon.

SWART, a. for black, or dusky, may be considered as rather a poetical than an obsolete word, having been preserved by Shakespeare, Spenser, Milton, and even later writers. See *Johnson*. I add one more instance.

And the *swart* plowman for his breakfast staid,
That he might till those lands were fallow laid.
Brown's Brit. Past. i. iv. p. 99.

Milton's metaphorical use of it is no more harsh than that of dark for malignant.

SWARTH, s. A line or row of grass, as left by the scythe; supposed to be properly *swath*, and not to be connected with *sward*.

Cons state without book, and utters it by great *swarths*.
Twelfth N. i. 2.

That is, great parcels, or heaps. Pope has used the word in his *Translation of Homer*. See *T. J.* See *SWATH*.

SWASH-BUCKLER, quasi, clash-buckler. One who makes a furious noise with sword and buckler, to appeal antagonists.

Their men are very ruffians and *swash-bucklers*, having exceeding long blacke hair curled, and swords or other weapons by their sides.

Coryat, (of Gipsies at Neters) *Crud.* vol. i. p. 54. *rep.*

Make those spiritual *swash-bucklers* deliver up their weapons and keep the peace.

Turpe senex miles, 'tis time for such an olde foole to leave playing the *swash-buckler*. *Butler's Character*. *Nash*, quoted by Steevens.

Also *Heylin's Life of St. Geo.* p. 237. I find *rush-buckler*, apparently in the same sense. See *RUSH-BUCKLER*.

SWASHER, s. A bully, a fellow that is all noise and no courage.

As young as I am, I have observed these three *swashers* [*Nym*, *Pistol*, and *Bardolph*]. I am boy to them all three.

Hen. V. iii. 2.

SWASHING. Exactly as we now say *dashing*; spirited, and calculated to surprise.

We'll have a *swashing* and a martial outside, As many other mannikin cowards have. *As you I.* i. 5.

Also violent, overpowering:

Draw, if you be men.—*Gregory*, remember thy *swashing* blow.

Rom. & Jul. i. 1.

I do confess a *swashing* blow. *B. Jon. Staple of N.* v. 1.

The old editions have "a *washing* blow;" but, as that is nonsense, *swashing* is very properly substituted.

SWATH, s. A row of grass mowed down; from *swad*, Dutch, meaning the same thing. *Swarth*, which is often used for it, only expresses the broad pronunciation of the same word, *swauth*.

And there the strawy Greeks, ripe for his edge, Fall down before him, like the mower's *swath*.

Tro. & Cress. v. 5.

With tossing and raking, and setting in cox, Grass lately in *swaths*, is meet for an ox.

Tusser, (1679.) *July's Husbandrie*, St. 2.

The note, added in the edition of 1744, says, The Norfolk way of making hay is, first to let it lie in the *swath* three days, or more, &c.

See **SWARTH**.

Also that with which an infant was swathed, or swaddled; from *swēdan*, to bind, Saxon.

Hadst thou, like us, from our first *swath* proceeded.

Timon of Ath. iv. 3.

That is, from swathing-clothes, or from the earliest infancy.

Nor their first *swaths* become their winding sheets.

Heyn. Golden Age.

SWATHING-CLOTHES. The bandages of linen, in which infants were formerly rolled up; called also swaddling-clothes.

Thrice has this Hotspur, man in *swathing-clothes*, This infant warrior. *1 Hen. IV.* iii. 2.

So also in *Cymbeline*, i. 1.

SWATH-BONDS, or BANDS. The same.

Sypers, *swath-bonds*, rybands, and sleeve-laces. *Four Ps.* O. Pl. i. 64.

Even in the *swath-bonds* out commission goeth, To loose thy breath, that yet but youngly bloweth.

Mirr. for Mag. p. 432.

To SWAY. To press on in motion. *Sway* has so many senses, all bearing some reference to a weight in movement, that it is not easy to decide what should be called a new sense, and what only a metaphorical use. Dr. Johnson says he never saw it in the sense here given; Warburton conjectures *way*, but utterly without necessity. Yet the passage is not obscure:

Let us *sway* on, and meet them in the field.

2 Hen. IV. iv. 1.

That is, let us pass on, with our armament.

SWAEME. A sudden qualm of sickness. "Egrotatio subita." *Cotes' Dict.* So also *Rider*. Probably from the same origin as *swoon*. *Cotes* also has,

"*sweamish*, modestus;" which seems to be the word now made into squeamish. In the northern dialect we find actually *sweamish*, for squeamish. See *Grose's Provincial Glossary*.

By blindness blunt, a sottish *swame* he feelles, With joyes bereft, when death is hard at heeles.

Mirr. for Mag. p. 160.

— A warning this may be, Against the slothful *swameers* of sluggishye.

Id. King Jago, ed. 1587.

To SWEAR, v. a. To swear by.

— Now, by Apollo, king, Thou *swear'st* thy gods in vain. *K. Lear*, i. 1.

SWEAR, s. An oath.

Gull'd, by my *swear*; by my *swear*, gull'd. *Ordinary*, O. Pl. x. 295.

I was inclined to consider this as the cant expression of a single character; but it is used also by the Mercer, in the same play, as well as by the Surgeon, to whom the first passage belongs. Elsewhere I have not remarked it.

SWEAT, s. Violent sweating was long considered as the chief specific in the disease incident to brothels, and the methods used to produce it, were extremely violent; no wonder, therefore, that death was often the consequence. Hence the bawd, in *Measure for Measure*, recounts it as one of the enemies which destroyed her customers:

What with the war, what with the *sweat*, what with the gallows, and what with poverty, I am custom-struck. *Act* i. 2.

SWEET AND TWENTY. Thought to be a customary term of endearment, from the following two passages:

In delay there lies no plenty, Then come kiss me, *sweet and twenty*. *Twelfth*, N. ii. 3. *Sweet and twenty*, all sweet and sweet.

Wit of a Woman, cit. by Steev.

In the other passages adduced, it may be otherwise explained; but here it cannot, without a change of the reading. If we read, as suggested by Johnson,

Come, a kiss then, *sweet*, and *twenty*;

Or,

Then a kiss, my *sweet*, and *twenty*; all would be easy: but Johnson himself doubted of the change.

SWEET-BREADED. Sweet-voiced. See **BREAST**.

Sweet-breasted, as the nightingale or thrush. *B. & Fl. Love's Cure*, iii. 1.

SWEETING, s. A kind of sweet apple, mentioned by Ascham and others. See **T. J.**

To SWELL. To swoon, or die away; from *swēlan*, Saxon. A Chaucerian word.

— But when she felt Herself downe soust, she waked out of dread Straight into grief, that her deare hart nigh *swell*. *Spens.* F. Q. IV. vii. 9.

— That nigh she *swell* For passing joy. *Id.* VI. xii. 21.

In some places it seems to be used as the participle of *swell*:

With huge impatience he inly *swell*. *Id.* III. xi. 27. Which, like a fever fit, through all his bodie *swell*. *Id.* I. vii. 6.

It cannot be from *swell*, to burn. (also Saxon) because he says that cold did it. He must mean the cold fit of an ague; unless we refer it to *penetrabile frigus adurit*. To *swell*, as an active verb, to make faint, is quoted from Bishop Hall in **T. J.**

SWELTH, s. Mud, and filth; or, perhaps, swellings, from *swell*.

A deadly gulfe where nought but rubbish grows,
With foule black *swelth*, in thickead lumps that lies.
Sackv. Ind. Mirr. for Mag. 161.

Again:

Rude Acheron, a lothsom lake to tell,
That boyles and bubs, with *swelth* as black as hell.

Id. ib. p. 268.

SWETNAM, JOSEPH. This, it appears, was the name of the man who wrote a coarse invective against women, under the title of "The Arraignment of Lewd, Idle, Froward, and Unconstant Women, &c." 1615. The answer of that tract says, in an address "to the Youths of Great Brittain,"

How could you love? nay, how would you loath such a monster to whom *Joseph Swetnam* poynteth?

Near the end of the address he is again mentioned, and a page of the tract referred to as his. See also the *Answer* itself, *passim*. His indictment, by name, is in the 6th chapter. He is alluded to also in an old play:

Hey day! who comes here? The very profest smock-satyr or woman-hater in all Europe. One, who had he lived in that state, or under that zone, might have compared with any *Swetnam* in all the Albion island.
Lady Alimony, i. 1.

SWEVEN, s. A dream. A Chaucerian word; and, therefore, given to Moth, the antiquary, in the following passage:

— Dan Cupido
Sure sent thylike *sweven* to mine head.
Ordinary, O. Pl. x. 236.

It occurs, however, later:

I dreamt in my *sweven* on Thursday eve,
In my bed whereas I lay,
I dreamt, a gypse and a grinnle beast,
I had carry'd my crown away.
Percy's Reliq. vol. ii. p. 53. in the Ballad of *Sir Adlingar*.

SWINGE, s. for sway, or swing.

That wilhom here bare *swinge* among the best.
Sackv. Ind. Mirr. for Mag. p. 260.

To *swinge*, for to lash, as with a long tail, is used by Milton. See *T. J.*

SWINGE, for singe. This being a slight difference of spelling, is, perhaps, hardly worth notice; but it is the spelling of Spenser's own editions.

The scorching flame sore *swinged* all his face,
And through his armour all his body seard.
F. Q. I. xi. 26.

SWINGE-BUCKLER is something more than *swash-buckler*; the latter was one who only made a dashing and a noise with the bucklers; the other *swinged* those which were opposed to him; as in the second passage here quoted.

You had not four such *swinge-bucklers* in all the inns of court again.
2 Hen. IV. iii. 2.

When I was a scholar in Padua, faith, then I could have *swinged* a sword and buckler.

Devil's Charter, 1607, quoted by Steevens.

SWINK, s. Labour. Saxon.

Ah Piers, be not thy teeth on edge, to think
How great sport they gaynen with little *swynck*.

Spens. Shep. Kal. May, v. 36.
Chad a goodly dynner for all my sweate and *swyncke*.

And soon forget the *swinke* due to their hire.
Gammer Gurt. O. Pl. ii. 22.

Pemr. Arcad. iii. p. 398.

To **SWINK, or SWINCK, v.** To toil, or labour; *ryncean* Saxon.

Honour, estate, and all this world's good,
For which men *swyncke* and sweat incessantly.

Spens. F. Q. II. xii. 8.

Milton has used *swinkit*, for wearied, in *Comus*, v. 293, though certainly much disused in his time. It is not in Shakespeare.

SWINWARD, s. Corrupted from *swine-herd*, a keeper of swine; or rather, perhaps, *swine-ward*, like bear-ward.

He is a *swinward*, but I think,
No swinward of the best. *Browne, Shep. Pipe, Eccl. 2.*

I find also *swineyard*, a corruption of the same word, as a term for a boar, he being the head or master of the herd:

Then sett down the *swineyard*, [the boar's head]
The foe to the vineyard,

Let Bacchus crowne his fall. *Christmas Prince*, p. 24.

To **SWITCH, v.** To cut, as with a switch.

With his revengeful sword *switcht* after them that fled.
Drayt. Polyolb. xviii. p. 1011.

Chapman is quoted by Johnson, for a similar use of the word.

SWITH, adv. Swift, or swiftly.

Hence *swythe* to Dr. Rat hye thee, then thou wert gone.
Gammer Gurt. O. Pl. ii. 47.

King Estmere threw the harp *swythe*,
And *swithe* he drew his brand. *Percy's Reliq.* i. p. 73.

SWITHIN, ST. The old, and often revived superstition, that if it rains on St. Swithin's day (July 15) it will rain more or less for forty days following, is amply illustrated in Brand's *Popular Ant.* i. p. 271. 4to ed. but it is not there mentioned, that Jonson introduces it in his comedy of *Every Man out of his Humour*:

Surd. O, here, *St. Swithin's*, the 15th day, variable weather, for the most part rain, good! for the most part rain; why it should rain forty days now, more or less, it was a rule held before I was able to hold a plough. *Act i.*

St. Swithin is recorded in Alban Butler's *Lives of the Saints*, on the 15th of July, but nothing is said of the rainy prodigy.

SWITZERS. Hired guards, attendant upon kings. How soon the brave Swiss began to hire themselves out to such service is uncertain; but it is plain that it was common in Shakespeare's time, since he gives such a guard to the King of Denmark:

Where are my *Switzers*? let them guard the door.
Hamlet, iv. 5.

Some place of gain, as clerk to the great band
Of marrow-bones, that people call the *Switzers*.

Fletcher. Nob. Gent. iii. 1.

Why called "band of marrow bones," I know not. Is it a false print? and for what?

SWITZER'S KNOT. A transient fashion of tying the garters; which, probably, the French borrowed from the Swiss, and we from them.

But that a rook, by wearing a pyed feather,
The cable bandand, or the three-piled roff,
A yard of shoe-tye, or the *Switzer's* knot
On his French garters, should affect a humour!
O, it is more than most ridiculous.

B. Jon. Induct. to Ev. Man out of H.

SWOOP, s. A sudden descent of a bird upon its prey. Johnson says, "I suppose from the sound." Rather from to sweep; and so thought H. Tooke. See *T. J.*

— Oh hell-kite — all, —
What! all my pretty chickens, and their dam,
At one fell *swoop*. *Macb.* iv. 3.

If she gives out, she deals it in small parcels,
That she may take away all at one swoop.

White Devil, O. Pl. vi. 241.

The word, though uncommon, is not perhaps obsolete. Dryden has used it. Drayton applies the verb to *swoop*, to the sweeping motion of a river :

As she goes swooping by, to Swale-dale whence she springs.
Polyolb, xxviii. p. 1199.

SWORD, SWEARING UPON. The singular mixture of religious and military fanaticism, which arose from the crusades, gave rise to the extraordinary custom of taking a solemn oath upon a sword. In a plain unenriched sword, the separation between the blade and the hilt was usually a straight transverse bar, which, suggesting the idea of a cross, added to the devotion which every true knight felt for his favourite weapon, and evidently led to this practice; of which the instances are too numerous to be collected. The sword, or the blade, were often mentioned in this ceremony, without reference to the cross.

— Sworn by this sword!

Thou wilt perform my bidding. *Wint. Tale*, ii. 3.

Either embracing other lovingly,
And swearing faith to either on his blade.

Spens, F. Q. V. viii. 14

Sworn by my sword!

Several times repeated.

And here upon my sword I make protest
For to relieve the poor, or die myself.

Pinner of Wakef. O. Pl. iii. 7.

Yet the cross of the sword is also mentioned frequently enough to illustrate the true bearing of the oath. Hence, of Glendower it is ludicrously said by Falstaff, that he

Swore the devil his true liegeman, upon the cross of a Welsh
hook [a species of sword]. *1 Hen. IV.* ii. 4.

It is delineated in the notes on that passage.

So suffering him to rise, he made him swear
By his own sword, and by the cross thereon.

Spens, F. Q. VI. i. 43.

By the cross of this sword and dagger, captain, you shall take
it. *Dekker's Satiromastix*, Or. of *Drama*, iii. p. 163.

Many more instances may be seen in Steevens's note on the preceding passage of *Hamlet*, but these are abundantly sufficient.

SWORD AND BUCKLER. As an epithet, expressive of military energy.

And that same sword and buckler prince of Wales.

1 Hen. IV. i. 3.

This boy speaks sword and buckler; prithee yield, boy.

B. & Fl. Bonduca, iv. 2.

SWORN BROTHERS, properly and originally, meant such as were brothers in arms, according to the ancient laws of chivalry; though afterwards used with more laxness, as it still is, to imply common intimacy. As when Beatrice says of Benedict, that he has every month a new sworn brother. *Much Ado*, i. 1. Falstaff seems to have a more precise allusion, when he says of Shallow,

He talks as familiarly of John of Gaunt, as if he had been
sworn brother to him.

2 Hen. IV. iii. 2.

Falstaff also proposes to Nym and Bardolph, that they shall be all three sworn brothers in the expedition to France. *Hen. V.* ii. 1.

In the French books of chivalry they are called *frères d'armes*. St. Palaye's account is to this effect: "But we see more marked associations between some knights, who become *brothers or companions* in arms, [*frères ou compagnons d'armes*] as they were then called. — These fraternities of arms were contracted in various ways. Three knights, according to the romance of Lancelot du Lac, caused themselves to be let blood together, and mixed their blood. This kind of fraternity is not a romantic fiction, since M. Du Cange cites many similar examples from foreign histories." "If," continues he, "the mode was barbarous, the sentiment which arose out of it was far otherwise." *Mém. de Chevalerie*, Partie 3. See also Du Cange's 21st Dissertation subjoined to Joinville. Robert de Oily, and Roger de Ivery, are recorded as *sworn brothers* (*fratres jurati*) in the expedition of the Conqueror to England, and they shared the honours bestowed upon either of them.

SYEDGE, s. A mere mis-spelling of *siege*, in the sense of seat, or habitation.

Is it possible that, under such beauty and rare comeliness,
disloyalty and treason may have their *syedge* and lodgings?

Pal. of Pleas, ii. sign. Z 5 b.

SYKERLY. Certainly. See **SIKER**.

In mine own deare neele, Hodge, sykerly I wot.

Gamm. Gurtan, O. Pl. ii. 76.

A Chaucerian word.

SYLLABLE, for syllable. Purely French. So written by Ben Jonson, in his *English Grammar*:

A syllable is a part of a word that may of itself make a perfect sound. *Engl. Grammar*, ch. 6.

He uses it also in his poetry:

Joining syllables, drowning letters,
Fastening vowels as with fetters.

Against Rhyme, Underw. 48.

Again:

Still may syllables jar with time,
Still may reason war with rhyme.

Ibid.

Horne Tooke has commended Jonson for his use of this word. It is still used by the unlearned in Scotland, and Dr. Jamieson gives two examples of it from good authors.

SYLLER, for silver. Still current in the Scottish dialect.

— As bright as any *syller*,

Small, long, sharp at the poynt, and straight as any pyller.

Gamm. Gurtan, O. Pl. ii. 24.

SYNNET. See **SENNET**.

SYPERNS. Old spelling for Cyprus, a thin transparent cloth used for veils. See **CYPRUS**.

Sypers, swath bonds, &c.

Four Ps. O. Pl. i. 64.

SYRENE. Merely an awkward spelling of **SERENE**, which see. This is undoubtedly intended by *syrens* in the following specimen from Sir Fr. Kinaston, cited by Mr. Ellis:

With thy dear face it is not so,
Which if once overcast,
If thou rain down thy show'rs of woe,
They like the *syrens* [serenes] blast.

Specimens, vol. iii. p. 241.

The word *blast* determines the allusion.

T.

T. Beards cut to that shape. See in **STILETTO** REARD. Taylor, the water-poet, celebrates all the forms of beards:

Some like a spade, some like a fork, some square,
Some round, some mow'd like stubble, some stark bare,
Some sharp, stiletto fashion, dagger like,
That may, with whispering, a man's eyes out-spoke:
Some with the hammer-cut, or Roman T.

Superbia Flagellum.

The T, in particular, is noticed here also:

— Strikes his beard
Which now he puts i' th' posture of a T,
The Roman T, your T beand is the fashion,
And twifold doth express th' enamour'd courtier.

B. & Fl. Qu. of Coriath, iv. 1.

Thus, with the beard, one very great source of coxcombry was cut off.

TABARD, s. A coat, or vest, without sleeves, close before and behind, and open at the sides; formerly worn by nobles over their arms, to distinguish them in the field, but now only by heralds. *Tabard, French.*

Among the which [the inns in Southwark] the most ancient is the *Tabard*, so called of the signe, which (as we now terme it) is of a Jacquit or sleevelesse coat, whole before, open on both sides, with a square collar, winged at the shoulders.

Stowe's London, 2 l. b.

He speaks of them as only worn by heralds in his days, but having been "a stately garment of old time." The word is now rather technical than obsolete.

The name of *tabarder* is still preserved in Queen's College, Oxford, for scholars, whose original dress was a *tabard*. They are part of the foundation, which consists of, a provost, 16 fellows, 2 chaplains, 8 *tabarders*, 12 probationary scholars, and 2 clerks. *Oxf. Univ. Cal.* It appears from Du Cange, that *tubar* is Welsh; and that *tabardum*, low Latin, *tabardo*, Spanish, and *tabarro*, Italian, have all been made from it.

TABLES. The old name for backgammon; so called also in French; and in Latin, *tabularum lusus*.

This is the apo of form, monsieur the nice,
That, when he plays at *tables*, eludes the dice.

Love's L. L. v. 2.

If tales are told of Leda be not fables,
Thou with thy husband dost play false at *tables*.

Har. Epigr. i. 79.

Man's life's a game at *tables*, and he may,
Mend his bad fortune by his wiser play.

Wit's Recr. i. 230. repr. 1817.

This last example is from an epitaph, entirely made up of puns on backgammon.

Extended also to other games played with the same board and men. An old back-gammon board is delineated in the frontispiece to Strutt's *Sports and Pastimes*.

2. Also, the same as table-book; pocket tablets for containing memorandums:

And therefore will he wipe his *tables* clean,
And keep no tell-tale to his memory. *2 Hen. IV. iv. 1.*

My *tables*, meet it is I set it down. *Hamlet. i. 5.*

In the midst of the sermon, pulls out his *tables* in haste, as if he feared to lose that note. *Hall, Char. of a Hypoc.*

TABLE, (in the language of palmistry or chiromancy) the whole collection of lines on the skin, within the hand.

Well, [looking on his palm] if any man in Italy have a fairer *table*, which doth offer to swear upon a book, I shall have good fortune. *Merch. of Ven. u. 2.*

Mistress of a fairer *table*,
Hath not history nor fable.

B. Jon. Mask of Gips. vi. p. 88.

It occurs also before in the same masque, p. 80.

B. In good earnest, I do find written here, all my good fortune lies in your hand. *W.* You keep a very bad house then, you may see by the smallness of the *table*.

Middleton, Any Thing for a Q. Life.

TABLE-BOOK. The same as *table*; memorandum book.

— What might you,
Or my dear majesty your queen here, think
If I had play'd the desk, or *table-book*.

Hamlet. ii. 2.

I am sure her name was in my *table-book* once.

Hon. Warr. 2d part, O. Pl. iii. 377.

I have most of their jests here in my *table-book*.

Malcontent, O. Pl. iv. 10.

The most affecting circumstance relating to a *table-book*, that I at present recollect, is in the life of Lady Jane Grey:

Sir John Gage, constable of the Tower, when he led her to execution, desired her to bestow on him some small present, which he might keep as a perpetual memorial of her: she gave him her *table-book*, where she had just written three sentences, (a) seeing her husband's dead body; one in Greek, another in Latin, and a third in English. The purport of them was, that human justice was against his body, but the divine mercy would be favourable to his soul; and that if her fault deserved punishment, her youth, at least, and her imprudence, were worthy of excuse, and that God and posterity, she trusted, would shew her favour.

Hume's Hist. iv. p. 392. and Nichol's Progresses, vol. iii. p. 15.

More modern authors have the word.

TABLE-MEN, s. The men used in playing at *tables*, or back-gammon; but Decker uses it in contempt, as a name for affected coxcombs sitting at a table:

That all the painted *table-men* about you take you to be heirs apparent to rich Mudas. *Gull's Hornet. Introd.*

He had just before alluded to their being painted.

TABLER, s. A person who boards others for hire. "Convictor." *E. Coles.*

— But he now is come

To be the music-master; *tabler* too

He is, or would be. *B. Jon. Epigr. vol. vi. p. 297.*

Kersey has to *table*, to board, or entertain, or be entertained at one's table.

TABOURINE, s. Apparently a common side drum. French.

— Trumpeters,

With brazen din blast you the city's ear,
Make mingle with your rattling *tabourines*.

Ant. & Cleop. iv. 8.

Beat loud the *tabourines*, let the trumpets blow.

Tro. & Cross. iv. 5.

Trumpets, clerons, *tabourins*, and other minstrelsy.

Helios, *Ka. of Swanee*, cited by Steev.

The *tambourine*, both of ancient and modern times, seems to be a different thing; having parchment on one side only, and played with the fingers. See *Spens. Shep. Kal. June*, v. 59.

TACHE, or TATCH, *s.* A blot, spot, stain, or vice; *tache*, French.

First Jupiter that did usurp his father's throne,
Of whom even his adorers write evil *taches* many a one.

Warner's Alb. Engl. B. xiii. p. 318.

It is a common *tatche*, naturally given to all men, as well as priests, to watch well for their own *lucres*.

Marie Enc. by Chaloner, P 3 b.

Used also for a loop, or catch. *Exod. xxvi. 6.*
See *T. J.*

TACK, *s.* for taste. Perhaps from *tactus*, Latin.

Or cheese, which our fat soil to every quarter sends,
Whose *tack* the hungry clown and plowman so commends.
Drayt. Polyth. p. 1031.

TAG. The common people; in the phrase *tag*, rag, and bobtail, in colloquial speech.

— Will you hence

Before the *tag* return, whose rage doth rend
Like interrupted waters, and o'erbear
What they are us'd to bear.

Coriol. iii. 4.

This is, perhaps, the only instance of *tag*, without his companions, *rag*, and *bobtail*, or at least one of them. See *T. J.* In Ozell's *Rabelais*, it is *shag*, *rag*, &c. iv. 221.

TAG-LOCK, *s.* I believe, an entangled lock.

His fond the bread of sorrow, his cloathes the skinnies of his
out-worn cattell, and *tag-locks* of his travell.

Lenton's Leas. Char. 14. of a Carle.

TAIL. It was a superstitious belief, according to Mr. Steevens, that a witch, transformed into any animal that ought to have a tail, was always deficient in that part. Hence he accounts for this passage of the witches in *Macbeth*:

But in a sieve I'll thither sail,
And like a rat, without a tail,
I'll do, I'll do, I'll do.

Act i. Sc. 3.

TAILOR. Many were the jests current at all times upon that unfortunate fraternity, owing, doubtless, to the effeminacy of their business, in using needles, thread, thimbles, &c. How old the sarcasm of nine tailors making a man may be, does not appear; but it is very old. It appears in Shakespeare, and his contemporaries. It was also imputed to them that they were immoderately fond of *rolls*, hot or cold.

I think one *tailor* would go near to beat all this company
[puppets] with a hand bound behind him.

Lit. Aye, and cut them all too, no [if] they were in cake-bread.

B. Jons. Barth. P. Act v.

— As you are merely

A *tailor*, faithful, and apt to believe in gallants,
You are a companion at a ten-crown supper,
For cloth of bodkin, and may with one lark
Eat up three *manchets*.

Mass. Fatal Down. v. 1.

See TAYLOR.

Mr. Gifford points out other strong instances.
Thus:

He'll sup them up, as easily as a *taylor*
Would do six hot loaves in a morning fasting.

Glaphorne, Wit in a Const.

R. I would take the wall of three times three *tailors*, though
in a morning, and at a baker's stall.

Nabbes.

To TAKE. In the sense of to blast; or to affect violently, as by witchcraft. Shakespeare says of Herne, the hunter, that

— There he blasts the tree, and *takes* the cattle,
And makes much *kine* yield blood, &c.

Merry W. W. iv. 4.

This has been well illustrated from Markham:

Of a *Horse* that is *Taken*. A horse that is bereft of his feeling, moving, or stirring, is said to be *taken*, and in such a bee is, in that he is arrested by so villainous a disease; yet some farriers, not well understanding the ground of the disease, conster the word *taken* to be stricken by some planet or evil spirit, which is false.

Treatise on Horses, chap. viii. ed. 1595.

Shakespeare has again:

Strike her young bones, ye *taking* airs, with lameness.

Lear, ii. 4.

Also in *Hamlet*, speaking of Christmas,

And then, they say, no spirit dares stir abroad;
The nights are wholesome; then no planets strike,
No fairy *takes*, no witch hath power to charm,
So hallow'd, and so gracious is the time.

Act i. Sc. 1.

See STRIKE.

— Come not near me,

For I am yet too *taking* for your company.

B. & Fl. False One, iv. 3.

He means *infectious*.

To TAKE, for to leap.

That hand which had the strength, even at your door,
To cudgel you, and make you *take* the batch.

K. John, v. 2.

Hunters still say, to *take* a hedge, or a gate, meaning, to leap over them.

To TAKE in a place. To conquer, or, as we now say, to take it.

— Is it not strange, Canidius,

He could so quickly cut th' Ionian sea,

And *take* in Tomyne.

Ant. & Cleop. iii. 7.

What a strong fort old Pimlico had been!

How it held out! how, last, 'twas *taken* in.

B. Jons. Underw. vol. vi. p. 415.

— Nay, I care not

For all your railings; they will batter walls,

And *take* in towns, as soon as trouble me.

B. & Fl. Cupid's Rev. iii. 1.

Also to apprehend, as a felon:

Who call'd me traitor, mountaineer, and swore

With his own single hand he'd *take* us in.

Cymb. iv. 2.

To subdue, more generally:

— Do this, or this,

Take in that kingdom, and enfranchise this.

Ant. & Cleop. i. 1.

To TAKE KEEP. To take care. See KEEP.

To TAKE ON. To grieve violently; rather vulgar than obsolete.

To TAKE ONE WITH YOU. To go, (as Dr. Johnson expresses it) no faster than the hearer can follow; to be clear and explicit. This phrase is not yet quite disused; but it is explained by Johnson in *Henry IV. ii. 4.* on this passage:

I would your grace would *take me with you*; whom means your grace?

It is explained also by Mr. Gifford, in his *Massinger*, vol. ii. p. 488. iii. 66. iv. 310.; by Reed, in *O. Pl. v. 265. 338.* It occurs again in *Romeo and Juliet*:

Soft, *take me with you, take me with you, wife.* *Act iii. Sc. 5.*

If it be unintelligible to any one, these references will be abundantly sufficient for illustration.

TO TAKE ONE'S EASE IN ONE'S INN. A phrase for enjoying oneself, as if at home. See **INN**. "To take mine ease in mine inne," says Dr. Percy, "was an ancient proverb not very different in its application from that maxim, *every man's house is his castle*; for *inne* originally signified a house, or habitation. When the word *inne* began to change its meaning, and to be used to signify a house of public entertainment, the proverb, still continuing in force, was applied in the latter sense; or perhaps Falstaff [in the passage following] humorously puns upon the word *inne*, in order to represent the wrong done to him the more strongly." Note on the following passage.

Shall I not take mine ease in mine inn, but I shall have my pocket picked?

1 Henry IV. iii. 3.

The beggar Irus that haunted the palace of Penelope, would take his ease in his *inne*, as well as the peers of Ithaca.

Greene's *Farewell* to Folly, cited by Stevens.

See also the other examples quoted in the notes to the first example.

— If I have got

A seat to sit at ease here i' mine inn,

To see the comedy.

B. Jons. *New Inn*, i. 5.

The disturbance of a man in the enjoyment of this privilege, called *hamsoken*, or *homesoken*, (from ham, home, and socne, liberty, Saxon) was an offence punishable by our old law. The offence was called by the same name as the privilege. An old law book thus describes it: "*Hamsokene d'antient ordinance est peché mortelle, car droit est que chesun cit quiet en son hostel qui a luy est.*" *Mirr. de Justice*. See also the *Law Dictionaries*, *Cowell*, *Blount*, &c. *Hostel* is there exactly our *inne*.

TO TAKE OUT. To copy.

— Sweet Bianca,

Take me this work out.

Othello, iii. 4.

He says soon after,

I like the work well, ere it be demanded

(As like enough it will) I'd have it copied.

Ibid.

— She intends

To take out other works, in a new sampler.

Middleton's Women bew. Wom.

Nicophanes gave his mind wholly to antique pictures, partly to exemplify and take out their patterns.

Holland's Pliny, both cited by Stevens.

TO TAKE PEPPER IN THE NOSE. See **PEPPER**.

TO TAKE TENT. To attend, to take notice, or care; tent being for attention. It is properly a Scottish phrase.

See *ye take tent* to this, and ken your mother.

B. Jons. *Sad Ship*, ii. 5.

It occurs again in the same imperfect drama, the dialect of which is in a great measure northern; the scene lying in Sherwood forest. Jonson uses it, however, in his own person:

And call to the high parliament

Of heav'n; where seraphim take tent

Or ordering all.

Id. Underswoods, l. vol. vii. 22.

TO TAKE UP. To borrow money, or take commodities upon trust.

Yet thou art good for nothing but taking up.

All's W. that E. W. ii. 3.

When he adds, "and that thou art scarce worth," the intention is to play upon another sense of the word, that of taking from the ground.

And if a man is thorough with them, in honest taking up, then they must stand upon security!

2 Hen. IV. i. 2.

They will take up, I warrant you, where they may be trusted.

Decker's Northw. Hoe.

And now I can take up, at my pleasure. Can you take up ladies, sir? No, sir, excuse me, I meant money.

B. Jons. *Epicure*, i. 4.

— If he owe them money, that he may

Preserve his credit, let him, in policy, never

Appoint a day of payment; so they may hope still.

But if he be to take up more, his page

May attend them at the gate.

Massinger, Emp. of East, i. 1.

To take up a quarrel, to settle or make it up:

I. And how was that taken up?

C. Faith, we met and found the quarrel was upon the seventh cause.

As you like it, v. 4.

At last, to take up the quarrel, M. A. and M. R. S. set down their order that he should not be called any more Captain Ajax — and then to this second article they all agreed, not guile.

Apologie for Ayar, D D 1 b.

— When two heirs quarrel,

The swordsmen of the city, shortly after

Appear in plush, for their grave consultations

In taking up the difference; some I know

Make a set living on't. *Massing. Guard*, i. 1.

TALC, OIL OF. A nostrum, famous in its day as a cosmetic, probably because that mineral, when calcined, becomes very white, and was thought a fit substitute for ceruse. In Baptista Porta's *Natural Magic*, English translation, 1658, are three receipts for making it, under the title, "How to dissolve Talk for to beautifie Women." But they all consist of modes of calcining that mineral, with other fanciful additions. The last, indeed, directs how to make snails eat the powder of it!! A fourth receipt in B. x. ch. 19. fully directs the calcination, and then recommends to lay it in a moist place, "until it dissolve into oyl;" which might be till doomsday. But it might imbibe some moisture, to make it look more like oil. From the near similarity, and almost identical sound, of the word, Mr. Whalley supposed it to have been what the French call *tac*; but *tac* meant the disease which was to be cured, i. e. the rot in sheep, and the oil to be applied was *huile de cèdre* (*Menage*, in his *Origines*). The English receipts for making it prove also that he was mistaken. His note is on this passage:

With ten empiries in their chamber,

Lying for the spirit of amber;

That for the oil of *talc* dare spend,

More than citizens dare lend.

Vol. vi. p. 317

It is often mentioned by the dramatists, and generally with some satirical reflection on the ladies.

Talc was also called *Muscovy glass*:

She were an excellent lady, but that her face peeleth like *Muscovy glass*.

Malcontent, O. Pl. ii. 28.

He should have brought me some fresh oil of *talc*.

These ceruses are common. *Massing. City Mod.* ii. 2.

— She ne'er had, nor hath

Any belief in Madam Baud-bee's bath,

Or Turner's oil of *talc*. *B. Jons. Underv.* p. 291.

— Who

Do verily ascribe the German war,

And the late persecutions, to curling,

False teeth, and oil of *talc*. *City Match*, O. Pl. ix. p. 191.

The quaint Dr. Whitlock puns upon it. Speaking of certain nostrums of quacking ladies, which, he says,

Shall cost them nothing but their mentioning of her at groupings, funerals, at church before sermons, and the like opportunities of *tattle*; so that this famous water or powder — must purchase them oyle of *talke*, for which some women outdo the rarest dy-mist.

Zootom, p. 27

Chambers derives *talc* from an Arabic word, descriptive of a sound state of body, and thus accounts for the allusion; but this is not satisfactory. In fact, it was a term borrowed by chemists from the old alchemical writers, and not understood. Their *oil of talc* was one of the fanciful names for their supposed grand elixir, or philosopher's stone, in a certain form. So it is explained by Dom Pernety, who had searched much into such matters: "*Talc des philosophes*. Pierre des sages fixée au blanc. C'est en vain que l'on cherche à faire l'huile de talc avec le talc vulgaire. Les philosophes ne parlent que du leur, et c'est à ce dernier qu'il faut attribuer toutes les qualités desquelles les livres font tant d'éloges." *Diction. Mytho-hermetique*, at the word *Talc*. Of the chemists, who tried in vain to make it, he says in another part of his Dictionary, "Ils ont calciné, purifié, sublimé, &c. cette matière, et n'en ont jamais pu extraire cette huile précieuse," &c. at the word *Huile de Talc*.

TALENT, and TALON. were frequently confounded, and sometimes punned upon.

If a *talent* be a claw, look how he claws him with a *talent*.
Love's L. L. iv. 2.

— No lady's supple hand

hath yet said on thee

With her two nimble *talents*.

B. & Fl. *Wom. Hater*, i.

The old editions read it so; the modern editors change it to *talons*, which is indeed the meaning, though written *talent*.

TALL, a. Valiant, warlike.

He is as *tall* a man as any in Illyria. *Twelfth N.* i. 3.

— No, by this hand, sir,

We fought like honest, and *tall* men.

B. & Fl. *Hum. Lieut.* i. 4.

It is even applied to the mind:

You do not twit me with my calling, neighbour?

No, surely; for I know your spirit to be *tall*.

Id. *Cupid's Revenge*, iv.

Give me thy fist, thy forefoot to me give,

Thy spirits are *tall*. Henry V. ii. 1.

Employed also, in a general sense, for brave:

May both *tall* foreign force in fight withstand,

And of their foes may have the upper hand.

Mirr. Mag. p. 115.

Mercutio seems to ridicule it, as one of the affected fashionable terms of the age:

The pox of such antic, hisping, affecting fantasticoes; these new tuners of accents? By — a very good blade! — a very *tall* man! &c.

Rom. & Jul. ii. 4.

The usage was so common, that no less than seven references to examples of it, occur in the Index to Reed's edition of Dodsley's Old Plays, besides those introduced in the notes.

TALL-BOYS, s. A cant term for cups or glasses, made longer or higher than common.

She then ordered some cups, goblets, and *tall-boys* of gold, silver, and crystal to be brought, and invited us to drink.

Ozell's *Rabelais*, V. xlii.

TALL-MEN, s. Dice loaded to come high throws, as low-men were to give low ones. The same as HIGH-MEN.

Heere's fullons and gourds, heere's *tall-men*, and low-men.

Nobody & Somebody, sign. I 9.

TALLOW-CATCH. Explained by Johnson *tallow-keech*, that is, a lump of tallow, such as is prepared by the butcher for the chandler. "A *keech* of tallow," says Dr. Percy, "is the fat of an ox or cow, rolled up by

the butcher in a round lump, in order to be carried to the chandler. It is the proper word, in use now." It is certainly a strong confirmation of this explanation, that in 2 *Hen. IV.* ii. 1. Shakespeare speaks of "Goody Keech, the butcher's wife."

Thou whoreson, obscene, greasy *tallow-keech*. 1 *Hen. IV.* ii. 4.

TAMINE, s. A sort of woollen cloth; probably the same that is now called *tammy*. Supposed to be from the French *estamine*.

The men were apparelled after their fashion: their stockings were of *tamine*, or of cloth serge, of white, black, scarlet, or some other ingrained colour.

Ozell's *Rabelais*, B. i. ch. 36.

The original is *estamet*, which Cotgrave interprets "cloth-rash;" but *estamine*, which is in fact synonymous, he renders, "the stuff *tamine*;" also a strainer, searce, boulder, or boulding-cloth; so called because made (commonly) of a kind thereof."

TO TANG. To sound loudly, like the pulsation of a bell, of which it is an imitation.

Be opposite with a kinsman, surly with servants; let thy tongue tang arguments of state. *Twelfth N.* ii. 5.

A TANG, s. A shrill sound like a bell.

But she had a tongue with a *tang*.

That would say to a sailor, go hang.

Old Ballad of Kete, *Ac. Compl.* p. 165.

See T. J.

TANKARD-BEARER, s. One who fetched water from the conduits or pumps in the street. While London was imperfectly supplied with water, this very necessary office was performed by menial servants, or water-bearers; and in the families of tradesmen, by their apprentices. To the latter an allusion is clearly made in the following passage:

God send me quickly fatherless some, if I had not rather one of my sonnes were a *tanker-bearer*, that wears sometimes his *silke sleeves* at the church on Sunday, than a cosenier that wears his satten hose at an ordinary on Fridie.

Sir J. Har. on *Plays*, i. 227. ed. Park.

Wilt thou bear *tankards*, and may'st bear arms?

Fest. iv. O. Pl. iv. 207.

As soon as I heard the messenger say my father must speak with me, I left my *tankard* to guard the conduit, and away came I.

Four *Prentices* of L. O. Pl. vi. 459.

These *tankard-bearers*, often assembling at the conduit in considerable numbers, were obliged to wait patiently each for his turn to draw the water:

To talk of your turn in this company, and to me alone, like a *tankard bearer* at a conduit! Fie!

B. Jon. *Ev. Man* in his H. i. 2.

TANLING, s. One who is subject to the tanning influence of the sun; a diminutive from *tan*.

— Hopeless

To have the courtesy your cradle promis'd,

But to be still but summer's *tanlings*, and

The shrinking slaves of winter.

Cymb. iv. 4.

So the first folio. Some editions read *tanlings*, and Johnson had so entered the word in his Dictionary, and derived it accordingly; but this seems to be erroneous. See T. J. There is no more authority for *tanling*, than *tanling*, the derivation is more forced, and it suits the passage worse.

TANTOBLIN, s. A jocular name, of very uncertain derivation, for that substance which of old was not named without *save-reverence*.

I'll stick, my dear, to thee, and cling withall,

As fast as o'r *tantoblin* to a wall. Gayton, *Fest. N.* p. 73.

See again p. 191. Grose has it *tantadlin*, in his *Classical Dict.*

TAPET, s. Carpet, or tapestry; from *tapes*, Latin.

So to their work they sit, and each doth chuse
What story she will for her *tapet* take.

Spens. Muirpotmos. v. 275.

In the following passage it seems to be used metaphorically for foliage, as being the tapestry of the groves:

The mantles rent, wherein enwrapped beens
The glad some groves, that now lay overthrown,
The *tapets* torne, and every tree down blowne.

Sackville's Induct. St. 1st. Mirr. Mag. p. 255.

TAPISHED, part. Hidden; from *tapi*, French. A hunting term. E. Coles has, "to *tappy*, as a deer, delitescos, se abscondere;" and Kersey, "tapassant, H. T. [i. e. hunting term] lurking or squatting."

When the sly beast, *tapish'd* in bush or briar,
Nor art nor pains can rouse out of his place.

Fairf. Tasso, vii. 2.

See **UNTAFFICE**.

TAP-LASH, s. A contemptuous name for bad snail beer; the refuse of the *tap*.

What, must we then a muddy *taplash* will,
Neglecting sack? *Wit's Recreat. C. 4 b. Ep. 25.*

Whatever he drains from the four corners of the city, goes in muddy *taplash* down gutter-lane.

Clitius's Cater Char. p. 53.

To murder men with drinking, with such a deale of complemental oratory, as off with your lap, wind up your bottom, up with your *taplash*, and many more eloquent phrases.

Taylor, Disc. by Sea, p. 29 n.

Sometimes put metaphorically for poor, washy arguments:

Bandied up and down by the school-men, in their *tap-lash* disputes.

Bp. Parker, cited by Todd.

TAP-SHACKLED, part. Drunk, enchained or disabled by the *tap*; apparently a cant term.

Being truly *topp-shackled*, mistook the window for the dore.

Healey's Disc. of New World, p. 83.

TAPPES, MY LORD. Who this personage was, remains to be discovered.

Of great denomination, he may be *my lord Tappes* for his large titles.

Lingua. O. Pl. v. 202.

TARGE, s. A shield. Saxon, Erse, Welsh, Italian, and French. This word, though found in Milton, is hardly now retained in use. See *Johnson*.

His face forthw'd with wounds, and by his side
There hung his *targ* with gashes deepe and wide.

Sackv. Ind. Mirr. Mag. p. 266.

TARLETON, RICHARD. An actor at the Red Bull in Bishopsgate-street, famous for playing the clown in the plays of Shakespeare and others, in which, says Sir R. Baker, "he never had his match, nor ever will have." He played also the judge in a play of *Henry V.* prior to that of Shakespeare. It appears that he also kept a tavern in Gracious [Grace-church] street, the sign of which was the Bell-Savage; and it has been discovered by curious inquirers, that the Queen of Sheba was originally meant by that name, who is described in an old romance as,

Sibely savage,

Of all the world the fairest queen.

See the notes on *Twelfth N.* iii. 1.

He was dead before Jonson produced his *Bartholomew Fair*:

What think you of this for a shew now? He will not hear of this! I am an ass, I! and yet I kept the stage in Master Tarleton's time, I thank my stars. Ho! an that man had liv'd to have play'd in Bartholomew Fair, you should have seen him ha' come in, and ha' been cozened i' the cloth quarter, so finely!

B. Jon. Bar. Fair, Induct.

Part of *Tarleton's* humour, perhaps, consisted in coining odd words, as *para-question*:

Without all *paraquestions*; quoth *Tarleton*.

Ulysses upon Ajax, sign. C.

Another jest of *Tarleton's* is told in the same tract, sign. D 4, but it is not very well worth repeating. It, however, represents *Tarleton* as performing the office of a jester at the house of Sir Christopher Hatton. A book, under the name of *Tarleton's Jest*, was published in 1611, quarto.

To TARR on. To set on, and encourage in an attack; particularly applied to setting on a dog, but metaphorically to other things.

And, like a dog that is compell'd to fight,
Snatch at his master that doth *tarre* him on.

K. John, iv. 1.

Faith, there has been much to do on both sides; and the nation holds it no sin to *tarre* them on to controversy.

Haml. ii. 2.

Two curs shall tame each other; pride alone
Must *tarre* the mastiffs on, as 'twere a bone.

Tro. & Cress. i. 3.

Attempts have been made to derive it from Greek and Saxon; but it comes more probably from setting on a *tarrier*.

In the following passage, it seems to be put for to *tarnish*, or obstruct. This must be quite a different word:

How they that would observe the course of starres,
To purge the vapours that our cleare sight *tarnes*.

Har. Epigr. i. 68.

TARRIANCE, s. Abode; formed, by common analogy, from to *tarry*, but not in use.

I am impatient of my *tarrance*.

Two Gent. Fer. ii. 7.

No longer *tarrance* with the rest would make,
But hastes to find Godfredo.

Fairf. Tasso, v. 33.

TARTAR, s. for *Tartarus*, the heathen hell.

Follow me. To the gates of *Tartar*, thou most excellent devil of wit.

Twelfth N. ii. 5.

If that same demon that hath gull'd thee thus,
Should, with his lion gait, walk the whole world,
He might return to vasty *Tartar* back.

Henry V. ii. 2.

He took Caduceus his snakie wand,
With which the damned ghosts he governeth,
And furies rules, and *Tartare* tempereth.

Spens. Mother Hub. v. 1294.

Tartary was often used for the same:

Lastly the squalid lakes of *Tartarie*,
And grisly fens of hell him terrifie.

Spens. Virgil's Gn. v. 543.

Let hell to them (as earth they wish to me)
Be darke and dreifull gurdion for their guilt,
And let the black tormentors of deepe *Tartary*
Upbraid them with this damned enterprise.

Troubles. Reign of K. John, 6 plays, ii. 265.

Thus Nash, in his *Pierce Penniless*, addresses the devil, among other titles, by that of "Duke of *Tartary*." The objections of modern critics, therefore, to Spenser's use of it, in the same sense, in *F. Queen. I. vii. 44.* are very ill founded. See also in **SUBLE**.

TARTARIAN, s. A *Tartar*, a cant word for a thief.

— There's not a *Tartarian*,
Nor a carrier, shall breathe upon your geldings.

Merry Dev. O. Pl. v. 254.

And if any thieving *Tartarian* shall break in upon you, I will, with both hands, nimbly lend a cast of my office to him.

Wandering Jew, p. 3.

To TASK. To occupy, or engage fully, as in a task.

— Hath appointed

That he shall likewise shuffle her away,
While other sports are *tasking* of their minds.

Mer. W. W. iv. 6.

— We would be resold
Before we hear him, of some things of weight
That *task* our thoughts, concerning us and France.

Hen. V. i. 2.

TASSEL, or TASSEL-GENTLE. The male of the goshawk, properly *tiercel*; supposed to be called *gentle* from its docile and tractable disposition. *Tiercel*, French. The French Dictionaries give the same account of its etymology.

— O for a faulconer's voice,
To lure this *tassel-gentle* luck again. Rom. & Jul. i. 2.
Having fir off espied a *tassel-gent*,
Which after her his nimble wings doth straine.

Spens. F. Q. III. iv. 49.

Massinger has it rightly, *tiercel*:

— Then for an evening flight,
A *tierce-gentle*, which I call, my musters,
As he were sent a messenger to the moon. *Guardian*, i. 1.
It is impossible of a kite or a cornuout to make a good sparrow-hawk, or *tiercel-gentle*. *Paint. Palace of Pleasure*, II. sign. Y 3.
A goshawke or a *tiercel* that shall flee to the view, to the toll, or to the beake, is to be taught in this manner.

Gentleman's Academie, p. 12.

This species of hawk was no less commonly called a *falcon-gentle*. She is so called, says the *Gentleman's Recreation*, "for her familiar, courteous disposition." 8vo. p. 19.

The male is said to be called *tiercel*, because a third less than the female. But a passage is quoted, where it seems to be put for a female:

Your *tassel-gentle*, she's lur'd off and gone.

Decker's Match me in Lond.

TASSES, or TACES. Armour for the thighs. "Armatura femorum." *Coles*. Called in French *tassettes*, or cuissarts; in English *cuissees*.

The legges were armed with greaves, and their thighs with *tasses*.

North's Plutarch, 273 C.

TATCHE, s. Blemish, fault; from *tatch*, French.

It is a common *tatche*, naturally given to all men, as well as priests, to watch well for their own lucre.

Chaloner's Morie Enc. P 3 b.

See **TACHE**.

TAWDRY, a. A vulgar corruption of Saint Audrey, or Auldrey, meaning Saint Ethelreda. It implies, therefore, that the things so called had been bought at the fair of St. Audrey, where gay toys of all sorts were sold. This fair was held in the Isle of Ely, (and probably at other places) on the day of the fair saint, which was the 17th of October. See *Brady's Clavis Calendaria*, on that day. An old English historian makes St. Audrey die of a swelling in her throat, which she considered as a particular judgment, for having been in her youth much addicted to wearing fine necklaces. When dying she said, as he tells us, "Memini — cum adhuc juvenula essem, collum meum monilibus et auro, ad vanam ostentationem onerari solitum. Quare plurimum debeo divinæ providentiæ, quod mea superbia tam levi pœna defungatur, nec ad majora tormenta reserver." The same author particularly describes the *tawdry* necklace: "Solent Angliæ nostræ mulieres torquem quandam, ex tenui et subtili sericâ confectum, collo gestare; quam Ethelreda torquem appellamus, (*tawdry lace*), forsan in ejus quod diximus memoriam." *Nich. Horsfield, Hist. Eccl. Anglicana*, Sac. Sept. p. 86.

The word *tawdry*, in its derivative sense of gay, or vulgarly showy, is still in use; but *tawdry lace* no longer means a specific kind.

Come, you promised me a *tawdry lace*, and a pair of sweet gloves.

Wint. Tale, iv. 3.

The primrose chaplet, *tawdry lace*, and ring.

Fl. Faithful Sheph. iv. 1.

Bind your fillets faste,
And gird your waste,
For more fineness, with a *tawdry lace*.

Spens. Sh. K. Apr. 133.

TAWDRY, s. A necklace of a certain rural fashion.

Of which the Nymphs and the blue Nereids make
Them *tawdries* for their necks. *Drygt. Polyb.* ii. p. 686.
They curd their ivory fronts; and not the smallest beak
But with white pebbles makes her *tawdries* for her neck.

Id. iv. p. 737.

On the former passage a marginal note says, "a kind of necklace worn by country wenches."

To TAWE. To beat and dress leather with alum; a process used with white leather, instead of bark. Metaphorically, to harden, or make tough, like white leather.

His knuckles knob'd, his flesh deep dented in,
With *tawed* hands, and hard tynned skin.

Mirr. for Mag. Sacks. Induction.

Allot has inserted these lines in his *England's Parnassus*, where the editor of the reprint has not understood the meaning of *tawed*.

For he make greatness quake, he *tawe* the lude
Of thick-skinn'd Hugenes. *Marston's What you will*, E 2.

Metaphorically, to torment:

They are not *taw'd*, nor pluckt asunder with a thousand thousand cares, wherewith other men are oppress'd.

Chaloner's Morie Enc. G 2.

Here it seems to be put for to *tawe*, i. e. to draw along in the water:

Swans upon the streams to *taw* me,
Stays upon the land to draw me.

Drygt. Musc's Elysium, p. 1463.

Probably, the same as *Tew*, q. v.

TAWNY. This colour was the usual livery of ecclesiastical apparitors, or sumners. Hence the Bishop of Winchester, (in 1 Hen. VI. i. 3.) is said to be attended by men in *tawny* coats. So also the Bishop of London.

It happened one day, Bishop Elmer of London, meeting this bishop [Whitgift, then bishop of Worcester] with such an orderly troupe of *tawny coats*, demanded of him, "How he could keep so many men!" he answered, "It was by reason he kept so few women."

Sir J. Har. *Catal. of Bishops*, vol. ii. p. 22, ed. Park.

It is alluded to also in *Stowe's Chron.* p. 822, fol. ed.

Though I was never a *tawny coat*, I have played the summer's part.

Quotat. by Mr. Steevens.

In Middleton and Decker's *Roaring Girl*, Greenwit enters habited as a summer, and, in the course of the scene, a woman says, alluding to him,

Husband, lay hold on yonder *tawny coat*.

O. Pl. vi. 99.

TAYLOR, (the old spelling of tailor). Used as an exclamation. Dr. Johnson says he thinks he remembers *taylor!* to have been a customary exclamation when any one suddenly fell backward; and he concludes that it arose from their squatting at that time like a tailor on his shop-board. See his note on the following passage:

Sometime for three-foot stool [she] mistaketh me,
Then slip I from her bum, down topples she,
And, *taylor*, cries! and falls into a cough;
And then the whole quire hold their lips, and loffe.

Mids. N. Dr. ii. 1.

Odd as it may seem, the exclamation, *taylor!* might perhaps be equivalent to thieves!

Theering is now an occupation made,
Though men the name of *tailor* do it give.

Passquill's Night-cap, p. 1. repr.

TAYLOR, s. A woman's tailor. Gowns, and other female articles of dress, were formerly made by tailors. Thus, in the *Taming of the Shrew*, Catharine's dress is brought in by her tailor:

Come, taylor, let us see those ornaments,
Lay forth the gown. *Tem. of Shr.* iv. 3.

D. Are you not a taylor?
B. Yes. D. Where is my wedding gown?
B. I'll bring it to-morrow.

H. & Fl. Two Nob. *Kinsm.* iv. 1.
Hee buys his wife's gowens ready made, fearing (belike) some false measure from the taylor.

Citus, Char. of a Zealous Neighb. p. 189.
A chambermaid — is the obsequious piener of her lady, and the true lover of her taylor, ever since the curious cutting of her last wastecome. *Lenton's Leas.* ch. 8.

TAYLOR, JOSEPH. An actor in Shakespeare and Jonson's time. He is mentioned as eminent, in a Satire written in reply to Jonson's *Farewel to the Stage*:

Let Lowin cease, and Taylor scorn to touch,
The louted stage, for thou hast made it such.

What is known of him has been well collected by the diligence of Mr. G. Chalmers. *Proleg. to Sh.* iii. 512. ed. Boswell; also *Apol. for Bel.* p. 422—461. He addressed some complimentary verses to Massinger, on his play of the *Roman Actor*, in which the principal part, that of Roscius, was given to him. They are still extant. See *Gifford's Massinger*, vol. i. p. clvi. He lived till 1654, but, from the ruin of the stage by the Puritans, died in great poverty. He is mentioned in the *Parson's Wedding*, by Killigrew, which was not published till 1663:

Who should I meet at the corner of the Piazza, but Joseph Taylor? He tells me there is a new play at the Fryers to-day, and I have bespoke a box. *Act v. Sc. 1. O. Pl.* ii. 504.

But, as the play was written at Bale, in Switzerland, the author might not know of his death; or it might have been written much earlier. His name is signed, with that of Lowin, to a pathetic dedication of Fletcher's *Wildgoose Chase*, "To the honoured few, lovers of dramatic poetry," in which their silenced state and consequent miseries are pleaded, modestly and simply, as entitling them to such patronage. It is still prefixed to the editions of that play.

TEACHY, rather TECHY. See that word.

TEADE, s. A torch; from *tada*, Latin.

His own two hands, for such a turn most fit,
The housing fire did kindle and provide,
And holy water thereon sprinkled wide,
At which a bushy teade a glosby did light. *Spens. F. Q. I. xii. 37.*

The one his bowe and shafts, the other spring
A burning teade about his head did move. *Id. Mucipotmas, v. 292.*

The word occurs again in Spenser, but not in other authors.

TO TEAR A CAT. To rant, and behave with violence; probably from a cruel act of that kind having been performed by some daring ruffian, to excite surprise and alarm.

I could play *Ercles* rarely, or a part to *tear a cat* in.

Mids. N. Dr. i. 2.
A bullying rogue in Middleton's *Roaring Girl*, takes the name of *Tear-cat*:

D. What's thy name, fellow soldier?

T. I am called by those who have seen my valour, *Tear-cat*. *O. Pl.* vi. 108.

I had rather heare two good jests, than a whole play of such *tear-cat* thunder-claps. *Day's Isle of Gulls*, Induction.

It seems to have been most frequently applied to theatrical ranting.

TEATISH, or TETTISH. Peevish; perhaps, from a child, who is peevish for want of the breast.

— Whate'er she says,
You must bear manly, I'll reward, for her sickness
Has made her somewhat teatish.

B. & Fl. *Wom. Priest.* v. 1.
Who will be troubled with a teatish girl,
It may be proud, and to that vice expenceful. *Id. Pilgrim.* i. 1.

Barton has it *tetty*:

If they lose, though but a trifle, two or three games at tables, or a dealing at cards for two-pence a game, they are so cholentick and *tetty*, that no man may speak with them. *Anat. of Mel.* p. 119.

TECHY, TEACHY, or TETCHY, s. in all which ways it is spelt in some editions of Shakespeare, signifies forward, fretful, easily offended, like a peevish child. It is probably the same as *touchy*, which is now used. Bailey's Dictionary has *tech*, for touch, marked as *old*. In Coles's Dictionary it is again varied into *titchy*: "Titchy, morosus, difficilis." "To be titchy, asperis moribus esse." It is clear that they are all of one origin.

Tetchy and wayward was thy infancy. *Rich. III.* ii. 4.
I cannot come to Cressid, but by Pandar,
And he's as *techy* to be woo'd to woo,
As she is stubborn chaste against all sute. *Tro. & Cren.* i. 1.

TEENE, s. Grief, misfortune; from *teonan*, Saxon.

Eighty odd years of sorrow have I seen,
And each hour's joy wreck'd with a week of teene. *Richard III.* iv. 1.

Back to return to that great fury queen,
And her to serve six years in warlike wise,
'Gainst that proud Paynim king that works her teene. *Spens. F. Q. I. xii. 18.*

As fearing Limos, whose impetuous teene
Kept ceptue rest from all to whom his cave
Yielded inclosure. *Brownie, Brit. Pat.* ii. 1.

Also for violence:

Seem'd as a shelter it had lending beene
Against cold winter's storms, and wreakful teene. *Id.*
Yea ought could mollifie his raging teene,
But blood and vengeance 'gainst our royall queene. *Mirr. M. England's Ethic.* p. 795.

Brownie seems to use it for caprice, though *violence* may do!

She both th' extremes hath felt of fortune's teene. *Brit. Pat.*

TO TEENE, v. To allot, or bestow; from *teon*, largin, Saxon.

But both alike, when death hath both suppress,
Religious reverence doth burial teene. *Spens. F. Q. II. i. 59.*

TO TEEND. To light, or burn; any another form of *tina*. From *teinan*, Saxon, accendere.

Wash your hands, or else the fire
Will not teend to your desire;
Unwash'd hands, ye maidens know,
Dead the fire, though ye blow. *Herrick.* p. 310.

It is several times used by this poet:

Part must be kept, wherewith to teend
The Christmas log next yeare. *Hesp.* p. 338.

On your pastries play
That sweet luck may
Come while the log is teending. *Id.* p. 319.

See to **TINE**.

TEMPTATIONS. Tempting.

I, my liege, I. O, that temptations tongue.

Death of Rob. E. of Hunt. F. 1.

This word does not often occur. I have a note of an instance of it in Al. Brome, but I cannot now find the place. I believe it is still used by incorrect speakers.

TEN BONES. The fingers. A very odd cant phrase; but less odd than the custom of swearing by them. Examples, however, are common.

By these ten bones, my lord, [*holding up his hands*] he did speak to me in the garret one night. *2 Hen. VI. i. 4.*

— By these

Ten bones, I'll turn she ape, and untile a house,

But I will have it. *B. & Fl. Corc. ii. 1.*

I'll devil 'em, by these ten bones, I will.

Id. Woman's Prize, i. 3.

By these ten bones, sir, if these eyes and ears

Can hear and see. *Id. Mon. Thomas, iv. 2.*

Skurrie by his nine-bones swears, and well he may,

All know a fellow eate the tenth away. *Herrick, p. 209.*

Ben Jonson leaves the bones to be supplied elliptically:

I swear by these ten,

You shall have it again.

Masque of Gips. vi. 84.

TEN COMMANDMENTS. A similar term for the nails on the ten fingers; which, doubtless, led to the swearing by them, as by the real commandments.

Was't I? yes, I it was, proud Frenchwoman:

Could I come near your beauty with my nails,

I'd set my ten commandments in your face. *2 Hen. VI. i. 3.*

Now ten tymes I beseech hym that sych syttes,

Thy wyves ten commandments may seerch thy fyve wyttes.

Four Ps., O. Pl. i. 99.

Now, although I trembled, fearing she would set her ten commandments in my face.

Locrine, Sh. Suppl. ii. 248.

TEN GROATS, i. e. three and four-pence, was the customary fee to a priest, for performing the office of matrimony.

— I'll take Petruchio

In 'a shirt, with one ten groats, to pay the priest,

Before the best man living. *B. & Fl. Woman's Pr. i. 3.*

It was also an attorney's fee, and is so still; though the double of it, six and eight pence, is now more common:

As fit as ten groats is for the hand of an attorney.

Alt's Well, ii. 2.

Shakespeare, who likes to play upon the words *royal* and *rial*, makes Richard II. pun upon it in his misery. His groom salutes him, "Hail, *royal* prince!" to which he answers,

Thanks, noble peer!

The cheapest of us is ten groats too dear.

Act v. Sc. 5.

Meaning, that the value of royalty is diminished more than in the proportion of a *rial*, or fifteen shillings, with three and four pence deducted. In a similar way he plays upon *face-royal*, in *2 Hen. IV. i. 2.*

TEN IN THE HUNDRED, i. e. ten per cent. A current name for a usurer, from their commonly exacting such interest for their money, before the legal limitation to five. The sarcastic epitaph upon old *John-a-Combe*, formerly attributed to Shakespeare, has this expression:

Ten in the hundred lies here in-grav'd,

Tis a hundred to ten that his soul is not sav'd.

Life of Shakesp.

It is right, however, to mention, that the best critics have latterly acquitted Shakespeare from the

accusation of writing this coarse and vulgar satire, upon a man with whom he lived in intimacy; and who, as Mr. Malone has proved, remembered him with kindness in his will. It is differently given by Brathwaite, Aubrey, and Rowe; of whom the first, who lived in Shakespeare's time, does not mention him; and the others bring no valid evidence. Mr. Boswell has added fresh strength to their arguments, and has shown it to be probable, that R. Brathwaite himself was the author of the epitaph. See *Boswell's Malone*, vol. ii. p. 494—502. Aubrey's edition of the epitaph differs materially, in making Combe exact twelve per cent, instead of the ordinary rate of ten. In the 21st year of James the First, the legal rate was reduced to eight per cent, to which Jonson thus alludes:

You do not look upon me with that face

As you were wont, my goddess, bright *Pecunia*,

Although your grace be fallen off two in the hundred,

In vulgar estimation; yet am I

Your grace's servant still.

Staple of News, ii. 1.

This is the speech of old Penny-boy, the canting miser.

Herrick also, upon Snare, an usurer:

Snare ten i' th' hundred calls his wife, and why?

She brings in much by carnal usury. *Herrick, p. 257.*

This jest of ten in the hundred, and a hundred to ten, was stale even in Shakespeare's days; it occurs in two different epitaphs published in or near his time, and in both without mention of him.

TENCH. The fish so called was supposed to have some healing quality in his touch, though by no means commended as wholesome food. Walton says, "I shall tell you next, for I hope I may be so bold, that the tench is the *physician of fishes*, for the pike especially; and that the pike, being either sick or hurt, is cured by the touch of the tench. And it is observed, that the tyrant pike will not be a wolf to his physician, but forbears to devour him, though he be never so hungry." He adds, "This fish, that carries a natural balsam in him to cure both himself and others, loves yet to feed in very foul water, and among weeds." *Walton, Part I. ch. xi.* He also quotes *Rondeletius* for having seen a great cure done at Rome, "by applying a *tench* to the feet of a very sick man." *Ibid.* This explains the following obscure passage:

— Where no spring commands,

And, intermingling its refreshing waves,

Is *tench* unto the moat, and *tenches* saves,

And keeps them *medical*. *E. Gayton's Art of Longevity.*

"Is *tench* unto the moat," means, "is salutary to the water." So Breton:

The princely carp, and *medicinal* tench,

In bottom of a poole themselves do trench.

Oranias.

The physicians, however, held them to be unwholesome food, and Lovell quotes Dr. Caius, as calling them "good plasters, but bad nourishment. For being laied to the soles of the feet, they often draw away the ague." *Hist. of Animals, p. 227.* They are now much more frequently put into the stomach, than applied externally.

TENDER-HEFTED, *a.* Moved, or heaving with tenderness. See *HEFT*. Both the quartos read *tender-hested*, which might be defended, "giving tender hests, or commands." A modern poet would have been contented with *tender-hearted*.

TENENT, s. A maxim, or opinion; now disused, *tenet* being substituted for it. The third person singular, for the third plural, of *teneo*.

His *tenent* is always singular and aloof from the vulgar as he can. *Earle's Microc.* repr. p. 33.

For he holds that *tenent*, that we ought not to care for the morrow. *Pictures, by Wye Saltonstall, E. 5.*

Tenents is the word used by Sir T. Brown in the title to his *Pseudodoxia Epidemica*. See T. J.

TO TENT. To search as a wound; from *tent*, a roll of lint employed in examining or purifying a deep wound. The verb, I believe, is not now in use; the substantive probably is, in the art of surgery.

— 'Tis a sore upon us

You cannot *tent* yourself.

Coriol. iii. 2.

— I'll observe his looks,

I'll *tent* him to the quick, if he be blench,

I know my course.

Hamlet. ii. 2.

The substantive is rather obscurely used in the following passage:

— Mine ear

Therein false struck, can take no greater wound,

Not *tent* to bottom that.

Cymb. iii. 4.

That is, cannot receive a *tent* sufficient to reach the bottom of the wound.

TENT, TO TAKE. See TO TAKE TENT.

TERCEL, s. The male of the goshawk. See TASSEL. In the following passage, the *falcon* seems to be put for the female of the same species.

The *falcon*, as the *tercel*, for all the ducks in the river.

Tro. & Cres. iii. 2.

Meaning to say, that the female will be equal to the male.

TERLERIE-WHISKIN. Mere colloquial jargon, not worth inquiry. See B. & Fl. Kn. of B. Pestle, v. 3. Also WHISKIN.

TERM. The law terms were formerly the great times of resort to London, not only for business, but pleasure. They were the harvest times of various dealers, particularly booksellers and authors, many of whom made it a rule to have some new work ready for every term. Decker disclaims this fashion:

It is not my ambition to be a man to print thus every term. *Ad primum tanquam ad primum.* We should come to the press as we come to the field, seldom. *Gull's Hornb.* to the Reader.

So Greene calls one of his pamphlets, among other titles, "A Peale of New Villanies rung out, being Musical to all Gentlemen, Lawyers, Farmers, and all sorts of People that come up to the *Tearme*." *Theeves falling out, Harl. Misc.* viii. 382.

So important was the term to the trade of London and Westminster, that an old pamphlet of 1608 bears this title: "Dead *Tearme*, or Westminster's Complaint for Long Vacations and Short *Termes*. Written in manner of a Dialogue, between the two Cities, London and Westminster."

In fact, books were seldom published except in term time, witness these lines:

It is a frequent fashion in this nation,

To publish books in term-time, not vacation;

But I would have my reader thus much learn,

That Westminster's vacation is my term.

Now some will say, the *terme* doth wondrous well,

To vend such fly-blown works as will not sell,

But mine's none such, with confidence I tell it,

'Twill vend itself, it needs no term to sell it.

Honest Ghost; Verses prefixed.

TERMAGANT. Surely not derived from Saxon words, as Junius conjectured, and Percy, as well as Johnson

after him, has said; but merely corrupted from the *Trivigante* of the Italians, or *Tervagant* of the French romancers. This *Trivigante* is derived, by a learned Italian, from Diana *Trivia*, whose lunar sacrifices, he says, were always preserved among the Scythians. *Quar. Rev.* vol. xxi. p. 615. The crusaders, and those who celebrated them, confounded Mahometus with Pagans, and supposed Mahomet, or Mahound, to be one of their deities, and *Tervagant*, or *Termagant*, another. See Todd's note on the following passage of Spenser, and Ritson's on his *Metrical Romances*, vol. iii. p. 257, &c.

And often times by *Termagant* and Mahound swore.

P. Q. VI. vii. 47.

So in other old authors:

Mars or Minerva, Mahound, *Termagant*,

Or whose'er you are that fight against me.

Scilius, Emp. of Turks, C 4 b.

So help me Mahound of might,

And *Termagant*, my god so bright. *Guy of Warw.* P 3 b.

This imaginary personage was introduced into our old plays and moralities, and represented as of a most violent character, so that a ranting actor might always appear to advantage in it. Hence Hamlet says, of one too extravagant,

I would have such a fellow whipt for ordering *Termagant*.

Hamlet. iii. 2.

By gradual use the word came, as an adjective, to mean fiery and violent; as, "this hot *Termagant* Scot," (*1 Hen. IV.* v. 4.) and at last subsided, as a substantive, into the signification of a scolding woman; in which sense it still remains in use. A mighty change! See TRIVIGANT.

TERMER, s. A person, whether male or female, who resorted to London in term time only, for the sake of tricks to be practised, or intrigues to be carried on at that period.

Some of these boothalers are called *termers*, and they ply Westminster hall; Michaelmas term is their harvest, and they sweat in it harder than *tempera* or *haymakers* doe at their work in the heat of summer. *Decker's Belman*, II 3.

Single plots, &c. — those are fit for the times and the *termers*.

Middlet. Roaring Girl, Preface, O. Pl. v. 5.

Court ladies, eight; of which two great ones.

Country ladies, twelve; *termers* all.

Goblins, O. Pl. x. 152.

A punning poet has this epigram:

On *Old Trudge*, the *Termer*.

Thy practice hath small reason to expect

Good *termes*, that doth fair honesty neglect.

Bancroft's Epigrams, i. 176.

TO TERRE. To strike to the earth; from *terra*. I have only found it in the following instance:

Lo hear my gage (he *terr'd* his glove) thou knowest the victor's need.

Warner, Alb. Eng. p. 72.

TESTED, admits of three senses; and, as the word very rarely occurs, it is not easy to determine which is to be preferred, in reference to the following example. 1. Pure, brought to the test, assayed; 2. Stamped with a head, (as *tester* is supposed to mean); 3. Left in legacies, by testators. The last interpretation seems to me the worst; the first, on the contrary, the best.

Not with fond shekels of the *tested* gold.

Meas. for Meas. ii. 2.

TESTERNE, TESTORN, TESTON, s. All equivalent to *tester*, which is still used for the coin, sixpence; and all equally derived from *teste*, the old French for a head, from having a head stamped on it. *Teston*,

from which all the rest are corrupted, was in fact originally a French silver coin, worth at first eighteen pence, but afterwards reduced to sixpence.

Takes up single *testons* upon oaths till dooms-day, falls under executions of three shillings, and enters into five-grain bonds.

B. Jons. Every M. out of H. Characters prefixed.

Tales, at some tables, are as good as *testerns*.

Cobler's Prophecy, sign. C. 4to. 1594.

Ipocras, there then, here's a *teston* for you, snake.

Hon. Wh. O. Pl. iii. 263.

Lo, what it is that makes white rags so deare,

That men must give a *teston* for a queare. *Hall, Sat. ii. 1.*

I think truly all the town would come and celebrate the communion to eat a *testorne*; but will not come to receive the body and blood of Christ.

Latimer's Serm. fol. 179 b.

To *TESTERNE*, from the noun. A verb formed apparently in jest.

To testify your bounty, I thank you, you have *testern'd* me, in requital whereof, henceforth carry your letter yourself.

Two Gent. Verona, i. 1.

TETHER. The royal name *Tudor*. Intended, probably, to imitate the Welsh pronunciation.

And grafting of the white and red rose firm together,
Was first that to the throne advanc'd the name of *Tether*.

Draught. Polyb. xiv. p. 977.

He is speaking of Henry the Seventh. Selden, in his notes on this book, writes the name *Tyddour*. Mr. Yorke spells it *Tewdur*. *Royal Geneal. of Wales, p. 30.*

TETTISH, a. See *TEATISH*.

Tew, or TEWGH, s. A rope or chain by which vessels were drawn along.

D. The fool shall fish now for himself.

A. Be sure then

His *tewgh* be tith and strong, and neat no swearing,
He'll catch no fish else. *B. & Fl. Mons. Thom. i. 3.*

Robertson's and Coles's Dictionaries give "*Tew*, catena ferrea." The spelling *tewgh*, is quite arbitrary and unnecessary; and the word seems only another form of *tow*, flax, or hemp, which is exactly the Saxon *top*.

To *Tew*. The same; to tow, or draw along a vessel.

The goodly river Lee he wisely did divide,

By which the Danes had then their full-fraught navies *tew'd*.
Draught. Polyb. S. xii. p. 693.

To *tew*, or *taw*, also meant to beat or dress hemp, with an engine for the purpose. See *UNTEW'D*, and *Taw*.

TEWKSURY MUSTARD was famous very early. Shakespeare speaks only of its thickness, but others have celebrated its pungency.

His wit is as thick as *Tewksbury mustard*. *2 Hen. IV. ii. 4.*

If he be of the right stamp, and a true *Tewksbury* man, he is a choleric gentleman, and will bear no coals.

Allegorical Account of Mustard, in Cens. Lit. vii. 288.

Th'. As an abbreviation of the article *the*, was, in earlier times, often joined to the following word, beginning with a vowel, without any mark of elision; as *thend*, for the end. In the reign of Elizabeth it was gradually disused; but we find it occasionally. In the *Legend of Mary Queen of Scots*, as printed from the MS., we read,

My restless mind to laste exploit did haste,

Voide of regards what might be *thence*. *St. 158.*

There, however, it must be a fault of the copyist, for the verse requires the separation of the syllables. So also in the following:

Guise, who did lay *thaeigs* [the eggs] which I should hatche.

St. 159.

The scribe was so used to these junctions, that he supposed them in places where they were not admissible. This legend was first published from a MS. in 1810, by Mr. Fry.

THAMPION, s. A corruption of *tampion*, means the wooden plug by which the mouth of a cannon is closed when it is not in use. *Tampon*, French. Lambard speaks of a piece charged with a stone instead of a *tampion*. *Diction. Topog. and Hist.* He should have said stopped, instead of *charged*.

THAN and *TIEN* were often interchanged, as might happen to suit the poet's convenience, for rhyme, or through mere inadvertence.

P. Can prince's powre dispence with nature than *¶*

C. To be a prince is more than be a man. *S. Daniel, p. 440.*

Whom by his name saluting, thus he gan;

"Haile, good Sir Sergis, truest knight alive,

Well tried in all thy ladies troubles than,

When her that tyrant did of crown deprive."

Spens. F. Q. V. xi. 38.

Da, or *pan*, then, and *ponne*, for *than*, were also interchangeable in Saxon.

THARBOROUGH, s. A corruption of *third-borough*, a constable; an officer under the head-borough.

— All the wise o' th' hundred,

Old Rasi Clench of Hampsted, petty constable,

In-and-In Medlay, cooper, of Islington,

And head-borough; with load To-pan, the tinker,

And metal man of Belsize, the *third-borough*.

B. Jons. Tale of Tub, i. 1.

I myself reprehend his own person, for I am his grace's *tharborough*.

Love's L. L. i. 1.

The quarto corrupts it still further into *farborough*. But the language of the speaker, Costard, is intended to be full of ignorant mistakes; as *reprehend*, for represent, in the same sentence. Minshew has it *third-borough*, and derives it accordingly.

THATCH'D-HEAD. One wearing the hair matted together, as the native Irish in times past. See *GLIBB*.

Ere ye go, Sirrah *Thatch'd-head*, would't not thou

Be whipp'd, and think it justice. *B. & Fl. Coxcomb, Act ii.*

Said to a person who is taken for an Irishman. Soon after, he is called, "hobby-headed rascal," with the same allusion.

THEATRE. The theatres existing in London, at the time when Randolph wrote, are enumerated in the following whimsical passage of the *Muse's Looking Glass*. It is supposed to be the wish of a zealous puritan concerning them,

That the *Globe*,

Wherein, quoth he, reigns a whole world of vice,

Had been consum'd: the *Phanix* burnt to ashes:

The *Fortuna* whipt for a blind whore: *Black-fryars*,

And wonders how it scap'd demolishing

I th' time of reformation: lastly, he wished

The *Bull* might cross the Thames, to the *Bear-garden*,

And there be soundly baited.

See *O. Pl. ix. 175.*

The *Globe* was on the Bankside, Southwark, where Shakespeare and his brethren performed; the *Phanix* was in Drury-lane; the *Fortuna* stood near Whitecross-street, and had been the property of Edw. Alleyn, who rebuilt it; *Black-fryars* are supposed to have been in the same hands as the *Globe*; the *Red Bull* was at the upper end of St. John-street; the *Bear-Garden*, also called *Paris-Garden*, was in Southwark, near to the *Globe*. The *Hope* is here omitted.

To **THEE**, or **THE**. To thrive; ðean, proficere, Saxon.

But you, fair sir, whose pageant next ensues,
Well mote ye *thee*, as well can wish your thought.

Thys lyketh me well, so mot I *thee*. *Spens. F. Q. II. i. 33.*
— Fye on him wreth,
An evil mought he *thee* for it, our Lord I beseech. *Four Ps. Q. Pl. i. 68.*

Learn you that will *thee*,
This lesson of me. *Gamm. Garton, O. Pl. ii. 61.*

Tasso's Humily Admonitions, p. 115. 4to. 1673.

It occurs often in the old English ballads; particularly in the phrase "so mote I *thee*." See *Percy*, ii. p. 88.

THEIR, *pron.* This is sometimes used separately, instead of their's; as before observed in **OUR**.

My clothing keeps me full as warm as *their*,
My meates unto my taste as pleasing are. *Wicker's Motto, C 3 b. repr.*

Again :
And my esteeme I will not change for *their*,
Whose fortunes are ten thousand more a year. *Ibid. C 4.*

Yet elsewhere he uses *their* :
And flung defiance against them and *their*,
In spite of all their gawdy servitors. *Id. E 6.*

THEORIQUE, or **THEORICK**. Theory; opposed to *practique*, or practice.

— The art and practice part of life
Must be the mistress to this *theorique*. *Hen. V. i. 1.*

He had the whole *theorique* of war in the knot of his scarf.
All's Well, iv. 3.

Nor the division of a battle knows
More than a spinster; unless the bookish *theorick*,
Wherein the tongued consuls can propose
As masterly as he. *Othello, i. 1.*

Theorick was used as late as by the *Tatler*. See *T. J.*

THERMES, or **THARMES**. The intestines of bullocks, or other animals; ðearm, Saxon.

In oulde time, they made theyr bowo-strings of bullox *thermes*.
Arch. Topogr. p. 140.

THEWED, *part.* Educated, instructed in behaviour.

But he was wise, and weary of his will,
And ever held his hand upon his heart;
Yet would not seem so rude and *theced* ill,
As to despise so courteous seeming part. *Spens. F. Q. II. vi. 26.*

THEWES, in Shakespeare, seems to mean bulk, strength of limb, and the like.

Care I for the limb, the *thewes*, the stature, bulk, and big
assemblance of a man? Give me the spirit, Master Shallow. *2 Hen. IV. iii. 4.*

— Romans now
Have *thews*, and limbs, like to their ancestors. *Jul. Cæs. i. 3.*

So also in *Hamlet*, i. 3.

Only one passage has been pointed out, which employs the word at all in the sense of these passages of Shakespeare, as describing corporeal qualities, and that is in Turberville's translation of *Ovid's Epistles* :

What doost thou thinke indee,
That doltish silly man
The *thewes* of Helen's passing forme
May judge or thoroughly scan. *Paris to Helen.*

The third and fourth folio of Shakespeare read "*sineus* and limbs," in the passage of *Julius Cæsar*; but, as that is only one passage out of three, it does not much assist the matter, nor can it be supposed the right reading.

In *Spenser* it means manners, qualities, dispositions. Johnson derives it, in this sense, from ðeah, Saxon; in the former from ðeoþ, a thigh.

And straight delivered to a fairy knight,
To be up-brought in gentle *thewes*, and martial might. *Spens. F. Q. I. i. 3.*

In this sense Ben Jonson evidently uses it :

This is no great man by his timber, (as we say i' the forest) by his *thewes* he maye. *Underwoods, vol. vii. p. 51.*

Also *Browe* :

To whom the lady courteous semblance shewes,
And, pitying his estate, in sacred *thewes*
And letters, worthily ycleep'd divine,
Resolv'd t' instruct him. *Brit. Pat. i. p. 136.*

Also *Higins* :

For never liv'd the matches of them twaine
In manhood, power, and martiall policie,
In vertuous *thewes*, and friendly constancie. *Murr. for Mag. p. 384.*

So also Thomas Heywood :

No lady living this good dame excels
In vertuous *thewes*, good graces, every thing. *Britain's Troy, B. i. 61.*

It seems, therefore, that Shakespeare is somewhat peculiar in his use of it.

THICK, *s.* A thicket, or close bush.

No other service, satyr, but thy watch
About these *thicks*, lest harmless people catch
Mischief or sad mischance. *Pl. Faithful Shep. v. 5.*

Which when that warrior beard, dismounting straight
From his tall steed, he rusht into the *thick*,
And soon arriv'd where that sad pourtrait
Of death and dolours lay, halfe dead, halfe quick. *Spens. F. Q. II. i. 39.*

Spenser has it in other places. It is common with *Drayton* too :

And through the cumb'rous *thicks*, as fearfully he makes,
He with his branched head the tender saplings shakes. *Polyolb. xiii. p. 917.*

THICK-SKIN. Implied coarse, vulgar, unpolished.

What wouldst thou have, boor? what, *thick-skin*? *Merry W. W. iv. 5.*

The shallowest *thick-skin* of that barren sort. *Mids. N. Dr. iii. 2.*

That he, so foul a *thick-skin*, should so fair lady catch. *Warner, Alb. Engl. vi. 30.*

So *thick-skin'd* :

What, are these *thick-skin'd*, heavy-pur'd, gorbelled charles
mad? *The Weakest goeth to the W. B. 3.*

Mr. Steevens quotes a passage from Holland's *Pliny*, which accounts for the usage :

Men also who are *thick-skinned*, be more grosse of sense and understanding. *Vol. i. p. 346.*

A THING DONE, &c. &c. A game of society, exemplified at length in all but the quarto edition of Jonson's *Cynthia's Revels*. It consisted in supposing *something* done, without knowing what. Then, one person was to say who did it; a 2d, with what; 3. where; 4. when; 5. why; 6. what was the consequence; 7. who would have done it better. Then, after all, another person named the thing done. Thus the sport consisted in the unexpected and ridiculous combinations which it occasioned. A more modern sport, called *Consequences*, bears the greatest resemblance to it. See *Cynthia's Revels*, Act iv.

A THING OF NOTHING, OR OF NOUGHT. A common phrase to express any thing very worthless.

The King is a *thing of nothing*. *Hamlet, iv. 2.*
This has been thought worthy of notice, as the reading had been doubted.

Shall then that thing that honours thee,
How miserable a thing soever, yet a thing still,
And though a thing of nothing, thy thing ever.
B. & Fl. Hum. Licent. iv. 6.

— Even so I thought,
I wist that it was some such thing of nought.
New Customs, O. Pl. i. 367.

Other examples are given in the notes on the passage of *Hamlet*.

TO THINK SCORN. To disdain; to feel an offence, mixed with contempt. It was once considered as an expression of great force, especially when heightened by the epithet *foul*; as in Queen Elizabeth's celebrated and magnanimous speech at Tilbury:

And I think *foul scorn*, that Spain, or Parma, or any prince in Europe, should dare to invade the borders of my realm.

See *Hume's Hist.* ch. xlii. note (BB).

— Their blood thinks scorn,
Till it fly out, and shew them princes born. *Cymb.* iv. 4.
Esteeming myself born to rule, and thinking *fouls scorn*, willingly to submit myself to be ruled. *Pemb. Arc.* p. 37.

THIRD, or THRID, for thread, occurs not uncommonly in old writers. This is the origin of the old readings in the following passage:

— For I
Have given you here a *third* of my own life,
Or that for which I live. *Temp.* iv. 1.

Taking *third* in the common meaning, of a *third* part, it would be no great compliment from Prospero to his daughter; not so much as Horace paid to his friend Mæcenas, "*animæ dimidium meæ*;" and it has been remarked, that Desdemona is called the *half* of Brabantio's soul, which was a similar case of father and daughter. But take it for *thread*, or constant fibre, all is right. Thus:

— And when the sisters shall decrease
To cut in twaine the twisted *third* of life.

Mucedorus, sig. c. 5.
For as a subtle spider, closely sitting
In center of her web that spreadeth round,
If the least fly but touch the smallest *third*,
She feels it instantly. *Lingua*, iv. 6.

In the reprint, O. Pl. v. p. 206, it is *thread*; in the first edition of 1607, it is *thred*; but in that of 1617, it is *third*, as quoted by Mr. Steevens. In that of 1622, it is *threed*. *Thrid* also occurs still later, and Pope was used to *thrid*, for to thread, in *Rape of Lock*, ii. 139.

THIRD-BOROUGH, s. An under constable. The term is not obsolete, though used only in few places.

I know my remedy, I must go fetch the *third-borough*.
Induct. to Tam. of Shrew.
— With loud To-pan, the tinker,
Or mettall man of Belaise, the *third-borough*.
B. Jans. Tale of Tub, i. 1.

The office of *third-borough* is the same with that of constable, except in places where are both; in which case the former is little more than the constable's assistant. *Ritton*.

See **THAR-BOROUGH**.

TO THIRL, v. The same as *thrive*; to pierce, or penetrate. "*To thirl, terebro*." *Coles*. It is the right form, as the Saxon word is *þrīan*.

The fond desire, that we in glorie set,
Doth *thirle* our hearts to hope in slipper lap.
Merr. for Mag. p. 495.

In the following passage it seems rather to be put for hurl:

— These —
— who deem'd themselves in skies to dwell,
Sbe [Fortune] *thirleth* down to dread the gulphs of gastly hell.
Ibid. p. 477.

THIRTEEN PENCE HALFPENNY was considered as the hangman's wages very early in the 17th century. How much sooner, I have not noticed.

'Sfoot, what a witty rogue was this to leave this fair *thirteen pence halfpenny*, and this old halter, intimating aply,

Had the hangman met us there, by these presages,
Here had been his work, and here his wages.

Match at Mids. O. Pl. vii. 357.
If I shold, he could not hang me for't; 'tis not worth *thirteen pence halfpenny*. *J. Day's Humour out of Breath*, sign. F. 3.

Hanging is, perhaps, the only thing that has not risen in price in this long period.

THIRTY-ONE. The trifling game so called, was known in old times.

Well, was it fit for a servant to use his master so; being perhaps (for ought I see) *two and thirty* — a pip out.

Brought him thirty apples in a dish, and gave them to his man to carry to his master, it is like he gave one to his man for his labour, to make up the game, and so there was *thirty-one*. *Latin. Sern.* fol. 65.

He is discarded for a gamester, at all games but one and *thirty*. *Earle's Microc.* p. 69. Bliss's ed.

The game was familiar within my memory, but chiefly among children; it was very like the French game of *vingt-un*, only a longer reckoning.

THIRTY POUND KNIGHTS. James I. became the subject of much ridicule, not quite unmerited, for putting honours to sale. He created the order of baronet, which he disposed of for a sum of money; and it seems that he sold common knighthood as low as *thirty pounds*, or at least it was so reported.

Farewell, farewell; we will not know you for shaming of you. I ken the man well; he is one of my *thirty-pound knights*.

Eastward Hoe, O. Pl. iv. 261.

Hence, a historian says,

At this time, *knights* swarmed in every corner; the sword ranged about, and men bowed in obedience to it, more in peace than in war. *A. Wilson, Hist. of Gr. Br.* p. 5. (1635).

Tho, for than. A remnant of the older language.

Tho, wrapping up her wreathed stern around,
Lept fierce upon his shield, and her huge train
All suddenly about his body wound. *Spens. F. Q. I.* i. 18.

It occurs in this author very frequently.

For rest, and peace, and wealth abounding *thoe*,
Made me forget my justice, late well used.

But his young soldiers were much daunted *tho*,
To see the fearfull engins of the foe.

Mirr. for Mag. p. 73.

THOLE, s. Not properly an old word, but an affected Latinism; the dome, cupola, or keystone, of a vaulted roof.

Let altars smoke, and *tholes* expect our spoils,
Cæsar returns in triumph. *Palms Troes*, O. Pl. vii. 482.

— Si qua ipse meis venalibus auxi,
Suspensive *tholo*, but sacra ad fastigia fixi.

Virg. Æn. ix. 406.

THONG, s. A leathern strap; an implement used by sharpers, in the cheating game of fast and loose.

A short knife, and a *thong*. *Merry W. W.* ii. 2.
See **FAST AND LOOSE**.

But the reading of *thong* is only a conjectural substitution; the original editions have *throng*, which is doubtless right; meaning "a short knife to cut purses, and a *throng*, or a crowd, to give an opportunity for using it." So in *Lear*, when the fool is

satirically reciting things not likely to happen, he says, among others,

When every case is law is right,
No squire in debt, nor no poor knight,
When slanders do not live in tongues,
Nor cutpurses come not to throngs.

Lear, iii. 2.

Shakespeare often uses *throng*, for crowd.

THONG, or TONG CASTLE. In Kent. The origin of its name, as derived from *þang*, Saxon, is thus told by Lambard:

Hengist and Horsa, the Saxon captains, among other devices (practised for their owne establishment and securitie) begged of King Vortigern so muche land to fortifie upon, as the hyde of a beast (cut into *thonges*) might incompass.

Perambulation, p. 243. (ed. 1596).

It is thus alluded to in the *Mayor of Quinborough*:

A fair and fortunate constellation reign'd
When we set foot here, for from his first gift,
(Which to a king's unbounded eyes seem'd nothing)
The compass of a hide, I have erected
A strong and spacious castle.

O. Pl. xi. p. 146.

Vortiger afterwards names the castle, from this circumstance:

— And now, my lord,
You that have so couceitely gone beyond me,
And made so large use of a slender gift,
Which we ne'er inmind; I commend your thrift,
And that your building may, to all ages,
Carry the stamp and impress of your wit,
It shall be called *Thong Castle*.

O. Pl. xi. 138.

The remains of this castle are, or were, near Bapchild, on the London road, and near Tenham. There is another *Thong*, near Gravesend. The same story had been told of Doncaster, falsely deriving that name from *Tong-caster*; but this fable Lambard rejects, and maintains that it belongs to *Tong Castle*, in Kent. Some applied it to *Thong Castle*, near Grimsby, Lincolnshire; but the whole tale seems a fabrication from the old history of *Dido*, *Virg. Æn.* i. 369. See *Hasted's Kent*, vol. ii. p. 601.

THORP, s. A village. See *Coles*. From *þopp*, or *þop*, Saxon.

Such were the shepherds, to all goodness bent,
About whose *thorps*, that night, curs'd Limos went.

Hist. Past. ii. p. 86.

Winio a little *thorp* I stayd at last. *Fairf. Tasso*, xii. 52.

See **DORP**, which is either a corruption of this, or formed from some kindred dialect. *Dorp* is the old Teutonic, and *dorf*, the modern German.

THRAVE, s. Twelve or twenty-four sheaves of corn, now more commonly called a *shock*, except in the northern counties, where the old word remains. *Þraf*, Saxon. Metaphorically, for an indefinite number of any thing.

He sends forth *thraves* of ballads to the sale.

Hall, Sat. iv. 6.

See **THREAVE**.

THREAD AND THRUM. An expression borrowed from weaving, the *thread* being the substance of the warp; the *thrum*, the small tuft beyond, where it is tied. Hence, metaphorically, the good and bad together.

— Cut *thread and thrum*,

Quail, crush, conclude and quell. *Mids. N. Dream*, v. 1.

Thou who wilt not love, doe this,
Learne of me what woman is,
Something made of *thread and thrumme*,
A meere botch of all and some. *Herrick's Poems*, p. 84.

THREAVE, s. The same as **THRAVE**; a number of sheaves set up together. Saxon. The number, it seems, varies from 12 to 24; but it has been often used, metaphorically, for an indefinite number or collection of any objects. Of people,

— Gallants, men and women,
And of all sorts, tag, rag, been seen to flock here
In *threaves*, these ten weeks, as to a second Hogden.

B. Jon. Alch. v. 2.

Of very various things:

Thou art now free, my sweet: Ab, come, gi' me a *threave* of kisses. *John's Address*, 1655, sig. G 1.

Of pansy, pink, and primrose leaves,
Most curiously laid on in *threaves*.

Dray. Muse's Elys. p. 1508.

— As when from beards of onate,
Whole *threaves* of bores and muquirils chace.

Chapman, Hom. Il. xi. p. 152.

THREE CRANES IN THE VINTRY. A house of resort, in the lower part of Queen-street, Cheapside, used by costermongers, (i. e. dealers in apples) and some lower persons. See **CRANES**.

THREE-MAN SONG. A song for three voices; as a catch, glee, madrigal, &c. Shakespeare calls the persons who could bear a part in such music, "three-man-song men."

The shearers, *three-man-song* men all, and very good ones, but they are most of them means and basses. *Winter's T.* iv. 2.

When those triumphs set that *three-men's song*,
Which stablished in Rome that bellicious trinity,
That all the towne and all the world did wroog.

Har. Epig. iii. 35.

The merriments that passed in Eyre's house — with two merry *three-men's songs*. *Shoemaker's Holiday*, 4to. Pref.

A *six man song* occurs in the *Tournament of Tottenham*; meaning, a song in six parts:

In every corner of the house
Was melody delicious
For to here precious
Of *six men's song*.

Percy's Reliq. ii. p. 24. 3d ed.

It is as a kind of parody on this phrase, that Shakespeare uses the term "three-man beetle." See **BEEBLE**.

THREE PIGEONS AT BRENTFORD. An inn, formerly the resort of low people, sharpers, &c.

Thou'rt admirably suited for the *Three Pigeons at Brentford*; I'll swear, I knew thee not.

Roaring Girl, O. Pl. vi. 51.

He knew her not, because she was so well disguised: a thing much practised by those who frequented that house.

— We will turn our course

To *Brentford*, westward.
My bird o' the night, we'll tickle it at the *Three Pigeons*,
When we have all, and may unlock the trunks,
And say, this 's mine, and thine, &c.

B. Jon. Alchem. v. 4.

This house, after the dispersion of the players by the civil wars, was kept by Lowin, the original Falstaff, then grown old, and, like many of his brethren, very poor:

Lowin, in his latter days, kept an inn, the *Three Pigeons at Brentford*, where he died very old — and his poverty was as great as his age. *Dialogue of Plays*, &c. O. Pl. xii. 346.

See **LOWIN**.

THREE-PILE. The finest and most costly kind of velvet; worn, therefore, only by persons of wealth and consequence. It alludes to something in the construction of the velvet.

I have serv'd prince Florisel, and in my time wore *three-pile*.

Wint. Tule, iv. 2.

It seems to have been thought that there was a threefold accumulation of the outer substance, or pile:

— I'll wear

My wits to the *third pile*, but all shall be clear.

Mad World, O. Pl. v. 323.

Hence Shakespeare gives the name of *Three-pile* to a mercer, (*Meas. for Meas.* iv. 3.) as dealing in that commodity.

THREE-PIL'D, a. Refined, approaching or pretending to perfection; metaphorically, from the *three-pile* velvet.

Thou art a *three-pil'd* piece, I'll warrant thee.

Meas. for Meas. i. 2.

Or exaggerated, high-flown:

Three-pil'd hyperboles, spruce affectation.

Love's L. L. v. 2.

More literally, persons who wear fine velvet:

And for you, sir, who tender gentle blood

Runs in your note, and makes you snuff at all

But *three-pil'd* people. B. & Fl. Scornful Lady, iii. 1.

Three hundred *three-pil'd* do more, —

The better ha't o' th' town live gloriously.

Id. Wit without Money, Act ii.

THRENE, s. Complaint, lamentation; from *θρήνη*, Gr.

Whereupon it made this *threne*,

To the phoenix and the dove,

Co-supremes and stars of love,

As chorus to their tragic scene. *Shakep. Pass. Pilgr.* xi.

Then follows an ode inscribed *Threnos*. Dr. Farmer discovered a publication by J. Heywood, entitled *David's Threanes*. These lines also are quoted:

Of verses, *threnes*, and epitaphs,

Full fraught with tears of teene.

Kendal's Poems, 1577.

Mr. Todd has introduced the word into Johnson, and given several examples from Bishops King and Taylor.

To THREPE, v. To chide, or censure; from *θρεπαιν*, for *θρεπαιν*, Saxon. See *Lye*. In the *Glossary* to Chaucer, it is interpreted to call.

My foes they bray so lowde,

And cke *threpe* on so fast,

Buckeled to do me scath,

So is their malice bent.

Pt. 55, by Lord Surrey, *Nug. Ant.* ii. 368. ed. Park.

It seems to have been used by Bishop Fisher in the sense of to complain:

Some crye upon God, some other *threpe* that he hathe forgotten them. *Sermons*, cited by Todd.

In the Cheshire dialect it means to maintain with violence. *Wilbraham's Chesh. Gloss.* But in the more northern dialects it still signifies to blame, or rebuke. *Ray*, and *Grose*. In the Scottish it seems to resemble the Cheshire. See *Jamieson*.

THRIDL. See **THIRD**.

THRILL, s. A hole, or cavity. See **NOSE-THRILL**. See also **T. J.**

THRIST, s. Put for *thirst* by Spenser; Chaucer has *thrus*, in which he has found imitators; but *thrist* is peculiar to Spenser:

Who shall him rew, that swimming in the maine,
Will die for *thrist*, and water doth refuse?

F. Q. II. vi. 17.

THRISTY, for thirsty. By the same author.

— With greedy eye

He sought all round about, his *thristy* blade
To bathe in blood of faithless enemy. F. Q. I. v. 15.

So in other places. See **THRUST**.

To THROG. To press, or crowd; still used in Staffordshire, &c.

Here one being *throng'd* bears back.

Shakep. Poems, Suppl. i. p. 553.

It occurs several times in the authorized version of the New Testament; as, "much people followed him, and *thronged* him." *Mark*, v. 24. *Luke*, viii. 45, &c.

THROSTLE, s. A thrush; properly the missel-thrush, but often used with latitude for any of the genus.

The *throstle* with his note so true,

The wren with little quill.

Mids. N. Dr. iii. 1.

He is every man in no man; if a *throstle* sing, he falls straight a capering. *Merch. Ven.* i. 2.

THROSTLE-COCK. The male thrush.

The *throstle-cock*, by breaking of the day,

Chants to his sweet full many a lovely lay.

Drayt. Sheph. Garl.

The ouzel and the *throstle-cock*, chief musicks of our Maye.

Ibid.

These names are still current in some counties.

THRUM, s. The tufted part beyond the tie, at the end of the warp, in weaving; or any collection or tuft of short thread.

O fates, come, come,

Cut thread and *thrum*.

Mids. N. Dr. v. 1.

To THRUM. To cover with small tufts, like the *thrum* of the loom.

Brave Thespian maidens, at whose charming layes

Each moss-*thrum'd* mountain bends, each current playes.

Browne, Brit. Past. ii. 2.

THRUM'D-HAT. A hat, composed of the weaver's tufts or *thrums*, or of very coarse cloth. See *Minshew*.

There's her *thrum-hat*, and her muffler too.

Merry W. W. iv. 2.

So also *thrum'd-cap*:

Every head, when it stood bare and uncovered, looked like a butter-box's [Dutchman's] noul, having his *thrum'd cap* on.

Decker's Gull's Hornb. chap. iii.

THRUMMING OF CAPS. Setting on the tufts or *thrums* upon a coarse cap. In the following instance, it is applied to a man setting his beard in order:

Bel. Let me set my beard up.

How has *Pinac* perform'd?

Mir. He has won already.

He stands not *thrumping* of caps thus.

Fletcher. Wild-Goose Chase, ii. 3.

Or it might mean playing with his hat or cap like a person *thrumping* an instrument; which is a theatrical symptom of irresolution. But the former explanation is confirmed by this line of Quarles:

Are we born to *thrum caps*, or pick straw?

Judgm. & Mercy.

We meet also with *thrumped* hosen and stockings. See **T. J.**

THRUST, for thirst. So used by Chaucer; though the Saxon is *ðypp*. So also Lord Surrey:

My soul in God hath more desirous trust

Than hath the watchman looking for the day,

By the relief to quench of sleep the *thrust*.

Version of Psalm 150.

So HIGINS :

If needs in twaine you part this empire must,
I see what discord after may betide,
How empire makes men guiltless blood to thrust.

Murr. Mag. p. 176.

See THRIST.

THUMB-NAIL. The custom of draining the glass upon the *thumb nail*, after drinking off the liquor, is explained in *SUPERNACULUM*. Sometimes also the glass was made to ring against the nail.

THUMB-RING. Grave personages used to wear a plain broad gold ring on the thumb; as aldermen, &c.

I could have crept into an alderman's *thumb-ring*.

1 Hen. IV. ii. 4.

He wears a hoop-ring on his thumb; he has

Of *gravidad* a dose, full in his face.

Wit's Recreat. Epig. 623.

An alderman — I may say to you, he has no more wit than the rest of the bench, and that lies in his *thumb-ring*.

Glaphorne's Wit in a Constable, 1639.

THUNDER-CRACK, s. for a clap of thunder.

Nor is he mov'd with all the *thunder-cracks*
Of tyrant's threats.

Daniel, to the Countess of Cumb. p. 62.

Not a very dignified or poetical term, certainly; but I think it occurs elsewhere.

THUNDER-STONE, s. The same as thunder-bolt; both formed upon an erroneous fancy, that the destruction occasioned by lightning, was effected by some solid body. The fossils called *belemnites*, were supposed to be the stones in question, and were named accordingly:

And thus unbraced, Casca, as you see,
Have bar'd my bosom to the *thunder-stone*. Jul. Cæ. i. 3.

So in the beautiful dirge in *Cymbeline*, so beautifully set by a loved and revered relation of mine:

Fear oo more the lightning-flash,
Nor th' ill-dreaded *thunder-stone*. Cymb. iv. 2.

Chapman has :

— Though I sink beneath

The fate of being shot to hell, by Jove's fell *thunder-stone*.
Iliad xv.

THUSSOCK, TUSOCK, and TUSSUCK, s. A tuft of loose hair; or a tuft of any sort. Johnson, on the latter word, supposes it a diminutive of *tuz*; but that is hardly an acknowledged word.

Though we have not express mention in Scripture, against such laying out of the haire in *thussokes* and tufts, yet we have in Scripture express mention of *tortis crinibus*, of wretched haire that is for the nonce forced to curl. Latimer, Sermon. 107 b.

Todd conjectures the word *tuz*, which he exemplifies from Dryden, to be made from the French *tasse*; and he produces the word *tussy*, from Donne. The words clearly existed, but from what source they came, may be doubted.

TIAL, s. A tie. This word stands in the following passage, though *tie* might do as well. It has been thought corrupt, being no where else found.

Nor to contract with such can be a *tial*.

Fletcher. W. Goose Ch. ii. 1.

TIB. The ace of trumps, in the game of glee; as *Tom* was the knave, &c. "Monas triumphatrix." Cambridge Dict. 1693.

The welcomest thing to Mrs. Abigail, except *Tib* and *Tom* in the stock.

Parson's Wedding, O. Pl. xi. 390.

The ace is called *Tib*, the knave *Tom*, the four of trumps

Tiddy, &c. Compl. Gamester, p. 76.

See GLEEK. Also Wit's Interp. p. 365. ed. 1671.

Tib was also a common name for a low or ordinary woman. So the *Cambridge Dictionary*, above cited: "*Tib*, a poor sorry woman; muliercula impura." See *Tib's rush*, in RUSH-RINGS.

Tib and *Tom* were usually joined in familiar poetry:

Kit and Kate

There will wait,

Tibb and *Tom* will take their pleasure.

Old Song, Tirall Poetry, p. 180.

So in *Poor Robin* for 1689:

A great destruction at Islington, Newington, and the parts adjacent, made of custards, cheese-cakes, flawns, fools, plumb-cakes, stew'd prunes, and bottle-ale.

When *Tib* and *Tom* upon a holy-day,

Make fair assault on such good things as they.

Deacr. of Summer.

Hence, doubtless, these familiar names were transferred to those two cards at glee.

TIBERT, or TYBERT. A name for a cat. Shakespeare considers *Tybalt* as the same; whence some of the insulting jests of Mercutio, who calls *Tybalt* "natch-catcher," and "king of cats." *Romeo* and *Jul.* iii. 1.

Cats there lay divers. — —

But 'mongst those *tiberts*, who do you think there was?

B. Jon. Epigr. vol. ii. 228.

Then the king called for *Sir Tibert*, the cat, and told him, *Sir Tibert*, you shall go to Reynard, and summon him the second time.

Reyn. the Fox, ch. vi.

TICK. A game, classed among the rural sports.

At hood-wink, barley-break, at *tick*, or prison-base.

Drayt. Polygl. xxx. p. 1253.

TICKET, among other things, a tradesman's bill; hence taking things to be put into a bill, was taking them on *ticket*, since corrupted into *tick*.

No matter whether in landing you have money or no; you may swim in twentie of their boats over the river upon *ticket*.

Decker's Gull's Horn, ch. vi. p. 145.

You courtier is mad to take up silks and velvets

On *ticket* for his mistress, and your citizen

Is mad to trust him. Colgr. English Treasury, p. 164.

TICKLE, a. Tottering, slight, easily overthrown, inconstant. Hence our modern *ticklish*.

Thy head stands so *tickle* on thy shoulders, that a milk-maid, if she be in love, may sigh it off.

Mear. for Meas. i. 1.

— The state of Normandy

Stands on a *tickle* point. 2 Hen. IV. i. 1.

The wide world's accidents are apt to change,

And *tickle* Fortune stays not in a place.

Cornelius, O. Pl. ii. 349.

My only comfort left, my only joy,

I will not hazard on so *tickle* ground.

Sylvester's Maiden's Blush, p. 840. ed. 1601.

Otherwise how *tickle* their state is that now triumph, upon what a twist they hang, that are now in bonour.

Euaph. & his Engl. i. 12.

TIDDY. The four of trumps at the game of glee.

Compl. Gamester. See in *Tib*.

TIDE, for time.

He keeps his *tides* well.

Timon Ath. i. 2.

And far much better ferre had bin than malice at that *tyde*.

Warner, Ath. Engl. ii. 11. p. 54.

Tide was also scrupulously used by the Puritans, in composition, instead of the popish word *man*, of which they had a nervous abhorrence. Thus, for Christmas, Hallowmas, Lammas, they said *Christ-tide*, *Hallow-tide*, *Lamb-tide*. Luckily Whitsuntide

was rightly named to their hands. Thus the sanctified Ananias corrects Subtle for saying Christmas:

Christ-tide, I pray you. Alchemist, iii. 1.

They had other modes of avoiding the abomination of popish words. Thus, a *Christmas pie*, they termed "a nativity pie." *B. Jon. For.* i. 1.

TICK-TACK, s. A game in the tables; by the description the same, or nearly so, as *tric-trac*.

By certain bootie play between a protector and a bishop (I suppose it was at *tick-tack*).

Sir J. Har. on Th. Barlow, Nugæ Ant. ii. 144. ed. Park.

Sir John intends a pun upon the word; which is in some degree authorized by the following example:

This is the plain game of *tick-tack*, which is so called from *touch and take*, for if you touch a man you must play him, though to your loss. Compl. Gamest. p. 113.

Where is a detailed account of the game. But it is clearly derived from *tric-trac*, which Menage says was anciently pronounced *tic-tac*; and still is, according to him, by the Germans. *Origines in voc.*

✱ I have introduced this word a little out of its place, because it had been overlooked, and hardly deserved a cancel to bring it right.

TIDY, or TYDY, s. A sort of singing bird.

And of these chaunting fowls, the goldfinch not behind, That hath so many sorts descending from her kind.

The *tydy* for her notes as delicate as they. Drayt. Polyth. xiii. p. 915.

The delicacy of its notes being mentioned, it is probable that the bird intended is the golden-crested wren, or *motacilla regulus*, which Montague says is called in Devonshire the *Tidley* goldfinch. Now, as there is no place named Tidley, it is probable that he should have said *tidy*. Its song is said to be peculiarly melodious.

TINY, THREE, or TEHEE. An imitative expression for the act of laughing, or tittering; such as the rhetoricians call *onomatopæia*.

Sigh no more, aye me I die,
But dance and sing and *tidy* cry.

Old Madrig. v. in *Cens. Lit.* x. 367.

But when the hobby-horse did whirly,

Then all the wenches gave a *tidy*.

Cobbe, in Br. Pop. Antiq. vol. i. 207.

When Mr. Mason wrote in the epistle to Sir W. Chambers,

And all the maids of honour cry'd *tehees*,

it was generally thought a new coinage of the then unknown author; but, to *te-hee* is used in *Hudibras* for to laugh, and occurs even in Chaucer as an interjection. See *T. J.*

TIKE, or TYKE. A northern word for a common sort of dog. *Great tike!* is still a frequent term of reproach in Lancashire and Yorkshire. "Properly one of a larger or common breed, as a mastiff, shepherd's dog, &c." *Jamieson, Scott. Dict.*

Hound or spaniel, brache or lym,

Or bob-tail *tike*, or trundle-tail,

Tom will make him weep and wail.

Lear, iii. 6.

Base *tike*, calls thou me host?

Hen. V. ii. 1.

Kersey, Bailey, and others, explain *tike* to mean a small bullock, or heifer; but I never found it so used. They also put it for what we now call a *tick*; a small insect that infests sheep, dogs, &c. It has been derived from *tijk*, Runic.

TILLER, s. A steel bow, or cross bow. It appears commonly to have had this name among sportsmen. "Arcus cornu; presertim arcus brachio chalybeo instructus." *Skinner, Etymol.* He adds a conjecture that it may be *quasi, steeler*; but qu.?

—Let no game,

Or any thing that tendeth to the same,

Be ever more remember'd, thou fair killer,

For whom I sat me down, and brake my tiller.

B. & Fl. Kn. of B. Pestle, i. 1.

Use exercise, and keep a sparrow-hawk; you can shoot in a tiller.

Fleisch. Philaster, ii. 1.

Bring out the cat-bounds; I'll make you take a tree, then with my tiller bring your gib-ship.

B. & Fl. Scornf. L. v. 1.

Theobald mentioned another sense, which belonged indeed to the word, but not in these passages; that of "a stand; a small tree left in a wood for growth, till it is felleable." This sense of it is found in *Evelyn on Forest Trees*. See *T. J.*

TILLY-VALLY. A sort of exclamation of contempt, the origin of which is not very clear. Mr. Steevens derives it from *titivillitium*, Latin, which is possible. Mr. Douce gives a French derivation, which even his authority does not reconcile to my mind.

Tilly vally, by Crise, tapster, He fese you anone.

6 Pl. vol. i. p. 161.

Am I not consanguinous? am I not of her blood? *Tilly vally*, lady.

Twelf. N. ii. 3.

The Hostess corrupts it to *tilly-jally*, in 2 *Hen. IV.*

Tilly-fally, Sir John! never tell me; your ancient swaggerer comes not in my doors.

Act ii. Sc. 5.

We read, in the Life of Sir Thomas More, that his wife, who was a loquacious troublesome woman, was much addicted to the use of this expression; of which two remarkable instances are given. One when Sir T. had resigned the seals, when she said,

Tillie vally, tillie vally, what will you do, Mr. More, will you sit and make goslings in the ashes?

Life of M. 4to. p. 137.

The other, when he was in prison in the Tower, where, when he asked, "Is not this house as near heaven as mine own?" she answered, after her custom, "*Tillie vally, tillie vally*." Both these are inserted in the introductory papers to Dibdin's edition of the *Utopia*, p. xv, xvi.

In an old song by Skelton, inserted by Sir John Hawkins, and beginning, "Ah, beshrew you, by my fay," we find,

Avent, avent, [avaunt] my popinjay,

What will you do? nothing but play?

Tilly vally straw.

Hist. Mus. iii. p. 3.

TIMBER-WAITS. A corruption of *timbré-waits*, players on timbrels. *Popul. Antiq.* vol. i. p. 340. n. See *WAITS*.

TIME OF DAY, to give the, to salute at meeting. To give good wishes according to the time of day, whether morning or evening.

While our's was blurted at, and held a malkin

Not worth the time of day.

Pericl. Suppl. ii. 115.

That is, not worth a good-morrow, or common salutation; or good den, if it was evening.

TIMELESS, a. Untimely.

Who wrought it with the king, and who performed

The bloody office of his *timeless* end.

Rich. II. iv. 1.

Poison I see has been his *timeless* end. *Rom. & Jul.* v. 5.

After earle Robert's *timeless* buriall.

Death of Rob. Earl of Huntingdon, sign. D. 2.

— Whose *timeless* death,
At sea, left her a virgin and a widow.

Shirley, Cord. l. p. 1.

TINCT, abbreviation of tincture. Stain, or dye; *tint* seems now entirely to have superseded it, though *tinct* is found in Milton and Dryden. Johnson quotes several instances of the verb also. From *teinct*, old French.

Thou turn'st mine eyes into my very soul,
And there I see such black and grained spots
As will not leave their tinct.

Haml. iii. 4.

That is, "as will not lose their stain or colour." In the following passage, it seems to be used for *tincture*, or elixir, a chemical preparation capable of transmuting metals. Shakespeare supposes Plutus, the god of wealth, to be possessed of it, and certainly he was the likeliest person to have it:

— Plutus himself,

That knows the *tinct*, and multiplying medicine,
Hath not in nature's mystery more science,
Than I have in this ring.

All's Well, v. 3.

TO TINE, or **TIND**. To kindle, or burn. This word, though employed by Milton and Dryden, is now out of use. *Tinan*, Saxon. See *Johnson*. *Tinder* manifestly comes from this.

Strife-full Atin, in their stubborn mind,
Coals of contention and hot vengeance *tin'd*. *Spens.* F. Q.

I do not see why any other sense should be given to the word in the following passage, though commentators have explained it by *smart*, &c. The inward pain and inflammation of a wound is naturally and commonly called burning.

Ne was there salve, ne was there medicine,
That mote recure their wounds; so only they did *tine*.
Spens. F. Q. II. xi. 21.

In the following it is used metaphorically, for raged, or burned with wrath:

Yet often stain'd with blood, of many a bond
Of Scots and English both, that *tined* on his strand.

Ibid. IV. xi. 36.

Unless it means that the blood *tined*, i. e. burned or smoked upon the strand.

TIP-CAT. A game something like trap-ball, only played with an instrument called a *cat*, instead of a ball. See **CAT**. The game is fully described, and the different modes of playing it, by Strutt, in his *Sports and Pastimes*, p. 101. The *cat-stick* was also called *trap-stick*.

TIP-TOE. One of the affected customs, ridiculed by our old dramatists, is that of walking *tip-toe* in the streets, &c. as if afraid of picking up dirt, even when the ways were quite clean. Palamon, passing a general ridicule upon such affectations, says,

— What canon is there,

That does command my rapier from my hip,
To dangle 't in my hand; or to go *tip-toe*
Before the street be full? *B. & Fl. Two Noble Kins.* i. 2.
With the ball of his foot the ground he may not feel,
But he must tread upon his *toe* and *heel*.

Drayt. *Mooncuf*, p. 484.

TIPPET; to **TURN TIPPET**. To make a complete change; but what is the origin of the phrase is not clear. Often used to a maid becoming a wife.

— A saint,

Another Bridget, one that for a face
Would put down Vesta;

You to turn *tippet*? *B. Jons. Case is Altered*, Act iii.

But here it is said to a man:

— Ye stand now

As if y' had worried sheep. You must turn *tippet*,
And suddenly, and truly, and discreetly,
Put on the shape of order and humanity.

B. & Fl. Mons. Thomas, ii. 2.

Well, to be brief, the nun will soon at night turn *tippet*; if I can but devise to quit her cleanly of the nunnery, she is my own.

Merry D. of Edm. O. Pl. v. 283.

This is, doubtless, the right reading; of which I was not aware at the word **LIPPIT**. It is, however, *lippit*, in two old editions of this play, that of 1631 and 1655. But see Mr. Gifford's note on the passage of Jonson.

TIPVAES. Probably only a misprint for *tiptoes*.

— If my man be trusty,

My spitefull dames, I'll pipe ye such a huuts-up,
Shall make ye dance a *tipvases*.

B. & Fl. Mons. Thomas, iii. 1.

TO TIRE. A term in falconry; from *tirr*, French, to drag or pull. The hawk was said to *tire* on her prey, when it was thrown to her, and she began to pull at it, and tear it. It was applied also to other birds of prey; to seize eagerly with the beak.

— And like an empty eagle,

Tire on the flesh of me and of my son. *S. Hen. VI.* i. 1.
And th' eagle *tyring* on Prometheus.

Cornelia, O. Pl. ii. 299.

Even as an empty eagle, sharpe by fast,
Tires with her beake on feather, flesh, and bone.

Shakesp. Venus & Adonis, *Suppl.* i. 406.

Most erroneously explained, by conjecture, in *Heliconia*, vol. iii. p. 624. on the above passage as cited by Allot.

— And let

His own [Jove's] gaunt eagle fly at him to *tire*.

B. Jons. Cataline, iii. 3.

Ye dregs of baseness, vultures among men,
That *tire* upon the hearts of generous spirits.

B. & Fl. Hon. Man's Fort. Act ii.

Hence, metaphorically, for being eagerly engaged upon any object:

— I grieve myself

To think, when thou shalt be disced by her
Whom now thou *tir'st* on, how thy memory
Will then be pang'd by me.

Cymb. iii. 4.

Upon that were my thoughts *tiring*, when we encountered.

Timon of Ath. i. 6.

The usage here seems rather affected; but it evidently means that his thoughts were tossing the subject about with eagerness.

TIRE, *s.* was formerly used, as *tier* at present, for row, or rank, of things or persons.

The shaking palsey and St. Francke's fire,

Such one was wrth, the last of this uglyly *tire*.

Spens. F. Q. I. iv. 35.

See *Johnson*, who exemplifies the same from Raleigh, Milton, and Arbuthnot.

TIRE was also employed in the sense of head-dress; probably contracted from *attire*: whence a milliner, or cap-maker, was called a *tire-woman*. Hence too Sir John Falstaff, speaking of the various head-dresses that would become Mrs. Ford, says,

Thou hast the right arched beauty of the brow, that would become the *ship-tire*, the *tire-valiant*, or any other of the Venetian admittance.

Merry W. W. iii. 5.

That is, any fanciful head-dress worn by the celebrated beauties of Venice, or approved by them.

In the sense of head-dress, it occurs in Beaumont's translation of *Ovid's Remedy of Love*:

Such a confusion of disordered things,
In boddice, jewels, *tires*, wires, lawns, and rings.

A few lines before he uses *tiring*, for dress:

And men are even as mad in their *tiring*,
That often times love women for their *tiring*.

Tire when written instead of *tier*, in the sense of rank, line, or arrangement, was also pronounced *teer*. See *T. J.*

Tir'd, for *attir'd*.

She speaks as she goes *tir'd*, in cobweb lawne, light, thin.

B. Jons. Ev. Man out of H. ii. 3.

Not I, with one so mad, so basely *tir'd*.

Tam. of Shr. 6 pl. i. 183.

TIRRA-LIRRA. A fanciful combination of sounds, intended to imitate the note of the lark; borrowed from the French *tire-lire*, meaning the same.

The lark, that *tirra lirra* chants. *Wint. Tale, iv. 2.*

Browne makes it *teery-lerry*:

The larks that many mornes herself makes merry,
With the shrill chanting of her *teery lerry*.

Brit. Past. B. I. Song iv. p. 140.

It occurs in Dubartas:

La gentille alouette, avec son *tire lire*,

Tire lire, a lire, et tire-lurant tire. 1 Week, B. 5.

This is childish enough; but *Sylvestre* has preferred a jargon of his own, which is too foolish to quote.

This also has been referred to:

Let Philomela sing, let *Progne* chide,

Let *tyry-tyry-leeters* upward file.

Cited by Malone, in loc.

TIRRI. A fanciful word, perhaps corrupted from *terror*, put into the mouth of the hostess in *Henry IV.*

Here's a goodly tumult; I'll forswear keeping house, before I'll be in these *tirris* and frights.

2 Hen. IV. ii. 4.

It was clearly meant as a ridiculous word, by being given to Mrs. Quickly.

TIRN, a. Seemingly put for *tight*, or *strong*.

This is n't so strongly built; but she's good mettles,

Of a good stirring strain too: she goes *tirn*, sir.

B. & Fl. Loyal Sulg. iii. 4.

— Then take a widow,
A good staunch wench, that's *tirn*.

Id. Mont. Thomas, ii. 2.

It appears, from the allusions, to be a nautical term. We find it here applied directly to a ship:

— It's a ship to venture

His fame and credit in, which if he man not

With more continual labour than a gally

To make her *tirn*; either she grows a tumblel,

Not worth the cloth she wears; or springs more leaks

Than all the fame of his posterity

Can ever stop again.

Id. Woman's Pr. iii. 5.

Here, to an iron chain used for drawing a boat:

— Be sure then

His *tough* be *tirn* and strong. *Id. Mont. Thomas, i. 3.*

See *TEW*.

To, the participle, was sometimes used for 'compared with.'

There is no woe to his correction,

Nor to his service, no such joy our earth.

Two Gent. Verona, ii. 4.

There is no comfort in the world

To women that are kind.

Malone's Note.

Often it was omitted, where we should now insert it as a sign of the infinitive:

Being mechanical, you ought not *(to)* walk

Upon a labouring day, without the sign

Of your profession.

Jul. Caesar, i. 1.

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Also after some verbs:

— And now, Octavius,

Listen great things.

Id. iv. 2.

That this infernal brand that turns me cinders.

Mass. Unnat. Comb. iv. 1. beg.

To had sometimes an augmentative sense when prefixed; something as *be* has since had. Thus, instead of all *be-torne*, or all *be-pinched*, they said all *to-torne*, and all *to-pinched*. All was generally prefixed. See *ALL*. But sometimes *all* is omitted.

Then let them all encircle him about,

And, fairy-like, *to-pin*ch the unclean knight.

Merry W. W. iv. 4.

See Mr. Tyrwhitt on *to*, in his *Glossary to Chaucer*.

Sometimes it was *all-to-be*:

— She has been with my lady,

Who kist her, *all-to-be-kist* her, twice or thrice.

B. Jons. Magn. Lady, v. 2.

— And at last come home laden,

And *all-to-be-laden* with miracles. *Id. ib. Act i. Chorus.*

Done her villainie, and after *all-to-be-scratched* her face.

Ferrex & Por, to Reader, O. Pl. i. 103.

TOAD-STONE. It was currently supposed, in the time of Shakespeare, that every toad had a stone contained within its head, which was a sovereign remedy for many disorders. This was called the toad-stone, of which we have the following account: "A toad-stone, called *crapandina*, [probably *crapaudina*] touching any part envenomed, hurt, or stung, with rat, spider, waspe, or any other venomous beast, ceases the paine or swelling thereof." *Lupton's 1000 Notable Things*. He quotes *Lav. Lemnius*. Johnstone relates a long and marvellous tale of the finding a toad-stone, and its virtues, from an author called Grateriano. *Wonderful Things*, iv. 25.

Sweet are the uses of adversity;

Which, like the toad, ugly and venomous,

Wears yet a precious jewel in his head.

As you like it, ii. 1.

Were you enamour'd on his copper rings,

His saffron jewel, with the toad-stone in't?

B. Jons. For, ii. 5.

The foule toad hath a faire stone in his head.

Lyly's Euphues, D 4 b.

So venomous was the toad imagined, that Thomas Lupton tells a tale, for which he quotes Mizaldus, (whoever he was) of two lovers who both died suddenly from rubbing their teeth with the leaves of sage, at the root of which "was a great toade found, which infected the same with his venomous breath." *1000 Notable Things*, No. 1. Yet the poor toad is just as harmless as the frog. Newts and slow-worms were equally slandered.

TOBACCO. It has been thought worthy of remark, that Shakespeare never once mentions this plant, the use of which was become so prevalent in his time, (see *Steevens's Note on 2 Hen. IV. iii. 2.*) and which is so often introduced by Ben Jonson, and his other contemporaries. The great adversary of tobacco, Sylvester, (next to the king, whom he probably wished to conciliate by it,) enumerates the four principal forms of tobacco then used, and suggests that they should be heavily taxed, to check the consumption.

Or at the least impose so deep a tax
On all these *ball, leaf, cane, and pudding* packs,
On seller, or on buyer, or on both,
That from henceforth the commons shall be loath
(Unwilling wise) with that grave Greeke, to buy
Smock and repentance, at a price so hie.

Tobacco Batter'd, near the end.

Tobacco, however, had those who sung its praises
with great zeal. One ballad-maker celebrated its
supposed triumph over both ale and sack :

Though many men crack,
Some of ale, some of sack,
And think they have reason to do it;
Tobacco hath more,
That will never give o'er,
The honour they do unto it.
Tobacco engages,
Both sexes, all ages,
The poor as well as the wealthy;
From the court to the cottage,
From childhood to doting,
Both those that are sick, and the healthy.

With much more to the same tune. See *Wit's
Recreations, Fancies and Fantasticks*, p. 422, repr.

TOD, *s.* means a fox in the following passage.

Or strew *Tod's* hairs, or with their tails do sweep
The dewy grass, to doff the simpler sheep.

B. Jon. Sad Shepherd, i. 4.

So in his masque of *Pan's Anniversary*:

Driv'st hence the wolf, the *tod*, the brock,
And other vermin from the flock.

Sub fin.

It is Scotch, and the only name there generally
current for the animal:

Birds has their nests, and *tods* has their den. *Sir D. Lindsay*.

Mr. G. Chalmers thinks it is from their bushy tail.
See *Jamieson*.

TOD OF WOOL. A certain quantity, viz. twenty-eight
pounds, or two stone; the price of wool is, therefore,
ascertained by the Clown in the *Winter's Tale*:

Every *tod* yields a pound and one odd shilling. *Act iv. Sc. 2.*

Minshew (1617) derives it from *todderen*, Flemish,
to knit together. It has been said also to come
from *tob*, Saxon, which would be more probable; but
that no such word occurs in the best dictionaries
and vocabularies.

It seems that hay was also reckoned by *tods*,
unless the following passage is only a license of the
author:

A hundred crowns for a good *tod* of hay,
Or a fine hollow tree that would contain me.

B. & Fl. Pilgrim, iii. 4.

Possibly the authors wrote "tod of ivy," which
would make the speaker compare himself to an owl.
The clouds are here compared to wool:

By those soft *tods* of wool,
With which the air is full:
By all those tinctures there,
That paint the hemisphere.

Herrick, p. 303.

Tod of ivy, which is often mentioned, means a
thick tuft or bush of it. *Tod*, seems to have signified
generally a bush. Gouldman's Latin Dictionary
says, "*Tod*, see *bush*." So also *Holicoe*.

At length within the *ivie todde*
(There stowed was the little god)
I heard a busie bustling.

Spens. Shep. Kal. March, v. 67.

There valiant and approved men of Britain
Like bounding owls, creep into *tods* of ivy,
And boot their fears to one another nightly.

B. & Fl. Bonduca, i. 1.

The owle, till then, 'tis thought full well could sing,
And tune her voyce to every bubbling spring,
But when she heard these plaints, then forth she yode,
Out of the covert of an *ivie tod*. *Brown, Brit. P.* i. 87.

Ivie tod is also in *Spenser*. See *Johnson*.

Michael van Owle, how dost thou?
In what dark barn, or *tod* of aged ivy,
Hast thou lyen hid? *B. & Fl. Rule a Wife*, iv. 3.

It was the usual term for the haunt of an owl:

The bat then serv'd the owle —
— that in her *todd* did stand.

Warn. Alb. Eng. vii. 37.

So, soon after,

— Your ladyship, Dame Owle,
Did call me to your *todd*.

P. 183.

In the following lines, *rod* is erroneously put for
tod, in the edition of *Brown's Pastorals*, published
in 1627:

The owle till then, 'tis thought full well could sing,
And tune her voyce to every bubbling spring;
But when she heard those plaints, then forth she yode
Out of the covert of an *ivie tod*,
And hollowing for aide, so strain'd her throat,
That since she cleane forgot her former nest.

Brit. Past. i. 4. p. 87.

The error is repeated in the *English Poets*, 8vo.
vol. vi. p. 256.

Mr. Weber quotes the following lines as still
popular; but I never met with them elsewhere:

How Cain in the land of Nod,
When the rascal was all alone,
Like an owl in an *ivie tod*,
Built a city as big as Roan.

Vol. ii. p. 495.

TO TOD, *v.* To make up the quantity of a *tod* of wool.
Evidently a rustic word, and said, by Dr. Farmer, to
be still in use.

Let me see, every eleventh weather *tods*—fifteen hundred
aborn, what comes the wool to? *Winter's Tale*, iv. 2.

TODDER, *s.* Probably, for the haunt of a toad, quasi
toader; but I know not any instance of the word,
except this:

The soil, that late the owner did enrich,
Lies now a leystall or a common ditch,
Where in their *todder* loathly paddocks breed.

Drayt. Mous. p. 1583.

TODDERER, *s.* Possibly, a dealer in wool, or mutton;
from the *tod* of wool: but this is only a conjecture.

I'll come among you, you goatish blooded *todderers*, as gum into
taffeta, to fret, to fret. *Marston's Male.* O. Pl. iv. 17.

TOFORE, for before. Exactly from the Saxon. *Hert-*
tofore is, therefore, before what is here.

Farewell Lavinia, my noble sister,
Or that thou wert as thou *tofore* hast been.

Titus Andr. iii. 1.

Some obscure precedence that hath *tofore* been said.

Love's L. L. iii. 1.

Tofore great men were glad of poets, now
I, not the worst, am covetous of thee. *B. Jon. Epigr.* 42.
And better teach tyrant's deserved hate,
Than any tyrant's death *tofore* or late.

Mirr. for Mag. p. 412.

Some editors have printed it, in Jonson, &c. as if
it was an abbreviation of heretofore ('tofore), but this
is not proper.

It meant also, in the presence of:

With jolly plumes their crests adorn'd they have,
And all *tofore* their chieftain muster'd been.

Fair. Tam. i.

And stood *tofore* my face. *Turber. Ovid, Ep. L.*

See above, **GOD TO FORE**.

TOGE, s. A gown; from the Latin *toga*. This, as well as **TOGED**, is given to Shakespeare on modern conjecture only. The first folio makes *Coriolanus* say,

Why in this wolvissh *tougue* should I stand here,
To beg of Hob and Dick, &c. Act ii. Sc. 2.

This is nonsense; but standing in it, seems to imply that it was something worn. The second folio, to make sense, reads,

Why in this wolvissh gowne.

Hence it has been conjectured, that the original expression of Shakespeare was *woolvissh toge*; which the first edition corrupted into *tougue*, the second translated into *gown*. That this is probable, cannot be denied; but still, the words *toge*, and *toged*, do not ever decidedly appear in Shakespeare. See **WOLVISH**.

TOGED, part. Gowned; from the Latin word *toga*. A word, I believe, peculiar to Shakespeare.

Wherein the *toged* counsils can propose
As unasterly as he. *Othello*, i. 1.

All the old folios, however, read *tongued*; which, after all, may be right. So the word rests on conjecture only.

TOKEN, s. A small coin, struck by private individuals, to pass for a farthing, before the government struck such pieces. We, who have lately seen local and private tokens, as substitutes for silver coins, and before that in copper for pence, and two-pences, cannot wonder at the practice. "A *token* [farthing] quadrans. Nobody now will trust you for a token; *quadrantem nemo jam tibi credet*." *Coles' Dict.*

See a fine hobby-horse for your young master; cost you but a token a week, his provender. *B. Jon. Bart. Fair*, iii. 1.

Afterwards, in the same play, we read of a *token's-worth*, the value of a token:

Buy a *token's-worth* of great pins, to fasten yourself to my shoulder. *Ibid.* iii. 4.

2. A *token* signified also a spot on the body, denoting the infection of the plague. "A plague *token*, macula pestilens." *Coles' Dict.*

For the lord's *tokens* on you both I see. *Love's L. L. v. 2.*

— Like the fearful *tokens* of the plague,
Are mere forerunners of their ends.

B. & Fl. Valentin, iv. 4.

Hence Shakespeare speaks of "the *token'd* pestilence."

Æn. How appears the fight?

Sc. On our side like the *token'd* pestilence
Where death is sure. *Ant. & Cleop.* iii. 8.

When the *tokens* had appeared on any of the inhabitants, the house was shut up, and *Lord have mercy upon us*, written or printed upon the door:

Write *Lord have mercy on us* on those three;
They are infected, in their hearts it lies;
They have the plague, and caught it at your eyes.

Love's L. L. loc. cit.

TOKIN, for the French word *tocsin*. An alarm bell; possibly a misprint for *toksin*.

The alarm is struck up, the *tokin* rings out for life, and no voice is heard but *tue, tue*; kill, kill.

Wonderful Yearre, 1603, *Morgan's Phan.* p. 39.

TO TOLE, or TOLL. To draw, or pull; *tol*, Saxon. Hence to *toll* a bell, meant no more originally than to *pull* it. Dr. Johnson, who gave but one example of *tole*, and that from Locke, considered it as a provincial word; but it occurs, not unfrequently, in earlier authors. It is, however, chiefly in the meta-

phorical sense of *drawing on* by enticement; and so it was used by Locke. See *Todd* on this word, and in *toll*. *T. J.* The example from Locke is this:

Whate'er you observe him to be more frighted at than he should, you be sure to *tole* him on by insensible degrees, till he at last, quitting his fears, masters the difficulty, and comes off with applause. *Of Education*, § 113.

That same old humble-bee *toles* the young one forth
To sweetmeats after kind. *B. & Fl. Wit at sev. W.* Act iv.
A dog is *toll'd* with a bone. *Jos. Mede, Disc.* 36. p. 191. fol.
Seeks out the bull, and planted face to face,
Curvets, runs, whistles, waves, and *toles* him on.

Fanshawe's Lusied, i. 88.

Here dwelt Orandra, so the witch was light,

And hither had she *toal'd* him by a slight.

Chalkhill's Theama & Clearchus, p. 99.

So *Coles*: "Toll'd on, illectus, pellectus." *Lat. Dict.* See also the examples in *T. J.*

TO TOLL. To take toll, to collect.

When like the bee, *tolling* from every flower

The virtuous sweets;

Our thighs are pack'd with wax, our mouth with honey.

Hen. IV. iv. 4.

TOM. The knave of trumps, at the game of gleek.

See **TIN**, and **TIDDY**, *supra*.

Tom, the knave, is nine, and tidie, the four of trumps, is four; that is to say, you are to have two apiece of the other two gamsters. *Wit's Interpreter*, p. 363.

Here let me add, that much the completest account of *gleek* is found in that whimsical book; to which I had long ago made references, but had not at my command when I printed the articles on **TIN**, and **TIDDY**. I now use Mr. Freeling's copy, through his kindness.

TOM PIPER. One of the personages making up a morris dance.

— So have I seen

Tom Piper stand upon our village greene,
Hackt with the Maypole, while a gentle crew,
In gentle motion, circularly threw
Themselves about him. *Browne, Brit. Past.* Part ii. p. 42.

Myself above *Tom Piper* to advance,
Which so bestirs him at the morrice dance

For penny wage. *Drayt. Ecl.* iii. p. 1393.

TONCOMBER, Saint. Mentioned with a Saint Tronion, in the old mystery of the *Four Ps*, but neither saint has been further traced.

At saynt *Toncomber*, and saynt Tronion,

At saynt Botulph, and saynt Amc of Buckston.

O. Pl. i. 50.

TONE, for the one. A contraction; but often used with the article *the*, as if it meant one only.

And that with force, with cunning, nor with paine,
The *tone* of them could make the other yield.

Har. Aristot. i. 18.

— And where the *tone* gives place,

There still the other presseth in his place. *Id.* ii. 9.

So was *Licson* made a woofe; and *Jove* became a bull,
The *tone* for using cruelty, the tother for his trull.

Golding's Ovid, Pref. sign. A 7.

As far from want, as far from vaine expence;

Tone doth enforce, the other doth entice.

Sir Ph. Sidney, in the Notes to *Har. Aristot.*, B. xi.

Its frequent correlative is *tother*, a word of similar origin, which is still in use.

TONSWORD, s. Perhaps, a single-handed sword; from *ton*, for the one. I have found it only in the fantastic letter of *Laneham*, where he describes Captain Cox, as being,

Very cunning in fens, and as hardy as Gawin, for his *tonsword* hangs at his tabiz eend. *Kenilw. Illustr.* p. 22.

It is repeated in the next page, where the captain is described as "floorishing with his *tonsword*."

TOO BLAME. Merely an incorrectness in orthography, for *to blame*. I doubted, for some time, whether it had not some peculiar force; but finding too written for *to*, in various modes of application, I was satisfied that this composition had no more meaning.

But these weak wither'd saplings are *too blame*.

Dut. of Suff. G 3 b.

In faith, my lord, you are *too wilful blame*.

1 Hen. IV. iii. 1.

"Too wilful blame," is, however, anomalous, and is not easily resolved into "wilfully to blame;" which it appears to signify.

Blush and confess that you are *too too blame*.

Har. Ep. i. 84.

This may mean, "too much to blame."

Not spared too report.

Gasc. Epist. ii.

Too is sometimes doubled for the sake of emphasis alone:

Adding further, that he was *too too* evil, that could not speak well.

Hobinsh. Hist. of Irel. F 6 b. col. 2 b.

A lesson *too too* hard for living clay.

Spens. F. Q. III. iv. 26.

This is common.

To Toor. To pry, or search; of uncertain origin. For the conjectures on it, see *T. J.*

Nor *toot* in cheap-side baskets earne and late.

Hall, Sat. iv. 2.

For birds in bushes *tooting*. *Spens. Shep. Kat. March. 66.*
Marking, spying, looking, *tooting*, watching, like subtle, crafty, and slight fellows.

Latimer, Sermon. fol. 88.

In the older authors, contemporary with Chaucer, it was *tote*, and Fairfax copies them:

Nor durst Orcano view the soldan's face,

But still upon the ground did pore and tote.

Fairfax. Tasso, x. 56.

Scorns to let Hippocrates himself stand *tooting* on his unriall.

Decker's Gull's Hornb. p. 59. Dr. Nott's ed.

The learned editor says, he is not clear that this is not the sense. It seems to me quite clear that it is. The tradesmen of Tunbridge Wells were used formerly to hunt out customers on the road, at their arrival, and hence they were called *tooters*. They are now, I believe, above such practices. It was a cant term with other persons, as with *summers*. See *Harl. Misc. v. 409.*

To toot was also used, and still is, as an imitative word, to express the sound made upon a musical instrument:

That foule musick which a horne maketh, being *touted* in.

Chalons. Morie Enc. H b.

Hence the "*tooting* horne," quoted by Johnson from Howell, but not explained.

TOOTH-PICKS appear to have been first brought into use in Italy; whence the travellers who had visited that country, particularly wished to exhibit that symbol of gentility.

— Now your traveller,

He, and his *tooth-pick*, at my worship's mess.

K. John, i. 1.

To have all *tooth-picks* brought unto an office,

There sent; and such as counterfeit them mulcted.

B. Jous. Dev. an. Asu, iv. 2.

The equipment of a fine gentleman is thus described by Massinger:

— I have all that's requisite

To the making up of a squire. My spruce ruff,

My hooded cloak, long stocking, and paired hose,

My case of *tooth-picks*, and my silver fork,

To convey an olive neatly to my mouth.

Gr. Duke of Flor. Act iii.

They were even worn, at one time, as an ornament in the hat:

Richly suited, but unsuitable; just like the brooch and *tooth-pick*, which wear not now.

All's Well that Ends, &c. l. 1.

See **PICK-TOOTH**, which was sometimes used.

TOPESS, a. Supreme, having no superior; originally, having no top.

— Sometimes, great Agamemnon,

Thy *topless* deputation he puts on.

Tro. & Crec. i. 3.

— Who did betwixt them house

Shrill tumult to a *topless* height.

Chapman's Hiod, cited by Johnson.

— Loud fame calls ye,

Piach'd on the *topless* Apennine.

B. & Fl. Boudure, iii. 2.

The first folio reads, very absurdly, *Perimine*, for *Apennine*, or *Apennine*, as it should be.

Other examples are given by the commentators.

To TOPPICE, or TAPPICE. To hide, or take shelter. An old term in hunting; said to be from the French, but, on inquiry, I could find such a word. See **TAPISHED.**

— Like a ranger,

May *toppice* where he likes.

Lady Alimony, F 1 b.

The word receives some further change in the

Scottish dialect, where it becomes *tapis*:

Are the actions of the most part of men touch differing from the exercise of the spider, that pitcheth tows and is *tapis*, to prey on the smaller creatures? *Drummond's Cypress Grove, p. 119.*

See also *Jamieson.*

TOPPING THE DICE. An art practised by sharpers at ordinaries, and thus described:

That is, when they take up both dice, and seem to put them in the box, and shaking the box, you would think them both there, by reason of the rattling occasioned with the screwing of the box, whereas one of them is at the top of the box, between his two forefingers, or secured by thrusting a forefinger into the box.

Complete Gamester, (1681) p. 11.

To TOPPLE, v. n. To fall by being top-heavy; or, actively, to throw down head-foremost. Shakespeare uses it both ways.

1. Neutrally:

Though castles *topple* on their warder's heads.

Macb. iv. 1.

2. Actively:

— And *topples* down

Steeple, and moss-grown tow'rs.

1 Hen. IV. iii. 1.

I have not found it in other authors; but Mr. Todd has given an example of it, as an active verb, from Bishop Hall. See *T. J.*

TOPSIDE-TURVEY. I find this in an old play, and it seems to afford a better origin of the still common expression *topsy-turvy*, than Skinner's conjecture of *top in turf*. *Turvey*, indeed, still wants explanation. See *Johnson*.

When thwarting destiny, at Africk walls,

Did *topside-turvey* turn their common-wealth.

Cornelia, O. Pl. ii. p. 501.

Examples of *topsy-turvy* are common enough.

TOR, s. A tower, or a steep hill; the Saxon word *top*, had both those senses.

This Camalet, some time a famous towre or castle, standeth at the south end of the church of South Gadbury, the same is situate on a very high *tor*, or hill.

Stowe's Annals, (1592), sign. D 6.

The name still remains in very remote parts of the country; as *Glastonbury Tor*, in Somersetshire, and *Mam Tor*, in Derbyshire; both spoken of by Fuller, under *Maim*, or *Mam Tor*:

Tor is a hill ascending steep, as *Glassebury Tor*.

Worthies, Derbyshire.

Mam Tor is generally supposed to mean the mother-hill, as being superior to the rest; but Fuller derives it in a more fanciful way. It has been celebrated as the fifth wonder of the Peak, and in that capacity is sung by the Peakish poet, C. Cotton:

This haughty mountain by indulgent fume
Prefers'd t' a wonder, *Mam-Tor* has to name.
Tor in that country jargon's uncouth scuse
Expressing any crazy eminence,
From *tower*; but then why *Mam*, I can't surmise,
Unless because, mother to that [which] does rise
Out of her runs. *Wonders of Peeke.*

This conjecture agrees with that suggested by Fuller. This mountain is one mile and a half north-east of Eldon Hole, and one mile west of Castleton.

TORCH-BEARER. As masking was practised chiefly by night, *torch-bearers* appear to have been constant attendants upon it.

We have not made good preparation.
S. We have not spoke as yet of *torchbearers*.

Merch. Ven. ii. 4.

This was for a mask.

He is just like a *torch-bearer* to maskers; he wears good cloaths, and is ranked in good company, but he doth nothing.

Decker & Webster. Westw. Hoe.

Yes, he may slip in for a *torch-bearer*, so he melt not too fast, that he will last till the masque be done.

B. Jon. Mosque of Christm. vi. p. 4.

They are mentioned also in the stage-directions to another masque, p. 132.

TORPENT, a. instead of torpid. Exemplified in *T. J.* from H. More's *Song of the Soul*; and from Evelyn. I have not met with other examples.

TORT, s. Wrong. A French word.

'Gainst him that had them long oppress'd with tort,
And fast imprisoned in sieged fort. *Spens. F. Q. I. xii. 4.*
Spring of sedition, strife, oppression, tort.

Fairf. Temo. i. 30.

Exemplified also from Bishop Hall. See *T. J.*

TORTIOUS, a. Injurious; from tort.

No ought he car'd whom he endamaged
By *tortious* wrong, or whom bereaved of right.
Spens. F. Q. II. ii. 18.

TORTIVE, a. Twisted, turned aside.

— And divert his grain
Tortive, and errant from his course of growth.

Tro. & Cres. i. 3.

Peculiar to this passage, as far as we at present know.

TORUPPE. Probably a blunder, for *interrupt*. The speaker is in liquor, and says, "This wine so intoxicate my braine, that to be hanged by and bye I cannot speake plaine."

When there were not so many captious fellows as now,
That would *toruppe* men for every trifell, I wot not how.
Damon & Pith. O. Pl. i. p. 221.

TOSsing. Very obscurely used in the two following passages.

My goodly *tossing* sporic's neele, have lost ich wot not where.
Gammer Gurton. O. Pl. ii. 36.
— Dart laddes, *tossing* irons,
And tongs like thunder-bolts.

B. & Fl. Woman's Prize. ii. 5.

From these two passages united, Mr. Reed was inclined to think (O. Pl. xii. 377.) that *tossing* sometimes meant *sharp*; but I know not of any authority for it. Being here joined with laddes and tongs, perhaps *tossing* irons may mean pokers; but the *tossing* needle is still obscure.

TOTTER'D, for tattered. The word appears to have been so pronounced for a long time.

And wound our *totter'd* colours clearly up. *K. John.* v. 5.

So the old editions read, where the moderns have *tattered*.

O, would my blood drop out from every vein,
As doth this water from my *totter'd* robes.

Edw. II. O. Pl. ii. 409.

Whose garment was so *tattered*, that it was easie to number every thred.

Izly's Endimion. v. 1.

Many other examples are cited by the commentators.

TOTTY, a. Tottering, unsteady. A Chaucerian word, retained by Spenser.

For yet his noule was *totty* of the must
Which be was treading in the wine-fut's tea.

Spens. F. Q. VII. on Mutabiliteis. Stanz. 39.

So also in his *Shepherd's Kal.* for *February*.

TOUCH, s. was often used for any costly marble; but was properly the *basanites* of the Greeks, a very hard black granite, such as that on which the Adulitic inscription, and that from Rosetta, now in the British Museum, are inscribed. See a note on the *basanite*, or *touch*, in Dean Vincent's *Commerce of the Ancients*, vol. ii. p. 534. note 17. It obtained its name from being used as a test for gold, thence called *touchstone*.

Thou art not, Penshurst, built to envious show
Of touch or marble. *B. Jons. Forcast.* B. ii. 2.

With alabaster, *tuch*, and porphyry adorn'd.

Drayt. Polyolb. xvi. p. 951.

He built this house of *tuch* and alabaster.

Har. Ariost. xliii. 14.

Harington describes a lady with a straw hat, in these magnificent metaphors:

Ambitious straw that so high placed is.
What architect this work so strangely made?
An ivory house, doores, wals, and windowes *tuch*,
A gilded roof, with straw all over-thatch.
Where shall pearl bide when place of straw is such?

Epigr. iv. 91.

Allot, in *England's Parnassus*, cites these lines from Harington's *Ariosto*:

The porch was all of porphyrie and *tutch*,
In which the sumptuous building raised was.

Ariost. xlii. 68.

On this the editor of the reprint, my friend Park, says in a note, "a misprint perhaps for *such*." He will now see that the reading was very correct. It was often written *tuch*, or *tutch*, as above.

Touch, was therefore used also for test, meaning touchstone.

Ah, Buckingham, now do I play the *touch*,
To try if you be current gold again.

Not now used. See *Johnson, Touch*, No. 5. and 6. Hence, probably, the phrase *true as touch*, completely true:

Though *true as touch*, though slaughter of a king.
Spens. F. Q. I. iii. 8.

To *keep touch*, to be steady to appointment. *Johnson*, No. 16. Both are now disused.

It being impossible to make satisfaction
To any so many creditors, all deserving,
I can *keep touch* with none. *Mess. Bashf. Lover.* v. 3.
But will the dainty Domine, the schoolmaster,
Keep touch, d'ye think? *B. & Fl. Two Noble K.* ii. 3.

TOWARD, or TOWARDS. In a state of preparation, going towards a conclusion.

What might be *toward*, that this sweetly haste,
Doth make the night joint-labourer with the day?

Haml. i. 1.

We have a trifling foolish banquet *towards*.

Rom. & Jul. i. 5.

Here's a voyage *towards* that will make us all.

Middleton's Pharis.

TOWN-TOP. See **PARISH-TOP.**

TO TOZE, or TOSE. To pull, or pluck. "To loosen by pulling." *Wilkins, Univ. Lang.* Coles renders it by *carpo, vellico*. A term used in the dressing of wool, equivalent to *tease*, and made like it from *rajan*, Saxon. Capell says, "A word proper to carders, signifying to pull or draw out their wool." He adds a conjecture, that it might come from *tozzare*, Italian, to pull or break in pieces; which would be probable, were it not much more so that the word is originally English, or rather Saxon, and *tease*, *tose*, and *touse*, only different forms of it.

Think't thou, for that I insinuate, or *tose* from thee thy business, I am therefore no courtier?

Winter's Tale, iv. 3.

TO TOUSE is doubtless the same word, a little more changed:

For still impetuous vicissitude

Touseth the world. *Mars. Male. Act iv. O. Pl. iv. 86.*

TO TRACT, for to trace, or track.

Well did he *tract* his steps, as he did ryde,

Yet would not neare approach in danger's eye.

Spens. F. Q. VI. vii. 5.

— He saw the way all dyde

With streames of blood, which *tracting* by the traile,

Ere long they came. *Ibid. VI. vii. 17.*

TRADE, s. Current use, frequency of resort; as traffic sometimes, at present. A road of much traffic, i. e. frequent resort.

Or I'll be buried in the king's highway,

Some way of common *trade*.

Rich. II. iii. 5.

Labour, employment:

— Long did I serve this lady,

Long was my travel, long my *trade* to win her.

Messenger, Very Wom.

In Spenser, for tread, or footstep; perhaps, only for the rhyme:

As shepherde's curie that in darke evening's shade,

Hath *tracted* forth some salvage beaste's *trade*.

F. Q. II. vi. 39.

TRAIN, s. Artifice, stratagem.

— Devilish Macbeth

By many of these *trains* hath sought to win me

Into his power.

Macb. iii. 4.

But subtil Archimag, that Una sought,

By *traynes* into new troubles to have toste.

Spens. F. Q. I. iii. 24.

And more perchance, by treason and by *train*,

To murder us they secretly consent. *Fairf. Tasso, i. 86.*

Because thou entrappest ladies by *traines*.

Lyly's Galathea, iv. 2.

TRAMMEL. A contrivance by which horses were taught to pace or amble, that is, to move the legs on the same side together, which is not natural to them. The word is still common in metaphorical use; as, to move in *trammels*, to be confined and embarrassed.

TO TRAMMEL. To confine, and tie up.

— If th' assassination

Could *trammel* up the consequence.

Macb. i. 7.

The mode of *trammeling* a horse to teach him to amble, is exactly described in G. Markham's *Way to*

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Wealth, p. 48, the amount of which is this, that having strong pieces of girth web, and proper straps and buckles, you are to fasten them,

One to his near fore-leg, and his near hinder-leg, the other to his farre fore-leg and his farre hinder leg, which is call'd among horsemen *trampling*: with these you shall let him walk in some inclosed piece of ground, till he can so perfectly go in the same, that when at any time you offer to chase him, you may see him amble swiftly and truly; then you shall take him backe and ride him with the same *trammels*, at least three or foure times a day, till you find that he is so perfect, that no way can be so rough and uneven as to compel him to alter his stroke, [or] to go unambly.

This, he says, is the only certain and true way to make a horse amble, though many others are pretended.

Trammel is the name also for a peculiar kind of net. Spenser uses it in this sense, *F. Q. II. ii. 15.* See *Todd's* edition.

TRAMELLER, s. A person who used a *trammel-net*.

The net is love's right worthily supported,

Bacchus one end, the other Ceres guideth,

Like *trameillers* this god and goddess sported,

To take each foule that in their walkes abideth.

An Old-fashioned Lover, 1594, E. b.

TRANECT, s. A word occurring only once, and that in a speech relating to the passage between Padua and Venice. It seems to imply some place from which the public boat was used to set out. There are four sluices leading from the Brenta into the Laguno of Venice, at the last of which there might be *trains*, or *tranetto*, a machine to draw the boat through the pass, and this might be rendered by some English *river tranect*.

Bring them, I pray thee, with imagin'd speed,

Unto the *tranect*, to the common ferry

Which trades to Venice.

Merch. Ven. iii. 4.

There is no pretence to change the word, which is found in all the old copies; but Rowe substituted *trajet*, which was long followed by other editors. Some old book of travels may perhaps elucidate the subject, but I have not succeeded in the search.

TO TRANSMEW, from transmuere, French. To change, or metamorphose; to transmute.

Men into stones therewith he could *transmuere*,

And stones to dust, and dust to nought at all.

Spens. F. Q. I. vii. 35.

Spenser often uses it.

TO TRASH. A word formerly obscure, from the extreme rareness of its known examples. We had, in fact, only two passages, in which we could be certain of the reading; one in the *Tempest*, and another in Beaumont and Fletcher's *Bonduca*: for in *Othello* the reading is merely conjectural, as the oldest editions have *trace*. In the *Tempest*, from being joined with *overtopping*, it has been supposed to allude to lopping of trees; but if we examine the context, no such violent measure seems there suggested. Prospero says that his brother, having the care of government deputed to him, became

— Perfected how to grant suits,

How to deny them; whom to advance, and whom

To *trash* for *overtopping*.

Temp. i. 2.

It stands, therefore, opposed only to *advance*, and seems to mean no more than that those who were too forward, he *kept back*, — did not advance. To cut them off, would have been a measure to *create*

alarm. Now this is exactly what it means in *Bonduca*. I did not fly so fast, says Caratach, because the boy Hengo *trashed*, or stopped me:

— I fled too, done so.

But not so fast; your jewel had been lost then, [i. e. if I had Young Hengo there, he *trashed* me, Nennius. *Bonduca*, l. 1.

That is, he checked or stopped my flight. I conceive, therefore, that it is a hunting term, for checking or stopping the dogs, when too forward; but the only confirmation of it which I have yet found, is in Markham's *Country Contentments*; where, speaking of the huntsman's implements, he mentions *trashes*, with couples, liams, and collars; whence we may suppose *trash* to have been some kind of strap, or implement to restrain them:

Above this lower room shall be your huntsman's lodgings, wherein he shall also keep his couples, liams, collars, *trashes*, boxes, and pots, with salves, and ointments. B. I. ch. i. p. 10.

Warton says, that to *trash* is a hunting term in the north, and perhaps elsewhere, and signifies to correct, or rate. He claims also *overtopping* for the hunters; which, if proved, would have great force. See his note on the passage of *Othello*. His proof is, perhaps, rather slight; but if it should happen to be right, we shall then understand clearly the two passages where the word certainly occurs. In the one case the overforward were checked; in the other, the flight of the brave soldier was restrained: and the probability of the conjecture in *Othello* is strengthened; for there it is actually joined with "quick-hunting," or *overtopping*, getting before the pack:

For this poor trash of Venice [Rodrigo] whom I *trash* If his quick-hunting, bear the putting on. *Othello*, ii. 1.

Trace, the old reading, has no apparent sense; and the unusual repetition of *trash*, in different senses, may have been the very thing which led to the alteration; the scribe, or printer, thinking that it could not be right. The difficulty arising from the want of examples is now removed; for in Todd's edition of Johnson, four examples are given from prose writers, in which to *trash* undeniably means to check the pace or progress of any one. "To *trash*, or overslow." *Hammond*. "Foreslowed and *trashed*." *Id*. These passages afford a full confirmation of the sense here asserted. See *T. J.*

TRASHING, in the following passage, seems to mean dashing, or making a flourish:

A guarded lucky to run before it, and py'd liveries to come *trashing* after it. *Parian*, iv. 1. *Suppl.* ii. 603.

TO TRAUNT, or TRANT. To traffic in an itinerary manner, like a pedlar. Bailey, and some others, confine it to the carrying of fish; but it is alleged to have been general.

And had some *traunting* merchant to his sire,
That *trahk'd* both by water and by fire.

Half's Satires, IV. ii.

TRAUNTERS, s. Persons who so traffic; from the verb. Blount describes them thus:

Riparii, — those that bring fish from the sea-side in Wales to the midland. Elsewhere called *ripiers*. *Glossographia*.

But this is too limited an account of them.

TRAY-TRIP, or TREX-TRIP. An old game, undoubtedly played with dice; and probably in the tables. Some commentators, however, have fancied that it resembled the game called *hop-scotch*, or *Scotch-hop*;

but this seems to rest merely upon unauthorized conjecture.

Shall I play my freedom at *tra-trip*, and become thy bond-slave? *Twelfth N.* ii. 5.

It is not likely that a great stake should be played for at a childish game of activity. In the *Scornful Lady* of Beaumont and Fletcher, the Chaplain complains that the Butler had broken his head, and being asked the reason, says, for

Reproving him at *tra-trip*, sir, for swearing. *Act ii. Sc. 1.*

This clearly intimates the effect of adverse luck. It is joined with *mum-chance*, which was also a game at dice; though, perhaps, sometimes played with cards:

Nor play with *cestar-mongers* at *mum-chance*, *tray-trip*. *H. Jon. Alch.* v. 4.

The following is decisive, as to both games:

But, leaving cards, let's go to dice awhile,
To passage, *treutrippe*, *hazarde*, or *mumclance*.

Muchitt's Dogg. sign. B.

Success in it depended upon throwing a *trois*:

And *trip* without a *trege* makes *lad-I-wist*,
To sit and mourn on the sleeper's ranke. *Idid.*

TREACHER, s. Traitor; hence the word treachery.

Fools by heavenly compulsion; knaves, thieves, and *treachers*,
By spherical predominance. *Leam*, i. 2.

No knight, but *treachour*, full of false desight.

Spens. F. Q. I. iv. 41.

— Your wife, an honest woman,
Is ment twice sud to you, sir; O, you *treachour*.

B. Jon. Ev. Man in h. H. v. 10.

— Play not two parts,
Treachr and coward both. *H. & Fl. Rollo*, iii. 1.

TREACHETOUR, s. A traitor. In Chaucer, *tregetour* means a juggler, which Mr. Tyrwhitt derives from *treget*, deceit, or imposture, a word several times used by Chaucer, as well as its derivative, *tregetry*. See his note on C. T. v. 11453. Whence *treget* is derived, he doubts; but probably its real origin was *tresgier*, magic, or juggling; which we find in Roquefort, a work not published in Mr. Tyrwhitt's time.

Abide, ye *captive trechetours* untrue.

Spens. F. Q. VI. viii. 7.

He has it also elsewhere. See *T. J.*

TREAGUE, s. A truce, or cessation of arms; *treuga*, German, or *trégua*, Italian.

She then besought, during their quiet *treague*,
Into her lodging to repair awhile. *Spens.* F. Q. II. ii. 33.

TREE-GESE. A name given to barnacles, from their supposed metamorphosis, which is no where more minutely described in verse than by Drayton:

Whereas those scatter'd trees, which naturally partake
The fatness of the soil, (in many a slimy lake,
Their roots so deeply sunk'd,) send from their stony bough
A soft and sappy gum, from which those *tree-geese* grow
Call'd barnacles by us, which like a jelly first
To the beholder seem, then, by the fluxure must,
Still grow and greater thrive, until you well may see
Them turn'd to perfect fowls, when dropping from the tree
Into the merry pond, which under them doth lie,
Wax ripe, and taking wing, away in flocks do fly;
Which well our ancestors did among our wonders place.

Polyolb. xviii. p. 1190.

See **BARNACLE**.

TREEN. Trees; the old plural of *tree*.

The wrathful winter, hasting on apace,
With blustering blasts had all ybar'd the *treen*.

Sacker. Induct. Mirr. Mag. 255.

The king's pavilion was the grassy green,
Under shade shelter of the *shailie treen*.

Hall's Satires, III. i.

Ereminia's steed the while his mistress bore,
Through forests thick among the *shady treen*.

Fairf. Tasso, vii. 1.

TREEN, a. Wooden; made of the matter of a tree.
"Piscina,—a great vat, or treene vessel, containing hot or colde water to bath in." *Ab. Fleming, Nomencl.* p. 194. b.

So left her where she now is turned to *treen* mould.
Spens. F. Q. I. ii. 39.

So likewise in *I. vii. 26.*

Well, after this bride can hear by too and too, a dozen damzels for bride-maids: that for favor, attyre, for facion and cleanliness, were as meete for such a bride, as a *treen* lndl for a porige
Luanchin's Letter, Kenils, III. p. 18.

After treating of birch wine, Evelyn says,

To shew our reader yet that these are no novel experiments, we are to know, that a large tract of the world almost altogether subsists on these *treen* liquors; especially that of the date, which, being grown to about seven or eight foot in height, they wound, as we have taught, for the sap, which they call *Toddy*, a very famous drink in the East Indies. *On Forest Trees, Chap. 16.*

By *treen* liquors, he evidently means, such as are drawn from trees.

To TRENCH. To cut, or carve; *trancher*, French.

This weak impress of love is like a figure
 Trencht in ice. *Two Gent. Ver. iii. 2.*

— Safe in a ditch he bides,

With twenty *trenched* gashes on his head. *Macb. iii. 4.*

The word is still used in its literal sense of "to cut a trench."

Also to entrench, or incroach:

— I must once more make bold, sir,

To *trench* upon your patience.

Mass. Great D. of Flo. v. 1.

— Madam, I am bold

To *trench* so far upon your privacy.

Id. Bashf. Lover, i. 1.

Perhaps this word is hardly yet disused, in any of its senses.

TRENCHANT, a. Cutting, sharp.

— Let not the virgin's cheek

Make soft thy *trenchant* sword. *Timon of Ath. iv. 3.*

And either champion drew his *trenchant* blade.

Fairf. Tasso, xii. 53.

Spenser uses the more antiquated form, *trenchand*:

And with his *trenchand* blade her boldly kept

From turning back. *F. Q. I. i. 17.*

TRENCHER, s. A wooden platter, long used instead of metallic, china, or earthen plates. It was even considered as a stride of luxury, when trenchers were often changed in one meal. In the Saturnian age, it is said,

The Venetian carved not his meat with a silver pitchfork, neither did the sweet-toothed Englishman shift a dozen of trenchers at one meal.
Decker's Gull's H. B. ch. i.

And with an humble chaplain it was expressly stipulated, says Bishop Hall, "that he never change his trencher twice." The term, a good *trencher-mun*, was then equivalent to a hearty feeder.

TRENCHMORE, s. A kind of lively tune, in triple time, to which it was usual to dance in a rough and boisterous manner; in fact, a kind of romping dance, like the cushion-dance, with which it was classed: or the more modern country bumpkin. In the *Rehearsal*, the Sun, Moon, and the Earth, are said to dance the hey to the tune of *trenchmore*. In the Appendix to Sir John Hawkins's *History of Music*, (No. 14), a tune of this name is given, from Playford's *Dancing Master*, (1698).

All the windows i' the town dance a new *trenchmore*.

B. & Fl. Island Pr. v. p. 355.

I'll make him dance a *trenchmore* to my sword.

Ram Alley, O. Pl. v. 454.

At a solemn dancing, first you had the grave measures, then the corantos, and the galliards, and this kept up with ceremony; and at length to *trenchmore* and the cushion-dance.

Selden's Table-talk.

Metaphorically, for the freaks of madmen:

— Here lie such youths

Will make you start, if they but dance their *trenchmores*.

B. & Fl. Pilgrim, iv. 3.

To TRENCHMORE. To dance to the tune so called.

Will seeme to wonder at a weathercock,

Trenchmore with apes, play music to an owle.

Murston, Satires, B. I. i.

To TREND, v. n. To turn in an oblique direction; a nautical term, chiefly applied to the direction of a coast, which occurs still in the journals of seamen. Dr. Johnson supposes it corrupted from *tend*; but this may be doubted. He quotes Dryden for it. But in the following passage it seems to mean merely flowing on:

— As a stream descending

From his fair heads to sea, becomes in *trending*

More puissant. *G. Tooke's Belides, p. 2.*

To TREND, v. a. To bend, or cause to turn.

Not farre beneath, i' the valley as she *trends*

Her silver stream. *Brown, Brit. Past. II. iii. p. 110.*

TRENTALL, s. A collection of thirty masses, said on thirty different days, for the repose of a person deceased. A term common in popish times. From *trentel*, or *trantel*, old French. "*Trentel pro officio triginta missarum dixerunt Galli.*" *Du Cange.*

Their diriges, their *trentalls*, and their shrifts.

Sp. Math. Hubb. 453.

By dirges, *trentalls*, masses, pray'rs, and vows.

Her. Ariosto, xxvii. 24.

And satisfy, with *trentalls*, dirges, prayers,

Th' offended spirit of the wronged king.

Marlow, Lust's Dom. Act v. Anc. Dr. i. 172.

The *trentalls* were, in fact, the same as the MONTH'S-MINDS, as we learn on the authority of Bishop Fleetwood:

Triceusuales were called *trentalls*, from *trigintalis*, and in English a month's-mind; because the service lasted a month, or 30 days, in which they said so many masses.

Chron. Preciosum, p. 153. ed. 1707.

See also *Du Cange*, in *Tricenarium*.

Herrick seems to use it for a mere dirge, or elegy:

I'll sing no more of death, or shall the grave

No more my dirges, and my *trentalls* have.

Herrick, p. 208.

TRIBUTATION. A name probably assumed by a puritanical society, meeting on Tower Hill.

Youths that no audience but the *tributation* of Tower-Hill, or the limbs of Lime-house, their dear brothers, are able to endure.

Hen. VIII. v. 3.

Tribulation was sometimes taken as a Christian name, by those wise teachers:

— Nor call yourselves

By names of *Tribulation*, Persecution,

Restraint, Long-patience, and such like, affected

By the whole family or wood of you. *B. Jon. Act. iii. 1.*

Tribulation is, indeed, the name given to the puritan in that play.

TRICE, s. A very small portion; probably from *trice*, trifles. Johnson conjectures from *trait*, French; but that is too remote. It is now only used in the familiar phrase "in a *trice*;" but not as in the following passage:

— Should, in this *trice* of time,
 Commit a thing so monstrous, to dismantle
 So many folds of favour.

Lev. i. 1.

Mr. Todd says, "I should rather suppose from *thrice*, or while one can count three;" a very good guess, which he corroborates from Gower. See T. J.

TRICK, s. Character, peculiarity.

In our heart's table; heart, too capable
Of every line and trick of his sweet favour.

All's W. that E. W. i. 1.

He hath a *trick* of *Cœur-de-lion's* face. *John, i. 1.*

Shakespeare applies it to peculiarity of sound:

The *trick* of that voice, I do well remember;
Is 't not the king? *Lear, iv. G.*

To TRICK. To dress out, or adorn.

Which they *trick* up with new-tuned oaths.

Henry V. iii. 6.

Common in Shakespeare, and many other authors, and perhaps hardly worth notice here.

TRICKE, a. The same as *trick*, neat, elegant.

The same reason I finde true in two bowes that I have, whereof the one is quicke of *caste*, *tricke*, and trimme both for pleasure and profite: the other is a lugg, slow of *caste*, &c.

Ascham, Toroph. p. 6.

TRICKING, s. Dress, or ornament.

— Go get us properties,

And *trickings* for our *tainies*. *Merry W. W. iv. 4.*

Tricking is still used by heralds, to signify those delineations of arms, in which the colours are distinguished by their technical marks, without any colour laid on. So Jonson:

— You can blazon the rest, signior?

O, ay, I have it in writing here o' purpose, it
Cost me two shillings the *tricking*.

TRICKSEY. Neat, adroit, elegant.

My *tricksey* spirit.

Temp. v. 1.

— And I do know

A many fools, that stand in better place,
Garnisht like him, that for a *tricksey* word
Defy the matter. *Merch. Ven. iii. 5.*

Marry, indeed there is a *tricksey* girl.

Grim the Collier, O. Pl. xi. 239.

TRIG, s. A coxcomb, apparently. *Trig, adj.* means, in Scotland, and the north of England, neat, fine.

It is my humour: you are a pimp and a *trig*,
And an *Amadis de Gaul*, or a *Don Quixote*.

B. Jons. Alch. iv. 1.

TRIGON, or triangle. A term in the old judicial astrology. They called it a *fiery trigon*, when the three upper planets met in a fiery sign; which was thought to denote rage and contention.

P. Hen. Saturn and Venus this year in conjunction! What says the almanack to that?

Po. And look whether the *fiery trigon*, his man, [Bardolph] be not lapsing to his master's old tables! *2 Hen. IV. ii. 4.*

Now the warring planet was expected in person, and the *fiery trigon* seemed to give the alarm. G. Harvey, *Pierce's Supererog.*

Afirm'd the *trigons*, chopp'd and changed.

Hudib. II. iii. l. 905.

Dr. Nash, on this line, gives us more learning upon the subject: "The twelve signs in astrology," says he, "are divided into four *trigons*, or triplicities, each denominated from the connatural element: so they are three fiery, three airy, three watery, and three earthly. [He should rather have said, "So there are three fiery signs, three airy," &c.]:

Fiery.—Aries, Leo, Sagittarius.

Airy.—Gemini, Libra, Aquarius.

Watery.—Cancer, Scorpio, Pisces.

Earthly.—Taurus, Virgo, Capricornus."

Thus, when the three superior planets met in Aries,

Leo, or Sagittarius, they formed a *fiery trigon*; when in Cancer, Scorpio, and Pisces, a *watery* one:

The astronomers tell of a *watery trigon*; that great inundations of waters forshew insurrection of people, and dounfall of princes: but as long as *Virgo* (Q. Eliz.) is in the ascendent with us, we need fear of nothing.

Sir J. Har. on the Church, Nug. Ant. ii. p. 38. ed. Park.

TRILLIBUB, s. A sort of cant expression for any thing very trifling.

I hope my guts will hold, and that's 't'en all
A gentleman can look for of such *trillibubs*.

Moss. Old Law, iii. 2.

Mr. Gifford also quotes Shirley for it:

But I forgive thee, and forget thy tricks
And *trillibubs*.

Hyde Park.

As words of this low stamp are peculiarly liable to corruption, we meet with the variations of *trollibubs* and *trullibubs*; acknowledged by the classical Capt. Grose, under the elegant phrase "tripes and *trullibubs*." To this form of the word, Fielding's Parson Trulliber doubtless owed his name.

To TRIM. To dress, metaphorically to beat; as we say a dressing for a beating. Sometimes indelicately applied to a female:

An she would be cool'd, sir, let the soldiers *trim* her.

B. & Fl. False One, ii. 3.

This is more fully illustrated in the reprint of Chapman's *May-day*, p. 95. *Ancient Drama*, vol. iv. See UNTRIMMED.

Used also adverbially; neatly:

Young Adam Cupid, he that shot so trim.

Rom. & Jul. ii. 1.

TRIM, adj. Neat, elegant.

What a loss our ladies will have of these *trim* vanities.

Hen. VIII. i. 3.

TRINAL TRIPLICITIES. Another astrological term, sufficiently explained in a former article.

— He sees

The pow'ful planets, how, in their degrees,
In their due seasons, they do fall and rise;
And how the signs, in their *triplicities*,
By sympathizing in their *trine* consents
With those inferior forming elements, &c.

Drayton, Man in Moon, p. 1538.

So *trine*, &c. It was, however, employed by Spenser to express the Trinity, which Milton more accurately styled *trinal Unity*. See T. J.

TRINDLE-TAIL. A corruption of *trundle-tail*, or *curly-tail*.

— She

Is not mad yet, she knows that *trindle-tail* too well.

B. & Fl. Hon. Men's Fort. v. 3.

Faith, sir, he went away with a flea in 's ear

Like a poor cur, clapping his *trindle tail*

Between his legs.

Id. Love's Cure, iii. 8.

TRINE, a. Triangular.

Why I saw this, and could have told you too

That he beholds her with a *trine* aspect

Here out of Sagittary.

Id. Rollo, iv. 3.

Where the curious in the old astrology may see many other terms, which I have not thought worth explaining.

TRIPLE. Oddly used by Shakespeare for a third, or one of three.

Chiefly one,

He bad me store up, as a *triple eye*,

Safer than mine own two.

All's W. ii. 1.

The triple pillar of the world transform'd
Into a strumpet's foot.

Ant. & Cleop. i. 1.

TRIPOLY, TO COME FROM. To vault and tumble with activity. It was, I believe, first applied to the tricks of an ape, or monkey, which might be supposed to come from that part of the world. *To come aloft, meant the same.*

I protest, Sir John, you come as high from Tripoli as I do every whit. *Ben Jon. Episcopo, v. 1.*

Can come from Tripoly, leap stools, and wink,
Do all that 'longs to thy anarchy of drink. *Id. Epigr. 115.*

Get up to that window there, and presently —
— Like a most compleat gentleman, come from Tripoly.
B. & Fl. Mon. Thomas, iv. 2.

TRIVANT, s. for truant. An idler, a loiterer.

Thou art a trivier, a triviant, thou art an idle fellow.
Barton, Anat. Mel. Pref. p. 10.

No other instance of this word has been found.

TRIVIGANT. The same as Termagant; *Trivigante*, Italian. A supposed deity of the Mahometans, whom our early writers seem to have confounded with pagans. See **TERMAGAUNT**.

Then curst be as he had bin raging mad,
Blaspheming *Trivigant* and Mahomet,
And all the gods ador'd in Turks profession.

Har. Arist. xii. 44.

This is exactly from the Italian :

Bestemmiamo Macone et *Trivigante*. *Arist. xii. 59.*

In the *Jeu de S. Nicolas*, by Jean Bodel, one of the personages is "*Tervagant*, l'un des dieux prétendus des Mahométans." *Fabliaux, T. ii. p. 131.* After much dispute about the origin of the word, (see *Ritson's Metr. Rom. iii. 257, &c.*) it seems to be most probable, that the Italian *Trivigante* is the earliest word, and that the French *Tervagant*, and the English *Termagant*, are both corrupted from it. Percy thinks the French *Tervagant*, a corruption of our *Termagaunt*, (*Reliques, i. p. 78.*) which might be thought possible; but as the Italian *Trivigante* cannot be so accounted for, we must look for the origin in that.

TRIVIAL, a. Initiatory; pedantically used, in allusion to the *trivium*, or first three sciences taught in the schools, viz. grammar, rhetoric, and logic. The higher set, consisting of astrology, geometry, arithmetic, and music, constituted the *quadrivium*. Our common word *trivial* is not so derived; but comes from the classical sense of *trivialis*.

— Whose deep-scene skill
Hath three times construed either Flaccus o'er,
And thrice rehears'd them in his *trivial* floor.

Hall, Satires, iv. 5.

TRUMP, s. A trump at cards; *trionphe*, French, from which the present word, trump, is corrupted.

— She, Eros, has
Pack'd cards with Cesar, and false play'd my glory
Unto an enemy's *trump*. *Ant. & Cl. iv. 12.*
Except the four knives, entertain'd for the guards,
The kings and queens that *trump* in the cards.

B. Jon. Moque of Fort. Lute, vol. vi. p. 194.

2. A *triumph* meant also a public show or exhibition; such as a masque, pageant, procession. Lord Bacon, describing the parts of a palace, says, of the different sides,

The one for feasts and *triumphs*, and the other for dwelling.
Essay 45.

See *T. J.* and the notes on *Two Gent. Ver.* last scene.

Triumph is once mentioned, as if it had been the name of a theatre; but, no such being recorded, we

must suppose to mean only public spectacles. See *T. J.*

An you stage me, stinkard, your mansions shall sweat for't;
your tabernacles, varlets, your globes, and your triumphs.

B. Jon. Poetast. iii. 1.

TROJAN. Supposed to have been a cant term for a thief.

Tut! there are other Trojans that thou dreamst not of, the which, for sport's sake, are content to do the profession some grace.

1 Hen. IV. ii. 1.

— Dost thou thirst, base Trojan,
To have me fold up Parca's fatal web. *Hen. V. v. 1.*

So in other passages.

It was, however, a familiar name for any equal, or inferior:

By your leave, gallants, I come to speak with a young lady, as they say, the old Trojan's daughter of this house.

Ford's Love's Melanch. iv. 2.

Sam the butler's true, the cook a reverend Trojan.

B. & Fl. Night Walker, ii. 1.

TROL-MY-DAMES. The name of a game; a corruption of the French name *trou madame*. It had several familiar names in English, among which is *pigeon-holes*, being played with a board, at one end of which are a number of arches, like pigeon-holes, into which small balls are to be bowled. It was also called *trunks*, according to Cotgrave in *Trou*.

A fellow, sir, that I have known to go about with *trol-my-dames*. *Wint. Tale, iv. 2.*

The ladies, gentle-women, wyves, maydes, if the weather be not agreeable, may have in the ende of a bench, eleven holes made — the pasture *troule* in *madame* is termed.

Jones on Buckstone Batches, cited by Dr. Farmer.

Sometimes called pigeon-holes:

Three pence I towst at nine-pins; but I got
Six tokens towards that at *pigeon-holes*.

Antipodes, cited by Stevens.

I am sure you cannot but hear, what quicksands
He finds out: as dice, cards, *pigeon-holes*.

Rowley's New Wonder, t. 1. Anc. Dr. v. 256.

TRONAGE. A toll for the weighing of wool in the market; also the act of weighing it.

Next unto this stockers is the parish church of St. Mary Woolchurch, so called of a beam placed there, even in the churchyard, (as it seemeth) for the same was thereof called Wool church-law, of the *tronage*, or weighing of woole there used.

Stowe's Survey, p. 178. ed. 1599.

The beam, above mentioned, was the *tron*, Du Cange explains *trona*: "*Statera publica, seu trunna, apud Scotos et Anglos.*" It consisted, says Dr. Jamieson, of two horizontal bars, crossing each other, beaked at the extremities, and supported by a pillar, for weighing heavy wares. Such an instrument, he adds, "still remains in some towns;" probably of Scotland. See *Jamieson*.

Coles says, "*Tronage, vectigal pro ponderatione mercium.*" The principal churches in Edinburgh, Glasgow, and some other towns, are called *tron-churches*, from being situated near the public weighing place for the market.

TROSSERS. Trowers, long breeches. The word was corrupted to *trossers*, *strouces*, *trouses*, &c.

O you hobby-headed rascal! I'll have you bleed, and trowers made of thy skin to tumble in.

B. & Fl. Carr. Act 1.

Trossers was the original reading in the following passage:

You rode like a kerne of Ireland, your French hose off, and in your strait *trossers*. *Hen. F. iii. 7.*

It is suggested, and I believe rightly, that "strait trossers," in this place, were merely figurative, mean-

ing the bare legs. It appears also that the Irish trowsers were usually strait, or close-sitting.

Of the other garments of the Irish, namely, of their little coats and *strait breeches*, called *trowsers*, I have little worth notice to deliver. *Ware's Antiq. of Ire. cit. by Malone.*

So also, in a passage quoted from Bulwer's *Pedigree of the English Gallant*. In another place it is said of the Irish,

Their *trowsers*, commonly spelt *trousers*, were long pantaloons, exactly fitted to the shape.

See *Somers' Tracts*, vol. i. They are mentioned also by Ford, Heywood, and others. It seems, therefore, that the modern word *trowsers* is a corruption.

"The *Italians'* close *strosser*," is in *Gul's Horn B.* p. 40. repr.

TROT, AN OLD TROT. A name of ridicule and contempt for a decrepit old woman. The word, it seems, is originally German. See *T. J.*

Or an *old trot*, with n'er a tooth in her head, though she have as many diseases as two and fifty horses. *Tam. Shr. i. 2.*

The *old trot* syts groning, with alas and alas. *Gamm. Gurt. O. Pl. ii. 8.*

— He got

Assurance to be wedded to the *old deformented trot*.

Warner, Alb. Engl. ii. p. 47.

TROTH. Truth, faith, fidelity. See *Johnson*. The same word, in fact, as truth.

— Having sworn too hard a keeping oath,
Study to break it, and not break my *troth*.

Love's L. L. i. 1.

It is now so little known and understood, by the common people at least, that it is to be regretted that the words, "and thereto I plight thee my *troth*," in the ceremonial of marriage, are not changed for, "and to this I pledge thee my faith," or some other equivalent phrase, which the persons who repeat them might be sure to understand.

TROTH-PLIGHT, s. The passing of a solemn vow, whether of marriage, or friendship.

As rank as any ill-wench, that puts to
Before her *troth-plight*. *Wint. Tale, i. 2.*

Also the person so united :

Nay, and to him, my *troth-plight* and my friend.

Heywood, Engl. Trav. G. 1.

Used also participially, for *troth-plighted*; united as above-mentioned.

This your son-in-law,

And son unto the king, who heav'n directing,

Is *troth-plight* to your daughter. *Wint. Tale, v. 3.*

And certainly she did you wrong; for you were *troth-plight* to her. *Hen. V. ii. 1.*

TROUBLOUS, a. Troublesome, full of troubles.

Then, masters, look to see a *troubulous* world.

Rich. III. ii. 3.

The *troubulous* storm yet therewith was not ceased.

Merr. for Meg. p. 356.

TO TROUL, TROWL, OR TROLL. To push about a vessel in drinking.

Then dath she *trowle* to mee the bowle.

Gamm. Gurt. O. Pl. ii. 21.

When we were young, we could have *troll'd* it off;

Drunk down a Dutchman. *Morst. Parasitaster, Act v.*

Also to put about the song, in a like jovial manner :

Let us be jocund; will you *troul* the catch

You taught me but whilere.

Tempest, iii. 2.

If he read this with patience, I'll *troul* ballads.

B. Jon. Ev. Man in H.

Faith, you shall hear me *troul* it, after my fashion.

Cobler's Prophecy, 1594.

To Trow. To think, to trust; longest used in the phrase *I trow*. Supposed to be derived from the Gothic.

'Twas no need, I *trow*, to bid me trudge. *Rom. & Jul. i. 3.*

But it was otherwise used before :

Trow'st thou that e'er I look upon the world.

2 Hen. VI. ii. 4.

It occurs in the authorized translation of *St. Luke* :
"Doth he thank that servant? — I *trow* not."
Chap. xvii. v. 9.

If thou be Tyb, as I *trow* sure thou be.

Gamm. Gurt. O. Pl. ii. 11.

Is it not, *trow* ye, to assemble aid?

And levy arms against your lawful king.

Edm. II. O. Pl. ii. 379.

TRUCHMAN, French. An interpreter; derived, by corruption, from *dragoman*. For various corruptions of the word, (originally *dragomanos*; in barbarous Greek), see *Du Cange* in *Dragomanus*. Our word is more immediately from the French, *truchman*.

And after, by the tongue,

Her *truchman*, she reports the mind's each throw.

B. Jon. Act. Poet. vii. 173.

The earle, though he could reasonably well speake French, would not speake one French word, but all English, whether he asked any question, or answered it, it was all done by *truchmen*.

Pattenh. III. xxii. p. 227.

Sold speaketh love, but sighes his secret pines;

Teares are his *truch-men*, words do make him tremble.

R. Greene, in Allot's Parn. Act. Teares.

In a quotation from King James, in the same work, *truchman* is printed for *truchman*, which the worthy editor of *Heliconia* very unhappily explains, *trencher-man*.

TRUCKLE-BED. A small bed, made to run under a larger; *quasi*, trocle-bed, from *trochlea*, a low wheel, or castor. It was generally appropriated to a servant or attendant of some kind. Thus *Hudibras*, when preparing to rise from bed,

— first with knocking loud, and bawling,

He rous'd the squire, in *truckle* lolling. *II. ii. 39.*

Nor was it left off when the unsavoury tale of the *Apple-pye* was written :

In the best bed the squire must lie,

And John in *truckle-bed*, hard by.

See **TRUNDLE-BED.** One of the conditions prescribed to a humble chaplain and tutor, in an esquire's family, according to Hall, was

First, that he lie upon the *truckle-bed*;

While his young master lieth o'er his head.

Virg. B. ii. Sat. 6.

This bed was the station of the lady's maid, and of the page, or fool, to a nobleman, or man of fortune, and was drawn out at night to the feet of the principal bed :

Yea, and be so dear to his lordship for the excellence of his fooling, to be admitted both to ride in a coach with him, and to lie at his very feet on a *truckle-bed*. *Deck. Gul's H. Proom.*

Well, go thy ways, for as sweet a breasted [voiced] page, as ever lay at his master's feet in a *truckle-bed*.

Midd. More Diss. i. 1.

The high or principal bed was sometimes termed the *standing-bed*. Thus Falstaff is spoken of as having

His *standing-bed* and *truckle-bed*.

Merry W. W. iv. 5.

TRUE, for honest; thus opposing a true man to a thief.

— Whither away so fast?

A true man, or a thief, that gallops thus?

Love's L. L. iv. 3.

The thieves have bound the true men. 1 *Hen. IV.* ii. 2.
Now, as I am a true woman, holland of eight shillings an ell.
Id. iii. 3.

— We will not wrong thee so,

To make away a true man for a thief.

Edw. II. O. Pl. ii. 362.
The true man we let hang some whites, to save a thief.

Mirr. for Mag. p. 277.

Æ. There is never a fair woman has a true face.

Mr. No slander. They steal hearts. *Ant. & Cleop.* ii. 6.

TRUGGE, or TRUG; from *τρογ*, *alevis*, Saxon. The
Dictionaries explain it, a *bad*, or a *pair*; but it more
commonly occurs as a trull or concubine.

A bousie bawdie miser, goodie for none but himself and his
trugge. *Greene's Quip, Harl. Misc.* v. 405.

And again, p. 406, "the trug his mistress."

So Barnaby:

Steepe ways by which I waded,
And those trugs with which I traded. *Ilin.* Part 4.

It was used also in a worse sense:

Every other house keeps sale trugges or Ganymedes, all
which pay a yearly stipend, for the licence they have to trade.

Healey's Disc. of a New World, p. 194.

TRUGGING-HOUSE. A brothel, or house of ill fame.

One of those houses of good hospitality whereunto persons
resort, commonly called a *trugging-house*, or to be plain, a whore-
house. *R. Greene's Thevet's falling out, &c.* Harl. Misc. viii.
p. 401. ed. Park.

TRUMP. A game at cards, called also *ruff*. Even
now, to trump and to ruff a card are, in the use of
some persons, synonymous.

We be fast set at *trump*, man, hard by the fyre.

Gamm. Gurlon, O. Pl. ii. 29.

Deceits practised, even in the fayrest and most civil compa-
nies, at primero, saint, maw, *trump*, and such like games.

Decker's Belman, F. 2.

See *RUFF*. The game was nearly the same as
whist; the modern game being only improved from
it. It was played, says Mr. Douce, by two against
two, and sometimes by three against three. *Illustra-
tions*, vol. ii. p. 96.

TRUMPET. In our early theatres, the Prologue was
usually introduced by the sound of a trumpet; which
instrument seems to have been used in many in-
stances where bells are now substituted. The mem-
bers of Queen's College, in Oxford, are still (or very
lately were) summoned to dinner by the sound of a
trumpet.

He (a trumpeter) is the common attendant of glittering folks,
whether in the court or stage, where he is always the prologue's
prologue. *Earle's Microc.* p. 110. ed. Bliss.

Do you not know that I am the prologue? — have you not
sounded thrice? *Heyw. Four Prentices.*

Present not yourself on the stage, especially at a new play,
until the quaking prologue — is ready to give the trumpets their
cue, that he is upon point to enter.

Decker's Gull's Hornb. p. 143. ed. Nott.

TRUNCIFICE. The name of a certain swift mare, of
which the exploits and pedigree were probably
known to the turf gentry of Bishop Hall's time.

Or say'st thou this same horse shall win the prize

Because his dam was swiftest *Truncifice*,

Or Runcivall his sire. *Hall's Sat.* iv. s. p. 63.

Whether any memorial of her is preserved in the
records of Newmarket, I have not had an opportu-
nity to ascertain.

TRUNDLE, JOHN. An obscure printer, living in Bar-
bican, at the sign of the "Nobody," but whose name
has been immortalized by being introduced by Jon-
son:

Well, if he read this with patience, I'll — troll ballads for
master John Trundle yonder, the rest of my mortality.

Every Man in his Hum. i. 1.

Mr. Gifford mentions that he published *Greene's
Tu Quoque, Westward for Smelts*, and other popular
pieces of that day. *Note in loc.*

TRUNDLE-BED. The same as TRUCKLE-BED; a
small, low bedstead, moving on wheels or castors,
which ran in under the principal bed. Rendered in
French, "un petit lit bas, qui se roule sous le lit."
Howell's Vocab. § 12.

With a chain and *trundle-bed* following at th' heels,
And will they not cry then the world runs a-whoels.

H. Jon. Mask of Via. of Del. vi. p. 23.

It was drawn out at night, to the feet of the prin-
cipal bed, and was the customary lodging of the
lady's maid:

If she keeps a chambermaid, she lyes at her beddes feet.

W. Saltontall, Char. 19.

Make me thy maiden chamberman.

O that I might but lay my head

At thy bed's feet, ith' *trundle-bed*.

Song in Wit's Int. p. 239.

See TRUCKLE-BED.

TRUNDLE-TAIL. An animal, generally a dog, with a
curling tail. A trundle was any thing round; as
a wheel, bowl, &c. *Tpenbl*, Saxon.

Hound or spaniel, brach or lym,
Or bob-tail tike, or *trundle-tail*. *Laur.* iii. 6.

And your dogs are *trundle-tails* and curs.

Wom. K. with Kind.

Sometimes written *trindle-tail*. *See T. J.*

A TRUNK. What is now commonly called a pea-
shooter, by children. A tube through which peas
are driven by the force of the breath. "A trunk to
shoot in; *syrringa*, tubus ad collimandum, tubulus
flatu jaculatorius." *E. Coles.*

While he shot sugar-plums at them out of a *trunk*, which they
were to pick up. *Howell's Letters*, 1st ed. p. 118.

I broke and did away all my store-house of tops, gys, balls,
cat and casticks, pot-guns, kry-guns, *trunks*, tillers, and all.

R. Browne, New Acad. i. 1.

The TILLER apparently was the same which this
promising youth elsewhere calls his STONE-BOW.
See those words.

And yet, after all that, and for all I offered to teach her to
shoot in my *trunk* and my stone-bow, do you think she would
play with me at trou-madame? no, nor at any thing else.

Ibid. Act i.

A shooting *trunk* is mentioned by Ray, and *parcament
trunks* by Bacon; but the latter were only to
convey sound, the other to shoot pellets, but hardly
of any matter so heavy as clay, which Johnson
names.

TRUSS, s. A padded jacket, or dress, worn under
armour, to protect the body from the effects of
friction.

Puts off his palmer's weed unto his *truss*, which bore
The stains of ancient arms, but shew'd it had before
Been costly cloth of gold. *Drayton, Polyolb.* xii. p. 220.

TRUTH SWORD. From the context, in the following passage, it means apparently a sort of sword of ceremony displayed at funerals; but it is somewhat extraordinary that the term has not been found, except in this humorous description of a gourmand's funeral:

Instead of tears, let them pour capon sauce
Upon my hearse, and salt instead of dust,
Manchetts for stones, for others glorious shIELDS,
Give me a voider; and above my hearse
For a *truth sword*, my naked knife stuck up.

B. & Fl. Woman Hater, i. 3.

The whole speech is highly comic and characteristic.

I have been disappointed in seeking for an explanation of this word in that abundant treasury of obscure notices, *Holme's Academy of Armoury*. The concluding part of his fourth book, beginning at chapter 13, contains an ample and very curious account of funeral ceremonies, military and others; but I searched in vain for *truth sword*. This part is not printed; but with all the rest of his unpublished MS., is preserved in the *Harleian Collection*, No. 2035. and several preceding numbers.

TUB. The discipline of sweating in a heated tub, for a considerable time, accompanied with strict abstinence, was formerly thought necessary for the cure of the venereal taint. In some places a cave, an oven, or any other very close situation, was used for the same purpose; but in England the *tub* seems to have prevailed, and is consequently often alluded to: and as beef was also usually salted down, or powdered in a tub, the one process was, by comic or satiric writers, jocularly compared to the other.

Troth, sir, she hath eaten up all her beef, and is herself in the tub. *Meas. for Meas.* iii. 2.

One ten times cur'd by sweating, and the tub.

City Match, O. Pl. ix. 377.

The discipline was long and severe, as is further described in the same farce:

— And coming to this cave,

This beast us caught, and put us in a tub,
Where we these two months sweat, and should have done
Another month, if you had not reliev'd us. *Ibid.*

What seems perfectly ridiculous, part of the diet of these penitents was mutton roasted quite dry; and usually neck of mutton:

This bread and water hush our diet been,
Together with a rib, cut from the neck
Of burned mutton, hard hath been our fare. *Ibid.*

— Trust me, you will wish

You had confess'd and suffer'd me in time,
When you shall come to dry-burnt racks of mutton,
The syringe and the tub. *Ordinary*, O. Pl. x. 293.

The process is evidently alluded to in the remedies for sin described by Spenser in his *F. Qu. B. I. x.* 25. and 26.

It was out of use when Wiseman wrote:

Tub and chair were the old way of sweating, but if the patient swoons in either of them, it will be troublesome to get him out. *Surgery*, B. vii. ch. 2.

What the process was with the *chair*, I have not seen described. See CORNELIUS.

TUB-FAST. By a ridiculous error of the press, this term was printed *sub-fast*, in the first folio, and the subsequent editions of Shakespeare, till corrected

by Warburton. He sufficiently illustrated the accuracy of his correction, which indeed admits not of a doubt.

— Season the slaves

For tubs and baths; bring down rose-cheeked youth
To the tub-fast and the diet. *Timon of Athens*, iv. 3.

Capell, who was as sparing of praise to his brother editors, as they were in return to him, speaks of this correction in terms so absurdly enigmatical, that they are really worth preserving: "The easy change in l. 17, [namely this] appear'd first in the *third modern*, [Warburton] who is profuse in maintaining it; but his terms, glossary explanation, which see, makes all defence needless." *Notes on Timon of Athens*, p. 88.

A barber, in his practice as a surgeon, disciplined his patients with the *tub*. Whence this burlesque allusion:

What ghastly noise is this? speak Barbaroso,

Or by this blazing steel thy head goes off.

Barb. Prisoners of mine, whom I in diet keep.

Send lower down into the cave,

And in a tub that's heated smoking hot

There may they find them.

B. & Fl. Kn. of B. Pest. Act iii.

The patients afterwards tell the extent and severity of the discipline they had undergone, as above noticed.

TUCK, s. A rapier, now usually termed a small sword. This word is still in some degree of use; and, therefore, does not require exemplifying. It occurs two or three times in Shakespeare; and is there explained by the commentators, as if it were an unknown word.

TUCK, FRIAR. One of the constant associates of Robin Hood, to whom Ben Jonson makes him chaplain and steward. See the *dramatis persona* to his *Sad Shepherd*. He thus introduces himself:

And I the chaplain here am left to be

Steward to-day, and charge you all in fee

To 'Don your liveries, see the bower drest,

And fit the fine devices for the feast. *Act i. Sc. 3.*

Drayton also thus celebrates him, with other heroes of Robin's company:

And to the end of time the tales shall neer be done
Of Scarlock, George a Green, and Much the miller's son,
Of Tuck, the merry friar, which many a sermon made
In praise of Robin Hood, his outlaws, and their trade.

Polyolt. S. xvi. p. 1174.

In the collection of ballads called *Robin Hood's Garland*, there is no direct mention of *Friar Tuck*; but it has been thought, not unreasonably, that the *curtall fryer*, of Fountain's Dale, with whom Robin had a severe encounter, celebrated in one of the oldest of those songs, was the identical *Friar Tuck*; as he is engaged at the end to forsake Fountain's Abbey, and receive clothing and wages from Robin Hood. He was properly a Cistercian monk, but friar was the common term, after the reformation. See the notes to *Ritson's Robin Hood*, particularly Note (G).

A lively and truly dramatic picture of *Friar Tuck*, has lately been given, in the delightful novel of *Ivanhoe*. Robin Hood, the Friar, and all their comrades, are there perfectly reanimated.

Friar Tuck figures considerably in the two old plays on the story of *Robert Earl of Huntingdon*, formerly attributed to Th. Heywood, but now ascertained to be the production of Antony Munday, and Henry Chettle. The Friar was also a regular and indispensable personage in the usual set of morris dancers. See MORRIS.

TUCKET, s. A particular set of notes on the trumpet, used as a signal for a march. See *Grose's Military Antiq.* vol. ii. p. 255. From *toccata*, Italian, which Florio defines, "A preludium that cunning musitions use to play as it were voluntary, before any set lesson." Shakespeare, more particularly to mark it as a regular signal, calls it the *tucket-sonance*.

— Then let the trumpets sound

The *tucket-sonance*, and the note to mount. *Hen. V.* iv. 2.

So, in another old play cited by Mr. Steevens, we have "2 tuckets, by two several trumpets." It has been, however, occasionally confounded with the trumpet itself. T. Heywood also used the word *SONANCE*, q. v.

TUFT-MOCKADO. A mixed stuff, manufactured in imitation of tufted taffeta, or velvet.

To these I might wedge in Cornelius the Brabantine, who was feloniously suspected for penning a discourse of *tuft-mockado*.

Nash's Lenten Stuff, *Hart. Mus.* vi. 159.

Which mock discourse is also mentioned in the Epistle by N. W. prefixed to S. Daniell's translation of P. Jovius. Among a set of looms exhibited at Norwich on a festival occasion, the fourth was that "for weaving of *tuft mockado*." *Ibid.* p. 154 n.

TUFT-TAFFETA. A sort of silk. I presume it was grown old fashioned, when Beaumont and Fletcher's comedy of the *Coxcomb* was written, since an old superannuated justice is metaphorically so called:

— What a misery it is

To have an urgent business wait the justice Of such an old *tuft-taffeta*, that knows not, Nor can be brought to understand, &c. *Act v. Sc. 1.*

Sleeveless his jerkin was, and it had been Velvet; but it was now, so much ground was seen, *Tuft-taffeta.* *Donne*, apud Johnson.

TUMBLER, s. A sporting dog, a kind of greyhound; *canis vertagus*.

— As I have seen

A nimble tumbler on a burrow'd greene,
Boud cleane away his course, yet give a chiecke
And throw himself upon a rabbit's necke.

Browne, Brit. Post. II. iv. p. 150.

Away, setter, away. Yet stay, my little tumbler, this old boy shall supply now. *B. Jonn. Poetaster*, i. 1.

The *tumbler* is thus defined and described in the *Gentleman's Recreation*:

The word *tumbler* undoubtedly had its derivation from the French word *tumbler* [tumbler], which signifies to tumble; to which the Latine name agrees, *vertagus*, from *vertere*, to turn; and so they do: for in hunting they turn and tumble, winding their bodies about circularly, and then fiercely and violently venturing on the beast, do suddenly gripe it. *Page 34. Bvo. 1697.*

A TUP. A ram. "Aries." *Coles. Scotch.* See *Jamieson*. It is the common name for a ram in Scotland, and in the north of England, including Shakespeare's county, Staffordshire. It is introduced as a verb, two or three times, in *Othello*. We have the respectable testimony of *Tim Bobbin* for the use of the word in Lancashire.

TURBOLT, for turbot, occurs in a foolish epigram in *Wit's Recreations*; probably so changed for the sake of quibbling on a man's name.

TURLYGOD. Seemingly a name for the sort of beggar described in the preceding lines, which Shakespeare calls a *bedlam-begger*:

Sometimes with lunatic buns, sometimes with prayers,
Inforce their charity. *Four Turlygod*, poor Tom. *Lasr*, ii. 5.

I cannot persuade myself that this word, however similar in meaning, has any real connexion with *turlupin*, notwithstanding the authority of Warburton and Douce. It seems to be an original English term, being too remote in form from the other, to be a corruption from it.

TURMOIL, both noun and verb, though but little used, can scarcely be called obsolete. They are sufficiently exemplified by Johnson.

TURN-BROACH. A turnspit; *tourne-broche*, French.

Has not a deputy married his cook-maid?

An alderman's widow, one that was her *turn-broach*? *B. & Fl. Wit at sec. Weap. Act. iii.*

TURNBULL-STREET, now, and indeed originally, *Turn-mill-street*, near Clerkenwell, only corrupted into Turnbull. Anciently the resort of bullies, rogues, and other dissolute persons. Sometimes further corrupted to *Turnbal-street*.

This same starv'd justice hath done nothing but prate to me of the wildness of his youth, and the feasts he hath done about *Turnbal-street*. *2 Hen. IV. iii. 1.*

Such dismal drinking, swearing, and whoring, 't has almost made me mad: we have all liv'd in a continual *Turnbal-street*. *B. & Fl. Scornful Lady, Act. iii.*

— Sir, get you gone,

You swaggering, cheating, *Turnbull-street* rogue! *Ram Alley, O. Pl. v. 461.*

TURN-PIKE, originally meant what is now called a turnstile; that is, a post, with a moveable cross fixed at the top, to turn as passengers went through.

I move upon my axle like a *turn-pike*;

Fit my face to the parties, and become

Straight one of them. *B. Jonn. Staple of News*, iii. 1.

They seem originally to have belonged to fortifications, the points being made sharp to prevent the approach of horses; they were, therefore, *pikes* to turn back the assailants:

Love storms his lips, and takes the fort esse in,

For all the bristled *turn-pikes* of his chin. *F. Beaumont. Antipater.*

TURQUOISE, or TURKOESE, s. A stone formerly considered as a gem, but now known to consist chiefly of phosphate of lime, with some colouring materials. Among other fancies respecting its properties, it was fabled to have that of looking pale or bright, as the wearer was well or ill in health.

As a compassionate *turquoise*, which doth tell,

By looking pale, the wearer is not well.

Donne, Anatomy of the World, an Elegy, i. 541.

So Ben Jonson:

And true as *turquoise* in the dear lord's ring,

Look well or ill with him. *Sejanus*, i. 1.

TUTTLE, THE MAZE IN; that is, the maze in Totill Fields. Of these fields, let me speak with the respect which Dr. Johnson, in the first edition of his Dictionary, paid to Grub-street. They were the Gymnasium of my youth; but whereabouts the *maze*

was once situated, I have not been able to discover. It was probably a garden for public resort, in that rural situation; and at the back of it, an unfrequented spot was used, as more lately the field at the back of Montague House. (now the British Museum) as a place of appointment for duellists.

Sp. And I will meet thee in the field as fairly
As the best gentleman that wears a sword.
S. I accept it. The meeting place?
Sp. Beyond the *maze* in *Tuttie*.

Green's Tu Quoque, O. Pl. vii. 53.

These fields were anciently in high estimation. In 1256, John Mansel, a priest and king's counsel, gave a great entertainment to the king, (Henry III.) queen, nobles, and others, at his house in Tothill; but of this great mansion, all traces have been long obliterated. Some years before, the same king had ordered an annual fair of fifteen days to be there held. But it does not seem to have been long observed. See the *Histories of London*.

TWANGLING, *a.* A ridiculous derivative from twang; noisy, jingling.

Sometimes a thousand *twangling* instruments
Will hum about mine ears, and sometimes voices.

Temp. iii. 2.

Hortensio, personating a musician, is called by the petulant Katharine, "rascal fidler, *twangling* Jack." *Tam. of Shr.* ii. 1.

A TWEAKE, *s.* A jocular term, equivalent to punk.

Where now I'm more perplex than can be told,
If my *tweake* squeeze from me a peece of gold;
For to my lure she is so kindly brought,
I look'd that she for nought should play the nought.

Honest Ghost, Farc. to Poetry, p. 110.

It is very common in that author, but not much used by others; which affords an additional presumption, if it were wanted, that Barnaby's *Itinerary* has been rightly assigned to him. For at Wetherby he meets a paramour, whom he calls "an apt one, to be *tweake* unto a captain;" which he expresses in Latin by

Clari ducis meretricem. *Itin.* Part i.

It occurs again afterwards.

TWEER. See **TWIRE**.

TWELVE-PENNY ROOM. The best box in the theatre in Decker's time, and apparently the stage-box. See **Room**.

When, at a new play, you take up the *twelve-penny room*, next the stage.

Gul's Hornbook, Proam.

He afterwards speaks of it under the name of

The lord's room, which is now but the stage's suburbs.

Chmp. vi.

TWELVE-SCORE. A common length for a shot in archery, and hence a measure often alluded to; the word *yards*, which is implied, being generally omitted.

I'll procure this fat rogue a charge of foot; and I know his death will be a march of *twelve-score*.

1 Hen. IV. ii. 4.

And made the general voice to echo your's,

That look'd for salutations *twelve-score* off.

B. Jons. Sejanus, Act v. p. 256.

Drayton attributes to Robin Hood and his men the power of shooting *forty score*; but that is hardly credible:

At marks full *forty score*, they us'd to prick and rove.

Polyth. S. xvi. p. 1175.

See **SCORE**.

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TWIGGEN. Covered with twigs; made of, or encompassed with wicker work.

I'll beat the knave into a *twiggen* bottle. *Othello*, ii. 3.

The sides and rim *ew'd* together, after the manner of *twiggen* work. *Green*, apud Johnson.

To **TWIGHT**, for to twitch, or bind. Baldwin, describing a genuine poet, and comparing him to a Pegasus, says:

No bit nor rein his tender jawes may *twight*;
He must be arm'd with strength of wit and sprite,
To dash the rocks, darke causes and obscure,
'till he attaine the springs of truth most pure.

Mirr. Mag. 460.

Spenser puts it for to *twit*, or reproach:

And evermore she did him sharply *twight*,
For breach of faith to her, which hee had finely plight.

F. Q. V. vi. 12.

TWILED. I find no proposed explanation of this word. In weaving, a stuff or silk is said to be *twiled*, when the woof is twisted obliquely with the warp, instead of crossing each other at right angles. It may mean, therefore, in the following passage, much the same as *twisted*, that is, matted and interwoven:

Thy banks with pionied and *twiled* brims,
Which spongy April at thy heat betrimms. *Temp.* iv. 1.

TWINK, *s.* The wink, or sudden motion of an eye, or eye-lid. *Twinkling* is now substituted for it.

That in a *twink* she won me to her love. *Tam. Shr.* ii. 1.

—Of him, a perless prince,
Sonne to a king, and in the flower of youth,
Even with a *twinke*, a senselesse stocke I saw.

Ferrex & Porrex, O. Pl. i. 148.

To **TWIRE**, or **TWEER**, sometimes means to peep out. In Ben Jonson, maids are said to *twire*, when they peep through their fingers, thinking not to be observed. In one of Shakespeare's *Sonnets*, it is applied to the stars:

So flatter I the swart-complexion'd night;
When sparkling stars *twire* not, thou gildst the even. *Sh. Sonn.* 28.

I saw the wench that *twir'd* and twinkled at thee
The other day. *B. & Fl. Woman Pleas'd*, iv. 1.

In older authors, to *twire* sometimes means to sing; and to this *twire-pipe* seems to allude, in Beaumont and Fletcher's *Mons. Thomas*, iii. 1.

Here we find it *tweer*:

In good sadness, I would have sworn I had seen Mellicia even now; for I saw a thing stir under a hedge, and I peep'd, and I spied a thing, and I peep'd and I *tweer'd* underneath.

Marrison's Antonio & Mellicia, Act iv.

Mr. Todd accuses Tyrwhitt, Steevens, and Mason, of mistaking the sense of *twire*, in a passage of Chaucer's *Boethius*, when they explain it, "to sing, or murmur with a gentle sound." But they were surely right. The Latin original is,

Silvas tantum mœsta requirit,
Silvas dulci voce susurrat.

Chaucer's translation:

She seeketh on morning [mourning] onely the woode,
And *twirath*, desiring the woode with her sweete voice.

Where nothing can be clearer than that *twireth* answers to *susurrat*.

3 Z

I cannot exactly make out what is intended by *twyring* in the following lines :

Who [the sun] with a fervent eye looks through the *twyring* glades,
And his dispersed rays commixeth with the shades.

Drayt. Polyth. xiii. p. 918.

It seems to be used for *peeping*, in the sense of "through which one peeps." Properly it is the sun that *twyr*es, or peeps, through the glades.

TWISSEL, s. A double fruit, or two of a sort growing together.

As from a tree we sundry times espy
A *twissel* grow by nature's subtle might,
And, being twin, for cause they grow so nigh,
For one are ta'en and so appear in sight.

Turberville, in English Poets, ii. 599. a.

THE TWISTED TREE, or WITH, brought in, the week before Easter, was the usual substitute for palm branches, borne on *Palm Sunday*, and used to decorate churches and houses. It is thus mentioned by Stowe :

In the weeks before Easter had yee great shewes made for the fetching in of a *twisted tree*, or *with*, as they termed it, out of the woods into the king's house, and the like into every man's house of honor or worship.

Stowe's London, p. 72.

It was, in fact, a branch or branches of the common *with*, or *withy*, a species of willow, which blossoms usually about that time, before the leaves come out; it was called *palm*, on the same occasion, within my memory, and doubtless is so still, in some places. The *withy* is the first of its genus spoken of by Evelyn, *Sylva*, Chap. xx.

The blossoms [of willow] come forth before any leaves appear, and are in their most flourishing estate usually before Easter; divers gathering them to deck up their houses on Palm Sunday, and therefore the said flowers are called *palmes*.

Coles. Adam in Eden.

The species of willow are so numerous, that which kind is our *withy* may not be easily ascertained; but Gerard reckons the common *withy* to be the *Salix pericalis*, a large species. *Herbal, p. 1392.*

TWITCH-BOX, s. A corruption of touch-box, the box of tinder at which the match was lighted, in the use of the match-lock gun.

I sayde so, indeede he is but a tame ruffian,
That can swere by his flasse and *twitche*-bar, and God's pre-
And yet will be beatus with a fagot stick.

Damon & Pithias, O. Pl. i. 215.

TWITTER-LIGHT, s. Twilight; so used in the following instance, but I know no other :

— Then cast she up
Her pretty eye, and wink'd; the word methought was then,
"Come not 'till *twitter-light*."

Middleton's More Dis. iii. 1. Anc. Dr. iv. 371.

TWO FACES IN A HOOD. A proverbial expression of duplicity. Alluding to this, Mowbray says of Henry Bolingbroke,

Wherefore to me, *two-faced* in one hood,
As touching this, he fully brake his mind.

Mirr. Mag. p. 290.

It was also a name for some flower, I forget what. The *viola tricolor*, or heart's-ease, was called three faces in a hood. See Gerard, p. 855.

TWO FOOLS, TWO KNAVES, &c. were used for doubly foolish, knavish, &c.

I am two fools, I know,
For loving, and for saying so
In whining poetry.

Donne, vol. ii. p. 16. Bell's ed.

I am but a fool, look you; and yet I have the wit to think my master is a kind of knave; but that's all one, if he be but my knave.

Two Gent. Ver. ii. 1.

— A varlet died in graine,
You lose money by him, if you sell him for one knave,
For he serves for twaine.

Dam. & Pith. O. Pl. i. 116.

— I grieve to find
You are a fool, and an old fool, and that's two.

B. & Fl. Elder Bro. ii. 1.

TWO-HAND, or TWO-HANDED SWORD. A sword wielded with both hands. Such swords are now exhibited, among ancient arms, at Westminster Abbey, and elsewhere, but they have been long out of use.

Come — with thy *two-hand sword*.

Hen. VI. ii. 1.

Should cast a spear on foot, with a target on his arm, and after to fight with a *two-hand sword*.

Thid.

TWYBILL, or TWIBILL. A double axe; *bipectus*, or an halbert.

She learn'd the churlish axe, and *twybill* to prepare,
To steel the coulters' edge, and sharp the furrowing share.

Drayt. Polyth. xviii. p. 1001.

TYBURN TIPPET. A halter; alluding to the executions formerly performed at Tyburn.

Of malecontents of vaine or doting wits
Who posting are with *Tyburne tippets* gone
To be canonized as saints befits.

Legend of M. Q. of Scots, St. 160.

There lacks a fourth thing to make up the messe, [see Mens] which, so God help me, if I were judge, should be *hanged* tuss, a *Tyburne tippit* to take with him.

Latimer, Ser. 5. f. 63. b.

TO TYE. There would be no occasion to introduce this word, but on account of the attempts made to introduce *tythe* for it, in the following passage of Shakespeare, where Wolsey is characterized :

— He was a man
Of an unbanded stomach, ever ranking
Himself with princes; one who, by suggestion,
Ty'd all the kingdom.

Hen. VIII. iv. 1.

Dr. Farmer, who yet prefers *tyth'd*, has shown that this character is almost verbally transferred from Holinshed :

This cardinal was of a great stomach, for he compted himself equal with princes, and by craftie suggestion got into his hands innumerable treasure.

Ty'de is the reading of the first and second folio of Shakespeare, nor is there any sufficient reason for altering it. *Ty'd*, or *tied* the kingdom, held it in bonds, the natural consequence of "innumerable treasure." A very long and wordy article in the *Censura Literaria*, vol. vii. p. 1 — 7, throws no real light on the subject; and two lines there quoted, to show that *tie* meant entice, prove directly the contrary. The writer has not attended to *lines*, immediately preceding; which word proves that *tye*, in the usual sense, was there meant :

Making lewd Venus, with eternal lines,
To tie Adonis to her lewd designs.

Shakes. Venus & Adon.

Mr. Tollet afterwards showed, that *tied* might well bear such a sense as it here requires, by quoting this passage from *D'Evex* :

Far be it from me that the state and prerogative of the prince should be *tied* by me, or by the act of any subject.

Journal, p. 644.

TYLTRE, s. A place for tilting in.

Most wisely valiant are those men, that back their armed steeds,
In beaten paths, or boarded *tyltres*, to break their staff-like reeds.

Worn. Alb. Eng. B. ii. p. 59.

TYNE. The same as *teen*; pain, sorrow, &c.

From that day forth, I cast in careful mynd
To seek her out, with labour and long *tyne*.

Spens. F. Q. I. ix. 15.

TO TYNE. To perish, to die. It is still Scotch in the sense of to kill, as well as to lose. See *Jamieson*.

Yet often staine'd with blood of many a band
Of Scots and English both that *tyned* on his strand.

Spens. F. Q. IV. xi. 36.

Tint, for lost, has been made familiar, of late years, by the legend of the *Goblin Page*, in the *Lay of the last Minstrel*. See Note 17, on Canto ii.

TYRELING, a. Worn out, tired.

His *tyreling* jade he fierly forth did push
Thro' thick and thin, both over bank and bush.

Spens. F. Q. III. i. 17.

V, & U.

V. This letter, from its forked appearance, seems to have been printed occasionally as a symbol of horns. In Chapman's *May-Day*, the following passage stands thus, in the old editions:

As often as he turns his back to me, I shall be here V with him.
Act iv. near the end.

This, says the modern editor, I can in no other way understand, than as I have expressed it in the stage direction, i. e. "makes horns." See *Anc. Drama*, vol. iv. p. 98.

If this be not the right interpretation, it seems not easy to suggest any thing more probable.

TO VADE. Often used for to fade.

In the full moon they are in best strength, decaying in the wane, and in the conjunction doo utterlie wither and vade.

Scot's Desc. of Witchcr. N. 5.

Upon her head a chaplet stood of never fading greens.

Niccoli's Induction, Mirr. Mag. p. 359.

Also for to go; from *vado*, which is perhaps the origin of both senses:

Would teach him that his strength must vade.

Niccoli, ut supr. p. 356.

When spring of youth is spent will vade as it had never been,
The barren fields which whilom flower'd as they would never fade.

Id. ib.

Here both words are used, and it is difficult to distinguish them.

And how, in the *reading* of our daies, when we most should, we have least desire to remember our end. *Euphuus*, sign. X. 1 b.

Spenser also uses it, making it rhyme to *fade*.
Ruins of Rome. They are, however, most probably, the same word; as the derivation from *vado*, is more probable than that from the French word *fade*: v and f being interchangeable letters. See *Johnson*, in *Fade*.

TO VAGABOND. To wander.

On every part my vagabonding sight

Did cast.

Drummond's Poems, Lond. p. 15.

TO VAIL. To lower, or let fall; generally in token of submission. From the French *avaller*, or *avalier*, in the same sense. This word is exemplified by *Johnson*, and from some authorities as late as Addison; but it seems now to be disused, except, perhaps, in such poetry as delights to revive old words. Mr. Douce has suggested another derivation of it, from "mont et val."

'Can vail his stomach, and did grace the shame

Of those that turn'd their backs.

2 Hen. IV. i. 1.

Vailing her high top lower than her ribs.

Merch. of Ven. i. 1.

And happy is the man whom he vouchsafes,
For *vailing* of his bonnet, one good look.

Edw. II. O. Pl. ii. 321.

Doe speake high words, when all the coast is clear,

Yet to a passenger will bonnet vaille.

Pembr. Arc. 224.

Ménage derives *avaller* itself from *ad* and *vallis*, as *monter* from *montem*.

VAIL FULL. Though printed as two words, in the old editions of Shakespeare, (*vaile full*) meant, beyond all doubt, *availful*, that is, useful, advantageous.

— Yet I'm advis'd to do it,

He says to *vail-full* purpose.

Meas. for Meas. iv. 6.

TO VALANCE. To adorn with drapery like the valance of a bed. Applied, by a bold metaphor, to the decoration of a man's face with a beard:

Thy face is *valanc'd*, since I saw thee last.

Hamlet. ii. 2.

Supposing that the invention of *valance* came from *Valentia*, it is rightly observed by Mr. Todd, that we ought to write it *valence*; but in the example which he brings from *Wolsey's Life*, by Cavendish, *valence* is explained by *cloak-bag*, and therefore comes, in that sense, from *valise*, French. The derivation from *Valentia* seems, in fact, a mere conjecture; and the word comes much more probably from *vallare*, Italian, to surround, as those hangings surround a canopy; which would regularly make *vallanza*.

VALENTINE, St. Of St. Valentine, whose day (Feb. 14) is here more observed than that of any other saint, in the old or new calendar, the history is that he was a martyr; but the origin of the custom of choosing mates on his day, was the endeavour of zealous pastors to substitute something sacred, in the place of certain heathen rites celebrated about that time. *Butler's Lives of Saints, Feb. xiv. and Jan. xxix.* The observation of St. Valentine's day is very ancient in this country. See *Bourne's Pop. Ant. i. 48.* quarto ed. Shakespeare makes Ophelia sing,

To-morrow is St. Valentine's day,

All in the morning betime;

And I in maid at your window,

To be your Valentine.

Hamlet. iv. 5.

But, according to the old customs of France, the *Valentin* was a movable feast, namely the first Sunday in Lent, called also "Dominica de *Brandanibus*," because, says Du Cange, boys used to carry

about lighted torches (or *brandons*) on that day. See him in *Brando*. Roquefort thus speaks of the custom: "*Valantin; futur époux*: celui qu'on designoit à une fille le jour des *brandons*, ou premier dimanche de carême; qui dès qu'elle étoit promise se nommoit *valantine*; et si son *valantin* ne lui faisoit point un présent, ou ne la regaloit avant la dimanche de la mi-carême, elle le brûloit sous l'effigie d'un paquet de paille ou de serment, et alors les promesses de mariage étoient rompues et annulées." Here, then, we have the male and female *Valantin* and *Valantine*, without any reference to the saint; and this seems better to account for our customs of that day; but, unfortunately, Roquefort gives no proof or authority for his report. *Misson*, however, gives a very similar account, in his travels in England, p. 480, Fr. ed. *Valant* may be for *gallant*.

Here, *Valentines* were at one time chosen blind-fold:

Tell me not of choice; if I stood affected that way [i. e. to marriage] I would choose my wife as men do *Valentines*, blind-fold; or draw cuts for them, for so I shall be sure not to be deceived in choosing. *Chapman's Mons. D'Olive*, Act i.

It is a curious fact, that the number of letters sent on *Valentine's Day*, makes several additional sorters necessary at the Post Office in London.

VALIANCE, and VALIANCY. Valour, valiantness.

And with stiffe force, shaking his mortall lance,
To let him weet his doughtie *valiance*.

Spens. F. Q. II. iii. 14.

Both joynd *valiancy* with government.

North's Plut. Lives, 2 B.

Hubert de Burgh, a man of notable prowes and *valiance*.

Holinsk. vol. ii. sign. P 4. &c.

VALIDITY, *s.* Several times used by Shakespeare for value, in which sense it does not appear elsewhere.

— O, behold this ring,
Whose high respect, and rich *validity*,
Did lack a parallel.

All's Well, v. 3.

— Nought enters there,
Of what *validity* and pitch soever,
But falls into abatement and low price.

Twelfth N. i. 1.

VALUE, or VALEW, *s.* for valour; from old French, in which the word was valor, vallour, valour, *valure*, *valur*, and *valure*. See *Roquefort*, in *Valor*.

— His sword forth drew,
And him with equal *valer* countervayld.

Spens. F. Q. II. vi. 29.

Till with her *valer* she did them rebuke,
Supplying place of captain and of duke.

Haringt. Ariost. xiii. 39.

Beatrice, the mother of Bradamant, would never be wome to accept Rogero for her sonne-in-law, neither for his gentrie, nor his persouage, nor his *valer*, nor his wit. *Id. Notes to Ariost. B. 45.*

VALUE, *s.* Value, worth; from the same.

More worth than gold a thousand times in *valure*.

Mirr. for Mag. p. 280.

Who shewed in Dametas he might easily be deceived in man's *valure*.

Pembr. Arc. p. 434.

Did labour to make *valure*, strength, choler, and hatred, to answer the proportion of his love, which was infinite. *Ibid. p. 251.*

VAMPLATE, or VAUNTPLATE. The armour in the front of the arm; called also the *vambrace*, from *avant bras*. See *Grose's Milit. Ant. i. p. 106.*

Amphialus was runne through the *vamplate*, and under the arme.

Pembr. Arcad. p. 269.

See also *VANTBRACE*.

VAMURE, for vant-mure, or avant-mur. The outwork of a fortification, the defence of the wall.

So many ladders to the earth they threw
That well they seem'd a mount thereof to make,
Or else some *vamure* fit to save the town,
Instead of that the Christians late beat down.

Peuf. Tamo, xi. 64.

In the reprint of 1749, it is made *vauemure*.

VANITY THE PUPPET, seems to have some allusion to the allegorical persons in the old mysteries.

You come with letters against the king; and take *Vanity the puppet's* part, against the royalty of her father.

Leear, ii. 2.

Lady *Vanity* is one of the vices personified in Ben Jonson's play of the *Devil is an As*. See *INIQUITY*.

VANT, or VAUNT; *avant*, French. Now called the *van* of an army.

Plant those that have revolted in the *vant*,
That Antony may seem to spend his fury
Upon himself.

Ant. & Cleop. iv. 6.

So also, in the prologue to the same play:

— Our play

Leaps o'er the *vant* and firstlings of those bruits,
Ginning in the middle.

Prologue.

VANTAGE, *s.* Surplus, excess, addition.

Yes, a dozen, and as many to the *vantage*, as
Would store the world they play'd for.

Othello, in. 3.

— She's fifteen, with the *vantage*,

And if she be not ready now for marriages,
B. & Fl. Pilgrim, i. 1.

Often for advantage. Also,

TO VANTAGE. To benefit.

Doing the *vantage*, often *vantage me*. *Shakesp. Sonnet 88.*

VANT BRACE, or VAMBACE. *Avant-bras*, French.

Defensive armour for the arm. See *VAMPLATE*.

And in my *vant-brace* put this wither'd brawn.

Tro. & Cress. i. 3.

His left arm wounded had the king of France,
His shield was pierc'd, his *vant-brace* cleft and split.

Fairf. Tamo, xx. 139.

His wyfe Pantheon, had made of her treasure, a curate and
belmet of golde, and likewise his *vambraces*.

Pal. of Pleas. i. p. 30. rege.

VANT-CURRIER. Advanced guard. French, *avant-courriers*.

Lucretius was appointed to make head against the *vant-courriers* of the Sabynes, that minded to approach the gates.

North's Plut. 119 D. ed. 1579.

Vant-courriers to oak-clearing thunderbolts.

Leear, iii. 2.

VANTERIE, *s.* Boasting.

T' impress in Chloris tender heart that touch
Of deepe dislike of both their *vanteries*.

Daniel's Works, B. 16.

TO VANT-GUARD. To stand as a guard before.

Carthage is strong, with many a mightie tower,
With broad deepe ditch, *vant guarding* stately wall.

Remedy of Love, by T. C. C. i. 63.

VAPOUR, *s.* A kind of hectoring, bullying style, used for a time in low company, for the sake of producing mock or real quarrels. It consisted in flatly contradicting whatever was said by the last speaker, even if he granted what you had asserted just before. It is exemplified, *ad fastidium*, in Jonson's *Bartholomew Fair*, particularly in Act iv. Sc. 3. but it is too long to quote. One of the persons says, while the others are quarreling,

They are at it still, sir; this they call *vapours*.

Loc. c.

But it appears that, while this practice lasted, vapours were made a term for almost every thing, like Pistol and Nym's *humours*. One says,

Nay, then, pardon me my vapour. I have a foolish vapour, gentlemen: Any man that does vapour me the ass — I do vapour him the lie. Act ii.

We have also even kind vapours, and courteous vapours, a little before. The word is pretty well worn out in that play. I ought, however, to subjoin the apology made by Mr. Gifford for his author: "There is no doubt," he says, "that this is an exact copy of the drunken conversation among the bullies, or roarsers of those times: it is, however, so inexpressibly dull, that it were to be wished the author had been contented with a shorter specimen of it. His object undoubtedly was to inculcate a contempt and hatred of this vile species of tavern pleasantries; and he probably thought with Swift, when he was drawing up his *Polite Conversation*, that this could only be done by pressing it upon the hearer even to satiety." Vol. iv. page 483.

To vapour still retains occasionally a similar meaning:

VARLET, s. Servant to a knight; *valet*, French, or, rather, *valet*, old French.

Call here my varlet, I'll unarm again. *Tro. & Cres.* i. 1.

Diverse were relieved by their varlets, and conveyed out of the field. *Ibid.*

Roquefort, under *Valet*, defines it, "Jeune homme en âge de puberté, jeune homme non marié, sans état, qui n'est pas majeur, qui ne jouit pas de ses droits, qui est en apprentissage, &c."

VARY, s. Variation.

— And turn their halcyon beaks,
With every gale and fury of their masters. *Lear*, ii. 2.

Peculiar to this place.

VAST, s. The same as *waste*, deserted space.

— Urchins
Shall for that rust of night, when they may work,
All exercise on thee. *Temp.* i. 2.

Analogous to this is the *waste of night*, spoken of in *Hamlet*:

In the dead waste and middle of the night. *Hamlet*, i. 2.

VASTACIE, s. Waste and deserted places.

What Lidian desert, Indian vastacie.
Claudius Nero, 4to. 1607. M. 2.

VASTIDITY, s. Vastness, immensity.

— A restraint
Through all the world's vastidity you had,
To a determin'd scope. *Meas. for Meas.* iii. 1.

No other example is known of this word, which Johnson rightly called barbarous; but the corrupt Latin word *vastiditas*, and its English derivative, might, perhaps, somewhere be found.

VASTURE, s. Vastness, excess of magnitude.

What can one drop of poison harm the sea,
Whose huge vastures can digest the ill?
Edw. III. 4to. 1596. D 1 b.

VASTY, a. Vast.

I can call spirits from the vasty deep. *1 Hen. IV.* iii. 1.
— That thy valour should be sunk
In such a vasty unknown sea of arms.

Hut. of Capt. Stukely, 4to. K 3 b.

VAVASSOR, s. A vassal of a great lord, having other vassals who held of him; exactly as the centurion in the Gospel described his military situation: "A man

under authority, having soldiers under him." *Matth.* viii. 9. The word exists in low Latin, and French; sometimes changed to *vavassor*. It is in some way made from *rassallus*, but how is not well ascertained. Camden says,

Names also have been taken of civil honours, dignities, and estate; as king, duke, prince, lord, baron, knight, *vavassor* or *vassor*, squire, castellan, partly for that their ancestors were such, served such, acted such parts, or were *kings of the beans*, *Christmas lords*, &c. *Remains*, p. 110.

The word occurs in Chaucer; where Mr. Tyrwhitt only says of it, that "its precise import is as obscure as its derivation;" but he considers it as including the whole class of middling landholders. See *Todd's Illust. of Chaucer*, p. 251. Cowell quotes *Jacobutius de Franchis*, in *præluo Feudorum*, as saying they were called *vavassores*: "qui assident *valva*, i. e. portæ Domini, in festis" *Interp. in voc.* Blount adds, "Sometimes it is abusively taken in ill part for a jolly fellow, or a big man." *Glossogr.* But of this usage, I have not met with an example.

VAWARD, quasi, vanward. The first line or front of an army.

My lord, most humbly on my knee I beg
The leading of the vaward. *Hen. V.* iv. 3.

To lend a vaward, rereward, or main host.
Four Prentices, O. Pl. vi. 470.

The sward Zerbini hath in government.
The duke of Lancaster the battell guides,
The duke of Clarence with the rereward went.
Har. Ariosto, xvi. 36.

See **BATTEL** and **REREWARD**.

Metaphorically, for the fore part of any thing:

And since we have the vaward of the day,
My love shall bear the music of my nuptials.
Mids. N. Dr. iv. 1.

So Falstaff boasts of being "in the vaward of youth." *2 Hen. IV.* i. 2.

VAMMURE, s. See **VAMURE**.

VEGET, a. Lively, brilliant; *vegetus*, Latin.

In troth a stone of lustre, I assure you
It darts a pretty light, a *veget* spark:
It seems an eye upon your breast.
Carters. Ordinary, iv. 3. O. Pl. x. 290.

Vegete was not uncommon. See *T. J.*

VEGETIVE, s. Used for a vegetable.

— Yet in noble man reform it,
And make us better than those *vegetives*
Whose souls die with them. *Massinger, Old Law*, Act i.
Instanced by Johnson from Sandys and Dryden.
Also as an adjective, from Tusser.

VELE, for veil. Spenser frequently. Merely a difference of spelling.

VELLENAGE, id. for villainage, i. e. vassalage. Obedience to a superior lord.

No wretchedness is like to sinful *vellenage*.
Spens. F. Q. II. xi. 1.

VELLET. Old orthography, for velvet. Chaucer has *velouettes*.

His *vellet* head began to shoute out,
And his wreathed horns gan newly sprout.
Spens. Shep. Kal. May, 185.

VELVET-GUARDS, s. Trimmings of velvet; a city fashion in the time of Shakespeare. Met. the persons who wore such ornaments.

— And leave, in sooth,
And such protests of pepper gingerbread,
To velvet-guards, and Sunday citizens. *1 Hen. IV.* iii. 1.

Out on these velvet-guards, and black-lac'd sleeves,
These simpering fashions, simply followed.

Decker's *Histriomastix*.

Guards should have been explained in its place, as meaning trimmings, or facings of clothes; but I perceive that it has been omitted, though referred to. They were so called, because they were intended to protect, as well as adorn, the borders of a dress.

VELVET-JACKET. Part of the distinctive dress of a prince's or nobleman's steward, with a gold chain worn over it. See CHAIN, GOLD.

VELVET-PEE. It is not easy to say what. Mr. Monck Mason, conjectures that it should be velvet peel, for velvet covering. *Comments on B. and Fl. p. 272.*
Though now your blackhead be covered with a Spanish block, and your lashed shoulders with a velvet-pee.

B. & Fl. *Lowe's Cure*, ii. 1.

Possibly Mr. Mason may be right; at least, no better conjecture has yet been made.

VELURE, or VELLURE. Velvet; *velours*, French.

One girl, six times pieced, and a woman's crupper of velure.

Tam. of *Shrew*, iii. 2.

When you came first, did you not walk the town,
In a long cloak half compass? an odd hat
Lind' with velure? B. & Fl. *Noble Gent.* v. 1.

VENERY, s. Hunting; from the French *venerie*. Disused, probably on account of the equivocation with the word as derived from *Venus*.

And seek her spouse, that from her still doth fly,
And follows other game and venery.

Spens. *F. Q. I. vi. 22.*

In Howell's *Vocabulary*, § 3. we have, "Of hunting or venerie, with their proper terms."

VENETIANS, s. A particular fashion of hose or breeches, originally imported from Venice.

And brought three yards of velvet and three quarters,
To make Venetians down below the garters.

Herring. *Epir.* B. i. 20.

Some be called French hose, some Gallic, and some Venetians.
—The Venetian hose they reckon beneath the knee to the garterage place of the legge beneath the knee, where they are tied finely with silke pointes, or some such like, and laid on also with rows of lace or gards, as the other before. And yet notwithstanding all this is not sufficient, except they be made of silke, velvet, satin, damaste, and other like precious things beside.

Stubbs, *Anat. of Abuse*.

The Gallic hose were the Gally-gaskins.

VENEW, or VENEV. See VENUE.

To VENGE, or to avenge. Shakespeare frequently.

I'm coming on to venge me as I may. Henry V. i. 2.

But 'tis an office of the gods to venge it,

Not mine to speak on't. Cymbel. i. 7.

—I should be right sorry

To have the means so to be veng'd on you. B. *Jons. Catiline*.

VENGE, s. Revenge, or vengeance.

—Which with wind of venge else,

Will break your guard of buttons. Ball, a Comedy.

Add coales afresh, preserve me to this venge.

Arthur, by T. Hughes, A. 3.

VENGEABLE, a. Revengeful, cruel.

With that, one of his thrillant darts he threw,

Headed with yre, and vengeable despite.

Spens. *F. Q. II. iv. 46.*

Here it means only terrible:

Magdeburg be vengeable fellows; they have almost married all duke Maurice's men, and yet they be as strong as ever they were.

Ascham's *Letter to Raven*, p. 381. Bonnet.

VENGEANCE. Corruptly used for the adverb *very*.

Let us go then, but by the masse I am vengeance drie.

New Customs, O. Pl. i. 483.

VENICE-GLASS. A cup or goblet of fine crystal glass; or, sometimes, a looking-glass: the manufacture of that material, in all its forms, being long carried on, almost exclusively, at Venice. They were manufactured chiefly at *Murano*, a small place about a mile from Venice. Here, says Coryat,

They make their delicate Venice glasses, so famous over all Christendome, for the incomparable fineness thereof, and in one of their work-houses made I a glasse myself.

Crud. vol. ii. p. 12. repr.

—We'll quaff in Venice glasses,

And swear some lawyers are but silly asses.

Ram Alley, O. Pl. v. 483.

Drink to his Venus in a Venice glasse, and to moralize her sex, throws it over his head and breaks it.

Brothm. *English Gent.* p. 42.

In allusion to the fine mirrors of Venice, Howell thus speaks of his own "Survey of the Signory of Venice," in presenting it to the Dowager Countess of Sunderland:

I am bold to send your ladyship to the country a new Venice looking-glasse, wherein you may behold that admired maiden-city in her true complexion, together with her government and policy, for which she is famous the world over. Letters, iv. 18.

See MAIDEN.

It was a very prevalent notion, that poison put into a Venice glass, would speedily cause it to break. Massinger says of crystal glasses in general,

—This pure metal

So innocent is, and faithful to the mistress

Or master that possesses it, that, rather

Than hold one drop that's venomous, of itself

It lies in pieces and deludes the traitor.

Massing. *Renegado*, i. 3.

Even Howell, who went to Venice in the employment of a glass-making company, adopts this fancy:

Such a diaphanous pellucid body, as you see a crystal glass, which hath this property above gold or silver, or any other mineral, to admit no poison.

Farm. Letters, B. i. L. 49.

Brown combats this, as well as other popular errors:

And though it be said that poison will break a Venice glass, yet have we not met with any of that nature.

Pseudodoxia, B. vii. ch. 11.

VENU, VENEY, VENY, or VENEW, French. An assault or attack in fencing, cudgels, or the like; sometimes a mere thrust. From *venue*, French, a coming on.

Playing at sword and dagger with a master of fence, three venys; for a dish of stewed prunes.

Merry W. W. i. 1.

Thou wouldst be loth to play half a dozen venes at water with a good fellow for a broken head.

B. & Fl. *Philast.* Act. ii.

I've breath enough at all times, Lucifer's musk-cut,

To give your perian'd worship three venues,

A sound old man puts his thrust better home

Than a spic'd young man. Massing. *Old Law*, iii. 2.

The Italian term *stoccata*, seems to have supplanted it, as more fashionable:

Venus, he; most gross denomination as ever I heard: O, the stoccata, while you live, sir, note that.

B. *Jons. Ev. Man* in H. i. 5.

Metaphorically, a brisk attack:

A sweet touch, a quick venge of wit; snip snap, quick and home.

Love's L. L. v. 1.

So Cooke, the queen's attorney, alluding to the wit of Sir J. Harington, said,

He that could give another a venu, had a sure ward for himself.

Epir. L. i. Title to Ep. 45.

In the law, a *venue* is a very different thing. It means the place whence the cause of action is said to come:

For bards and lawyers both, with ease,
May place the *venue* where they please.

Pleaser's Guide, i. 1.

The learned author speaks of *visme*, or *vicinetum*, as the same; but the word is surely French, as in the other sense.

VENT, s. An inn; from the Spanish *venta*, which means so.

— Our house

Is but a *vent* of need, that now and then
Receives a guest, between the greater towns
When they come late.

B. & Fl. Love's Pilgr. i. 1.

Forthwith, as soon as he espied the *vent*, he feigned to himself that it was a castle with four turrets, whereof the pinnacles were of glistering silver, without omitting the draw-bridge, deep foss, and other adherents belonging to the like places; and approaching by little and little to the *vent* — he rested.

Skelton's Don Quix. P. I. ch. ii.

To VENT. To snuff up, or smell; from *ventus*: as we now say, to *wind* any thing.

See how he *venteth* into the winds.

Spens. Shep. Kal. Febr. 75.

Bearing his nostrils up into the winds,
A sweet, fresh feeding thought that he did *vent*.
Nothing as hunger sharpeth so the scent.

Drayt. Moea. p. 511.

To vent up, to lift up, by way of giving air:

But only *vented* up her umbriere,
And so did let her goodly visage to appere.

Spens. F. Q. III. i. 42.

VENTAGE, s. The holes or stops in a flute.

Govern these *ventages* with your finger and thumb.

Huml. iii. 2.

VENTAL, or VENTAIL, s. The beaver of a helmet; *ventaille*, old French. In Chaucer and Lydgate, *aventail*.

But sweet Erminia comforted their fear,
Her *ventail* up, her visage open laid. *Fairfax, Tasso*, vii. 7.

Also vi. 26.

The wicked stroke upon her helmet chaunet,
And with the force, which in itself it bore,
Her *ventayle* shar'd away —

With that her angel's face, unseen afore,
Like to the ruddie morn' appear'd in sight.

Spens. F. Q. IV. vi. 19.

VERBAL, a. Used for verbose.

— I am much sorry, sir,

You put me to forget a lady's manners
By being so *verbal*.

Cymb. ii. 3.

I do not recollect another instance of this usage.

VERD, s. seems to mean greenness, in the sense of freshness.

Like an apothecaries potion, or new ale, they have their best strength and *verd* at the first. *Declar. of Popish Impost.* sign. R.

VERDEA WINE. A kind of Italian wine, so called from a white grape of that name, of which it was made, and sold principally at Florence. The grape probably had its name from its greenish colour, *verde*.

Say it had been at Rome, and seen the relics,
Drunk your *verdea* wine, and rid at Naples.

B. & Fl. Elder Bro. ii. 1.

It is spoken of by Chiabrera:

Temprare un die buon Corso, un di buon Greco,
Et un d'innabilissima *verdea*.

Menage confirms the reason of its name: "Questo celebre vino, a mio credere, è così chiamato dal

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colore, che tira a verdigno." *Origini*. The best, he says, grew on the hills called Arcetri. So much for Theobald's imaginary river *Verde*, near which he supposes this wine to grow. *Note on the above passage of Beaumont and Fletcher*.

VERDUGO. A Spanish word, meaning an executioner, or a severe stroke. In the following passage, probably intended to mean a stunning blow from drink:

Where, sir? Have you got the pot *verdugo*?

B. & Fl. Scornful Lady, ii. 1.

The person so addressed is in liquor. The commentators have changed it to *vertigo*. *Verdugo* occurs as a name, *Tamer Tamed*, iv. 1. Perhaps meaning the haugman's.

Jonson's term of *Verdugoship*, must therefore be construed *hangmanship*, instead of being referred to any noble family of Spain. Face ridiculous, while he pretends to speak highly of him:

— His great

Verdugoship has not a jot of language,

So much the easier to be cozen'd.

Alchemist, iii. 2.

VERDURIOUS, a. Green, covered with verdure.

Whose *verdurous* clusters that with moisture swell,
Seem, by the taste, and strangeness of the shapes,
The place that bare them faithfully to tell.

Drayt. Moea, &c. p. 1612.

Milton has used the word, and Phillips. See *Johnson*.

VERMILED. Adorned, flourished, vermiculated.

The presses painted and *vermiled* with gold.

Ph. de Commines, D d 5.

It is all of square marble, and all the front *vermiled* with gold.

Id. ibid.

VERSER, s. A versifier, one who makes verses; a contemptuous name for one not thought worthy of the name of poet. Drummond says, that Ben Jonson

Thought not Burtas a poet, but a *verser*, because he wrote not fiction.

Heads of a Conversation, Works, p. 225.

It seems also to have been an occasional name for some kind of gaming sharper. One gambler says of another, evidently meaning to be witty, on being asked whether he can *verse*?

Ay, and set too, my lord. He's both a *setter* and a *verser*.

Chapm. Mons. D'Oli. iv. 1.

Setter is easily understood, one who sets at hazard for any stake proposed; and they are enumerated among gamblers in *Compl. Gamester*, p. 5. What a *verser* was to do, is not so clear; but the speech above-cited is intended to pun between these occupations of a sharper, and the writing verses, and setting them to music.

To *verse* is used as a verb by Shakespeare and Prior. See *T. J.*

VIA. Literally a way, Latin; but used as an exclamation for *away!* go on. Doubtless designed originally as a quibble, between *via*, a way, and the interjection *away*.

Via! we'll do't, come what will.

Love's L. L. v. 2.

Via, Pecunia! when she's run and gone,

And fled, and dead; then will I fetch her again.

B. Jona. Devil on Ass, ii. 1.

Away, then, find this fiddler, and do not miss me

By nine o'clock. *L. Via!* *B. & Fl. Mons. Thom.* ii. 2.

Your reward now shall be, that I will not cut your strings, nor break your fiddles: *Via!* away!

Chapm. May-Day, iv. 1. *Anc. Dr.* iv. 77.

Among the helps in horsemanship, G. Markham enumerates,

First the voyce, which sounding sharply and cheerfully, crying, *via, how, hey*, and such-like, adde a spirit and liveliness to the horse, and lend a great helpe to all his motions.

Cheep and Good Husbandry, p. 15.

After all, *via*, as an interjection, is directly borrowed from the Italian. Antonini renders it in Latin by *ejus, age*, and gives as a phrase to exemplify it, "Or, *via!* non aver paura," which is exactly the English use of it, in our examples. The Crusca Dict. has the same.

VICE, or INIQUITY. A personage in the old dramas or moralities, whose office and character has been amply explained under the head INIQUITY. The *Vice* usually exhibited several ludicrous contests with the devil, by whom he was finally carried away. A song given to the Clown, in *Twelfth Night*, describes this personage in a very characteristic style:

I am gone, sir,
And anon, sir,
I'll be with you again;
In a trice,
Like to the old *Vice*;
Your need to sustain.
Who with dagger of lath,
In his rage and his wrath;
Cries, ah ha, to the devil;
Like a mad lad,
Pare thy nails, dad,
Adieu, Goodman devil! *Twelfth N.* iv. 2.

Tusser speaks of a person who has
His face made of brass like a *v*ice in a game.

Chap. 54. p. 101. ed. 1672.

That is, in a play.

Now issued in from the rearward, Madam *Vice*, or olde *Ini-quitie*, with a lath dagger painted, according to the fashion of old *Orle's Almanack*, 1618, p. 12.

The *v*ice was in fact the buffoon of the morality, and was succeeded in his office by the clown, whom we see in Shakespeare and others.

Light and lascivious poems, which are commonly more commodiously uttered by these buffoon or *vices* in plays, than by any other person. *Puttenham*, ii. 9. p. 69.

2. A person in the habit of acting that part:

There is a neighbour of ours, an honest priest, who was sometimes (simple as he now stands) a *v*ice in a play, for want of a better. *Plaine Percevall*, in *Cens. Lit.* vol. ix. p. 251.

VICTUALLER. A tavern keeper was sometimes termed a victualler, under which name a still more disgraceful profession was often concealed. Thus the Hostess in *Henry IV.*, whose trade is not at all equivocal, calls herself a victualler.

Marry, there's another indictment upon thee, for suffering flesh to be eaten in thy house, contrary to the law——*Hostess*. All victuallers do so. What's a joint of mutton or two in a whole Lent. *2 Hen. IV.* ii. 4.

This informer comes into Turnbull street, to a victuallung house, and there falls in league with a wench.

Webster & Rowley's Cure for a Cuckold.

TO *V*IE. A term in the old game of gleek, for to wager the goodness of one hand against another. There was also to *revie*, and other variations. "To *v*ie, [at cards] to challenge, or invite." *N. Bailey*. Mr. Gifford best defines it: "To *v*ie," he says, "was to hazard, to put down a certain sum upon a hand of cards; to *revie* was to cover it with a larger sum, by which the challenged became the challenger, and was to be *revied* in his turn, with a proportionate

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increase of stake. This vying and revying upon each other, continued till one of the party lost courage, and gave up the whole; or obtained, for a stipulated sum, a discovery of his antagonist's cards: when the best hand swept the table." See his *Note on Every Man in his Humour*, Act iv. Sc. 1.

The first or eldest says, I'll eye the ruff, the next says, I'll see it, the third says, I'll see and revie it; &c.

Compl. Gamester, p. 66.

Also *Wit's Interpreter*, p. 366. It was used also at primero, and other games.

Hence, to contend in rivalry:

— Nature wants still

To vie strange forms with fancy. *Aut. & Cleop.* v. 2.

When Petruccio falsely says that Katherine *vied* kiss on kiss with him, he appears to mean, that she played as for a wager with them. *Tam. of Shrew*, ii. 1.

Hence also to *out-vie*:

I'll either win or lose something, therefore I'll vie and *revie* every card at my pleasure. *Greene's Art of Cony-catching*.

Vie and *revie*, like chapmen proffer'd,

Would be received what you have offered.

Dryden. Musc's Elysium.

To *wager*:

More than who *vies* his pence to see some trick,

Of strange Morocco's dumb arithmeticke. *Hall's Sat.* iv. 2. p. 62.

A *V*IE, s. A *wager*. A challenge, or invitation. *Bailey*.

We'll all to church together instantly.

And then a *v*ie for boys. *B. & Fl. Loyal Sabj.* v. last sc.

VIES, or THE *V*IES. An old name for the *Devizes*, in Wilts. "Qui prope castrum *De Vies*, sive the *Vies*, caput aperit." *Camden's Wilts*, 2d ed. p. 137.

While the proud *Vies* your trophies boast,

And unreveng'd walks [Waller's] ghost.

Hudib. l. ii. v. 495.

It blew him to the *Vies*, without beard or eye,

But at least three heads and a half.

Loyal Songs, vol. i. p. 107.

VILD, a. The same as vile, often so written, though no reason appears for it in the etymology, or otherwise. Johnson writes it *vil'd*, as if from a verb; but it is not so. See him in *Fil'd*. It is commonly written *vilde*.

— But this *vil'd* rice,

Though thou didst learn, had that in't which good nature Could not abide to be with. *Tempest*, i. 2.

With beastly sin thought her to have defiled,

And unde the vassal of his pleasures *vilde*.

Spens. F. Q. I. vi. 5.

But what art thou? what goddess, or how staid?

A. Age am I call'd. E. Hence false virago *tyld*.

Heyne. Pleasant Dialogues, p. 41.

Thus seventeen years I liv'd like one exil'd,

Untill I able was to break a lance,

And for that place me seem'd too base and *vil'd*.

Har. Arist. xi. f.

VILDLY, adv. From the above, for vilely.

Which stunk so *vildly*, that it fust him slacke

His grasping hold, and from her turne him backe.

Spens. F. Q. I. i. 80.

— How *vildly* this shows,

In one that would command another's temper,

And bear no bound in his own! *B. & Fl. Filgr.* ii. 2.

VILIACO, s. A villain, scoundrel, or coward; *vigliacco*, old Italian. See *Florio*.

Now out, base *viliaco*! Thou my resolution!

B. Jonson, Ec. M. out of his H. v. 5

As soon as e'er they enter'd our gates, the noise went; before they came near the great hall, the faint-hearted *viliacos* sounded [faintly] thrice. *Decker, Satiromastix, Or. of Dr.* iii. p. 98.

VINEW'D. Mouldy. "Mucidus." *E. Coles.*

Many of Chaucer's words are become as it were *vinew'd* and hoarse with over-long lying.

T. Beaumont to Speght, in his Chaucer.

The same as *FINEW'D*, q. v.

VIOL-DE-GAMBO. Properly, an instrument rather smaller than the violoncello, and having six strings. I suspect that by *viol* alone, our ancestors meant violin, or perhaps the tenor. See the quotations in *Johnson*. The *viol-de-gambo* was a fashionable instrument, even for ladies to play.

He's a very fool and a prodigal. Sir T. Fie, that you'll say sol he plays on the *viol-de-gambo*, and speaks three or four languages. *Twelfth N. i. 3.*

Here *viol* is evidently used for it:

She now remains in London—to learn fashions, practice music; the voice between her lips, and the lirt between her legs, she'll be a fit consort very speedily.

Middleton, Tr. to catch O. One, Act i. Anc. Dr. v. 136.

Howell considers *viol* as meaning both: "A *viol*; una *viola*, di braccio, o da gamba: a *viola* of the arm or leg." *Vocabulary*, § 27.

Coryat accordingly speaks of *treble viol*, which must be a violin:

I heard much good musick in Saint Marke's church, but especially that of a *treble viol*, which was so excellent that I think no man could surpass it. *Cruel. vol. ii. p. 20. repr.*

Her *viol-de-gambo* is her best content.

Return from Parnassus, iii. 2.

Thy *gambo viol* plac'd between thy thighs,
Wherein the best part of thy courtship lies.

Marston, Satire 1.

TO VIOLENT, v. To act with violence.

The grief is fine, full, perfect, that I taste,
And *violenteth* in a sense as strong
As that which causeth it. *Tro. & Cres. iv. 4.*

I find not the least appearance that his former adversaries *violented* any thing against him under that queen.

Fuller's Worthies, Anglesey, under Merriek.

Ben Jonson has to *violence*:

Then surely love hath none, nor beauty any,
Nor nature *violenced* in both these. *Devil an Aus, ii. 6.*

VIRBIUS. A name purely Latin, though founded on a Greek fable. Virgil tells us, that it was assumed by Hippolytus, when recalled to life by Æsculapius, after which he lived at Aricia, with the nymph Egeria:

Solus ubi in silvis Italis ignobilis ævum
Exegeret, versoque ubi nomen Virbius esset.

Æn. vii. 776.

Now this *Virbius*, say the etymologists, is made of *vir*, and *bis*, as being twice a man. This part of the story, therefore, must be altogether Latin; but Pausanias reports the revival of Hippolytus, and his living at Aricia, B. ii. ch. 27. Virgil also gives him a son of the same name, and makes Aricia his mother:

Ibat ei Hippolyti proles pulcherrima bello
Virbius; insignem quem mater Aricia misit
Educiunt Egeriæ lucus.

Id. v. 761.

This name has occasionally been used to signify, generally, a person revived. So Massinger has introduced it:

— From this living fountain
I could renew the vigour of my youth,
And be a second *Virbius*.

Roman Actor, iii. 2.

Hence the verses collected by Duppa, Bishop of Winchester, in honour of Ben Jonson, were published under the title of "*Jonsonus Virbius*;" or, as a less learned publisher might have named them, "Jonson

Revived." They consist of verses in honour of the deceased poet, written by the most celebrated persons of that day; among the rest, Sir John Beaumont, Bishop King, May, Habington, Waller, Howell, Cleveland, Jasp. Mayne, W. Cartwright, Owen Feltham, and several others; indeed, almost all writers then famous. "*Jonsonus Virbius*," is reprinted by Mr. Gifford at the end of Jonson's works.

TO VIRE. To turn about; now always written *reer*, from the pronunciation of the French original, *vireer*.

No, no; he hath *vired* all this while, but to come the sooner to his afflicted end. *Pemr. Arcad. p. 436.*

VIRELAY, s. A sort of rondeau, not very well defined in English verse, but certainly derived from the French *virelai*, which is thus described: "Nom d'une ancienne poesie Française, toute composée de vers courts, sur deux rimes. Elle commence par quatre vers, dont les deux premiers se répètent dans le cours de la piece." *Diction. Lexique*. Geo. Gascoigne, who appears to have been ignorant of the real origin, makes it into *verlay*, and explains it "*verd laye*, or *green song*;" which is nonsense. Nor is his explanation of it much better. See his *Notes of Instr.* Haslewood's ed. 1815, p. 11. The real derivation is from *vire*, to turn; for the *virelay* admitted only two rhymes, and, after employing one for some time, the poet was *vire*, or to turn to the other. "Après avoir conduit pendant quelque temps le *lai* sur une rime dominante — il falloit le faire tourner, ou *vire*, sur l'autre rime, qui devenoit dominante à son tour." *Dict. d'Elocution*, dans le mot *Lay*. They were always in short lines of seven or eight syllables. I do not recollect any real *virelay* in English; but they are often alluded to by our poets, as if used.

Branches, ballads, *virelayes*, and verses *vine*.

Spens. F. Q. III. x. 8.

Where be the dapper ditties that I dight,
And roundelays and *virelayes* so soot?

Davison's Poet. Rhaps. repr. 60.

Then slumber not with dull Endymion,
But tune thy reed to dapper *virelayes*.

Drayt. Ecl. iii. p. 1393.

Dryden used the word. See *Johnson*.

Firelays are not mentioned by Puttenham. Gascoyne, in the place above quoted, says, "but I must tell you by the way, that I never redde any verse which I saw by authoritie called *verlay*, but one, and that was a long discourse in verses of ten syllables." &c. It is plain that he had not seen a real *virelay*.

VIRGINAL, a. Belonging to a virgin.

The *virginal* palms of your daughters.

Coriol. v. 2.

— Tears *virginal*

Shall be to me even as the dew to fire. *2 Hen. VI. v. 2.*

Where gentle court and gracious delight,

She to them made, with mildness *virginal*.

Spens. F. Q. II. ix. 20.

Or belonging to a *virginal*, v. *infra*.

Where be these rascals that skip up and down,

Faster than *virginal* jacks. *Ram Alley, O. Pl. v. 483.*

VIRGINAL, s. An instrument of the spinnet kind, but made quite rectangular, like a small piano-forte. I remember two in use, belonging to the master of the king's choristers. Their name was probably derived from being used by young girls. They had, like spinnets, only one wire to each note. Sir John Hawkins speaks of them as being in fact spinnets,

though under a different name; yet his own figures of them demonstrate a material difference in the construction. The spinnet, as many persons remember, was nearly of a triangular shape, and had the wires carried over a bent bridge, which modified their sounds; those of the *virginal* went direct, from their points of support, to the screw-pegs, regularly decreasing in length from the deepest bass note to the highest treble. See *Hist. of Mus.* vol. ii. p. 442.

This was her schoolmaster, and taught her to play the *virginals*.

Hon. Whore, O. Pl. iii. 359.

Sometimes called a *pair of virginals*, but improperly:

No, for she's like a *pair of virginals*,
Always with jacks at her tail.

Id. 2 Part, O. Pl. iii. 454.

So that thy teeth, as if thou wert singing prick-song, stand coldly quivering in thy head, and leap up and down like the nimble jacks of a *pair of virginals*. *Decker, Gull's Hornb.* ch. 3.

This expression rather puzzled the learned editor of the reprint of 1812, who seems to have concluded from it that we do not rightly understand what the instrument was; but, having frequently seen it, I can assure him, that it was a single instrument, even more so than an organ, which was sometimes also called a *pair of organs*. See *ORGANS*.

To *VIRGINAL*, *v.* from the above. To play with the fingers, as on a *virginal*. Apparently intended as a word coined in contempt and indignation.

— Still *virginalising*

Upon his palm! *Winter's Tale*, i. 2.

VIRID, *a.* Green; a Latinism, from *viridis*.

Her tomb was not of *virid* Spartan greet,

Nor yet by cunning band of Scopus wrought.

Fairf. Tasso, xii. 94.

By *virid* Spartan, I suppose the translator meant the marble called *verde antico*. There is nothing corresponding in the original.

VISNOMY, *s.* A contraction and corruption of *physiognomy*, (quasi *physnomy*) improperly used for countenance.

When as the pangs of death she tasted had,
And but half scene his ugly *visnomie*.

Spens. F. Q. V. iv. 11.

So also in *Mutopotmos*, l. 310.

Thou out of tune psalm-singing slave! spit in his *visnomy*.

B. & Fl. Wom. Pleas'd, iv. 1.

ULEN-SPIEGEL. The German name of a man, called in English OWLE-GLASS, which see. Since that article was printed, I have met with a French translation of his life, with this title: "Histoire de la Vie de *Tief Wespigle*, contenant ses faits et finesses, ses aventures, et les grandes fortunes qu'il a eues, ne s'étant jamais laissé tromper par aucune personne." A Amsterdam, 1702. This edition professes to contain several pieces not before translated. It has a neatly engraved frontispiece, representing an owl looking at himself in a glass, which is supported by a figure of Folly, with the motto, "Ridendo dicere verum." According to this history, he was buried in the year 1350; but the motto seems to imply, that the whole is a jest. Most of the hero's feats are very filthy.

ULLORXA. This strange name, which occurs in the first folio of Shakespeare's *Timon*, is only mentioned here as marking no less the superstitious veneration of Mr. Malone for that edition, and the equally

exaggerated contempt for it, which Mr. Steevens expresses in his note upon the passage.

— Go, bid all my friends again,
Lucius, Lucullus, and Sempronius, [*Ullorxa*] all.
I'll once more feast the rascals.

Timon, iii. 4.

Now, as no such name is known in any language, and it is here inconsistent with the measure of the verse, there could be little reason to restore it; but equally unnecessary was it to decry the edition in which it appears, which, notwithstanding its errors in names, certainly has more authority in its favour than any subsequent edition.

UMBER, or *UMBRIERE*. The moveable vizor of a helmet, that which shaded the face; whence its name. Called also the beaver.

But only vented up her *umbriere*,

And so did let her goodly visage to appere.

Spens. F. Q. III. i. 42.

So again, in IV. iv. 44.

Through the *umber* into Troilus' face.

Lidgate, quoted by Steevens.

And breast up his *umber* three times — and would have smitten him in the face. *Stowe's Annals*, 1601, sign. S a 3 b.

Called also *VENTALL*, which see.

Another signification has been falsely assigned to *umber*. Hamlet says, speaking of playing on the pipe, "govern these ventages with your finger and thumb;" Act iii. 2. but the old quarto reads, "with your fingers and the *umber*." Whence some have conjectured that *umber* was a name for the brass key or stop on the German flute; but no such name for it any where appears, and there is reason to suppose that the invention of such a key is more modern than the time of Shakespeare. We may, therefore, safely discard the *umber* of the quarto *Hamlet*.

UMBER, *s.* A sort of brown colour. This word is still used, technically, in the same sense.

I'll put myself in poor and mean attire,
And with a kind of *umber* smirch my face.

As you like it, i. 3.

Umbre is a species of ochre, formerly brought from *Umbria*. It contains a large proportion of oxide of iron, on which its colour depends. Burnt *umber* has its colour modified by fire. See *Kidd's Mineralogy*, vol. i. p. 180.

To *UMBER*. To stain with *umber*, or any dark hue.

— You had tane the pains

To dye your beard, and *umbre* o'er your face,
Borrow'd a sute and ruffe, all for her love.

B. Jons. Alch. v. 5.

Fire answers fire; and, through their paley flames,
Each battle sees the others *umber'd* face.

Hen. V. Act iv. Chorus.

Even Pope has used " *umber'd* arms," for "embrown'd." Nothing, therefore, can be more absurd than to explain this as having any reference to the *umber* of the helmet; except, indeed, Mr. Steevens's pressing the word *adumbrations* into the service; as if to *adumbrate*, for to overshadow, were not known to all. See the notes on the passage of *Henry V.*

UMBLES, *s.* Part of the inside of a deer; a hunting term. The liver, kidneys, &c.

The keeper hath the skin, head, *umbles*, chine, and shoulders.

Holinsh. i. 204.

In the following passage it seems to be used improperly for limbs:

Faith a good well-set fellow, if his spirit
Be answerable to his *umbles*. *Roaring Girl*, O. Pl. vi. 54.

The old books of cookery give receipts for making *umble-pies*; see *May's Arc. Cook*, p. 231, and on this was founded a very flat proverbial witticism, of "making persons eat *umble-pye*," meaning to *humble* them. It is, or ought to be, in Swift's *Polite Conversation*.

UMBRANA, or OMBRINA. The name of a fish, called also *umbru*; in English *umber*, or *grayling*; the *salmo thymallus* of Linnaeus. Lovell says of it: "At Rome it's counted a well tasted and noble fish: and is best and fattest in the dog-days, and then the head is the best." *Hist. of Animals*, p. 230. Much the same account is still given of it. See *Donovan's English Fishes*, at Plate 88. The French call it *ombre*; which, as well as its Latin name, *umbru*, is supposed to be derived from its quick gliding away, like a shadow. It is much celebrated in the comedy of the *Woman Hater*, by Fletcher, where Lazarillo, a ridiculous epicure, is tantalized throughout the piece, with the prospect of feasting upon an *umbrana's* head. It is thus introduced:

— For the duke's own table,
The head of an *umbrana*.

L. Is it possible?

Can heav'n be so propitious to the duke?
B. Yes, I'll assure you, sir, 'tis possible.
Heaven is so propitious to him.

L. Why then
He is the richest prince alive: he were
The wealthiest monarch in all Europe, had he
No other territories, dominions, provinces,
Nor seats, nor palaces, but only that
Umbrana's head.

R. 'Tis very fresh and sweet, sir.
The fish was taken but this night, and th' head,
As a rare novelty, appointed by
Special commandment for the duke's own table.

Act i. Scene 9.

This story, which is treated in the comedy with excellent humour, seems to have been told originally by *Paulus Jovius, de Piscibus Romanis*, (cap. v. p. 49.) from whom Bayle quotes it at large, in the article *Augustin Chigi*, note (A). The gourmand there is T. Tamisius; the head is first sent to the Triumvirs, who present it to Cardinal Riario, and he again to Cardinal Sanseverino, who gives it to *Ghisius* (so he Latinizes *Chigi*) and he to a courtizan, his mistress. The pursuit of it by the epicure, through all these stages, is related in the tale, exactly as in the comedy. Jovius thus speaks of the fish: "Umbram hodie Romani *umbrinam* vocant. Capita *umbrarum*, sicut et silurorum, triumviris, rei Romanæ conservatoribus, dono dantur." Whether Fletcher had the story from Jovius, or any other authority, I know not. After writing this account, I found that a writer in a publication called the *Athenæum*, had some time past detected the story in Bayle; whence it has been repeated in Weber's edition of Beaumont and Fletcher.

UN. A particle much used in composition, to express a negative to the simple word; like a privative of the Greeks. The compounds of it are so numerous, that many which are not in common use might have been observed; but as they do not generally require any explanation, I have not noticed many of them.

UNANELED. Unanointed, i. e. without receiving the supposed sacrament of extreme unction; from the Saxon *ele*, which means oil. There was much doubt

about the following passage, till this sense was ascertained. See *Johnson*. But that there is no real cause for doubt, see the authorities quoted under **ANELE**.

Unhous'd, disappointed, *unaneled*.

Hamlet i. 5.

UNAWARES, in my opinion, a mere corruption of *unaware*, i. e. *not aware*: for there is no reason whatever to be given for the plural form. Johnson says that he thinks at *unawares* is the proper form, in the sense of *suddenly, unexpectedly*. It is certain that at *unawares* was occasionally used. Yet the oldest translation of the *Psalms* (that in the *Prayer-Book*) gives *unawares*, without *at*, in the very psalm which he quotes.

Yet, the very objects came together against me *unawares*.

Psalms xxxv. 15.

The Bible version has dropped the term altogether in that place, substituting, "and I knew it not;" but in an earlier verse it has the other form:

Let destruction come upon him at *unawares*.

V. 8.

Dryden also has the expression. See *Johnson*. But it is certainly now obsolete, and would not bear analysing at any time:

— Who hath stabb'd
This silly creature here, at *unawares*.

Dan. Hymen's Triumph, iv. 4. p. 313.

UNBARBED. Untrimmed, not dressed by the barber.

Must I go shew them my *unbarb'd* sconece. *Coriol.* iii. 2.

Metaphorically, not mown:

— When with his bounds

The lab'ring hunter tufts the thick *unbarbed* grounds

Where harbor'd is the hart. *Dryden. Polyolb.* xiii. p. 916.

UNBATED. Not blunted, as foils are, but having a sharp point.

— You may choose

A sword *unbated*, and in a pass of practice
Require him for your father.

Hamlet iv. 7.

Pope says that some editions read here *embaited*, i. e. *envenomed*; but this must be a mistake, because in the very next act, *unbatrd* and *envenomed* are joined together:

The treacherous instrument is in thy hand
Unbated and *envenom'd*.

Act v. 2.

UNBRAIDED. Not braided as laces are. Till a more certain explanation can be found, this simple and natural one may surely answer the purpose.

C. Has he any *unbraided* wares?

S. He hath ribbons of all the colours of the rainbow.

Wint. Tale, iv. 3.

This word would hardly require notice, had it not puzzled some of the commentators of Shakespeare.

TO UNCAFE. Said to be a hunting term, but no authority is produced, and the explanations are various. It seems to imply throwing off the dogs.

— I warrant, we'll unkenel the fox.

Let me stop this way first: — so now *uncafe*.

Merry W. W. iii. 3.

The commentators have puzzled themselves about it. Falstaff is the fox, and he is supposed to be hidden, or kennel'd, somewhere in the house; no expression, therefore, relative to a bag-fox, can be applicable, because such a fox would be already in the hands of the hunters. The *uncafeing* is decidedly to begin the hunt after him; when the holes for escape had been stopped. How correctly the term is used, not being a fox-hunter, I cannot pretend to say; but the common sense of the passage is clear enough.

UNCE, *s.* A claw; from *uncus*, Latin.

The river-walking serpent to make sleepe,
Whose horrid crest, blew scales, and unces blacke,
Threat every one a death. *Hrywood, Brit. Troy, vii. 76.*

To UNCLUE. A very uncommon word, seemingly for to unravel, or undo.

If I should pay you for't as 'tis extoll'd,
It would unclue me quite. *Timon of Ath. i. 1.*

UNCOAL-CARRYING. A ridiculous compound, derived from the cant phrase of *carrying coals*, in the sense of putting up insults. See *COALS*, to *CARRY*.

Now, sir, he (being of an uncoal-carrying spirit) falls foul of him, calls him gull openly.

Chapman's May Day, iii. Anc. Drama, iv. 72.

The person had been instructed before,

Above all things, you must carry no coals. *Ibid. p. 20.*

UNCOUTH, *a.* In its simplest sense, unknown; used also for strange, perplexing. From the Saxon, *cuð*, known, with the negative particle. In modern usage, this word seems entirely confined to objects of sense, and principally of sight, as to things which have an awkward and disgusting appearance; for which reason, when we meet it applied to mental objects, it produces an antiquated effect.

I am surprised with an uncouth fear. *Tit. And. ii. 4.*

All cleane dismay to see so uncouth sight.

Spens. F. Q. I. i. 50.

Now this uncouth sight was that of seeing, in a dream, his lady behaving immodestly.

That, with the uncouth smart, the monster lowly cryde. *Ibid. i. xi. 20.*

2. Unbecoming;

Nor swell'd his breast with uncouth pride therefore,
That heav'n above on him this charge had laid.

Fairf. Tasso, i. 18.

3. Simply, uncommon, or unknown:

— It is no uncouth thing

To see fresh buildings from old ruins spring. *B. Jons. Sejanus, iii. ad fin.*

Johnson has no distinction of sense.

UNCOUTH, UNKISS'D, that is, unknown, unkiss'd. A proverbial phrase, alluding to the custom of saluting friends and acquaintances at meeting, but not introduced strangers. Ray therefore has it, "*unknown, unkiss'd.*" *Prov. p. 22.* So also Heywood:

Unknowne, unkist; it is lost that is unsought.

Poena, Ato. 1566, D 4.

Thou cayst kerue, uncouth thou art, unkist thou eke sal bee.

Mar-Martina, in Cens. Lit. ix. 59.

He cannot be so unwill as to intrude, unbid, uncouth, unkist.

Hawkins's Apollo Shaving, 8vo. 1677, D 6 b.

To UNDERBEAR. To bear; the same as to undergo.

— And leave those wounds alone

Which I alone am bound to under-bear. *King John, iii. 1.*

And patient underbearing of his fortune. *Rich. II. i. 4.*

To UNDERFONG. A Chaucerian word, retained by Spenser, and some others; from *underfongtan*, or *underfongtan*, Saxon, meaning to ensnare, or undertake.

And thou, Menelaus, that by trechere

Didst underfonge my lasse to wechre sight.

Spens. Shep. Kal. June, v. 102.

Also to undertake:

But if thou algate lust, light virelnyes,
And looser songs of love to underfonge.

Id. ib. Nov. v. 21.

To guard from beneath:

The walles — have towres upon them sixteen; mounts under-fonging and embarking them, two of old, now three.

Nash's Lenten Stuff, Harl. Misc. vi. 133. Park's ed.

Also to entrap:

And some by slight he eke doth underfonge.

Spens. F. Q. V. ii. 7.

Here it is *underfang*:

I studied still, in every kind of thing,

To serve my prince and *underfang* his fone.

Mirr. Mag. p. 107.

UNDER-MEAL, *s.* means only afternoon. Not made from a *meal*, a repast, but from *meal*, Saxon, for part or portion; as in *drompeal*, *piecemeal*, &c. "The after-part of the day." Hence it is Latinized by pomeridies, or post-meridies, in the *Promptuarium Parvulorum*.

I think I am furnished for cattern pears, for one *under-meal*.

B. Jons. Barth. Far. iv. 2.

That is, "I have enough for one afternoon." It has been explained, "an afternoon's meal, or slight repast after dinner;" but that is contradicted by the following examples. Here, for instance, it means evidently the time after dinner:

By the time — he hath din'd at a tavern, and slept his *under-meale* at a bawdy-house, his purse is on the hould.

Nash's Lenten Stuff, Harl. Misc. vi. 144.

Perhaps also for the *siesta*, or afternoon's repose: And in a narrower limit than the forty-year's *under-meale* of the seven sleepers.

Nash, ut supra, p. 151.

To put it out of all doubt, in Coles's English Dictionary, (1677) I find *undermeals* exactly explained *afternoons*.

UNDERN, *s.* Nine in the morning, or the third hour of the day, according to ancient reckoning. Pure Saxon; occurring also in several compounds, as *undermete*, *undersang*, &c. How, therefore, Mr. Tyrwhitt should be at a loss for its etymology, I cannot guess; and to *undernoon*, which he quotes from Peck's *Desiderata*, it could not have any reference; *undernoon*, or afternoon, being clearly three hours at least later than the *undern*. His very quotation shows *undernone* to be later than ten o'clock. See the note on ver. 8136 of the *Cant. Tales*. Neither has it any connexion with ORNERN, or ARNERN, *q. v.*

UNDERSKINKER. Under-drawer; from *under* and *skinker*. See *SKINK*.

I give thee this pennyworth of sugar, clapt even now into my hand by an *under-skinker*, one that never spake other English in his life than, "eight shillings and sixpence;" and, "you are welcome."

1 Hen. IV. ii. 1.

UNDER-SONG, *s.* The burden, or the accompaniment of a song.

— He thus began —

To praise his love, his basty waves among,

The fothy rocks bearing the *undersong*.

Browne, Brit. Past. ii. p. 105.

So ended she; and all the rest around,

To her redoubled that her *under-song*. *Spens. F. Q.*

Dryden also used it. See *Johnson*.

UNDER-SPUR-LEATHER, *s.* An underling, a subervient person. A quaint metaphor.

A design was publickly set on foot, to dissolve the Catholic church into numberless clans and clubs; and to degrade priests into meer tenders, or *under-spur-leathers* to those clans and clubs.

J. Johnson, Unbl. Sacrif. Pref. p. 111.

Swift has it too, but I forget where.

To UNDERTAKE. To take in, or receive.

Whose voice so soone as he did undertake,

Ersoones he stood as still as any stake.

Spens. F. Q. V. iii. 54.

UNDERTIME, or UNDERTIDE, *s.* Evening; from *under* and *time*. The inferior, or under part of the day. It has no connexion with *UNDERN*, which, as we have seen, refers to an early hour before noon.

He, coming home at *undertime*, there found
The fayrest creature that he ever saw.

Spens. F. Q. III. vii. 15.

The dictionaries have *undertide*, in the same sense.
Verstegen is one of those who erroneously refer it
to *UNDERN*, p. 186.

UNDER-WROUGHT, for undermined; that is, under-
worked.

But thou from loving England art so far,
That thou hast *underwrought* its lawful king.

K. John, ii. 1.

UNEAR'D. Untilled. See to *EAR*.

For where is she so fair, whose *unear'd* womb,
Disdains the tillage of thy husbandry.

Shaksp. Sonnet 3.

UNEATH, UNNETH, or UNNETHS, *adv.* Not easily,
hardly, scarcely. Saxon, *eað*, easily.

Uneath she may endure the flinty streets
To tread them with her tender-heeling foot.

2 Hen. VI. ii. 4.

That now *unneths* their feet could them uphold.

Spens. Shep. Kal. Jan. v. 6.

He lifts at joggles, and pots, and cunnes, but they
Had been so well fill'd that he *unneths* may

Advance them — to his hand.

Heyn. Hierarchie, B. ix. p. 579.

And *unneth* though I utter speechy speech,
No fault of wit or folly makes me faint.

Mirr. for Mag. p. 380.

See *EATH*.

In the following passage it seems to be put as a
contraction of *underneath*. It certainly does not well
admit its usual sense:

With that they heard a roaring hideous sound,
That all the ayre with terror filled wyde,
And seem'd *uneath* to shake the stedfast ground.

Spens. F. Q. I. xi. 4.

UNEXPRESSIVE, for inexpressible, has been thought a
singular use in Milton, but he had it from Shake-
speare:

— Carve on ev'ry tree
The fair, the chaste, the *unexpresive* she.

As you I. ii. iii. 2

So in *Lycidas*:

And hears the *unexpresive* nuptial song.

Ver. 176.

And *Hymn to Nativity*, v. 116.

Being not formed according to analogy, it has
not continued in use, notwithstanding these high
authorities.

UNHAPPY, *a.* Often used for mischievous, as we now
occasionally say unlucky; an *unhappy* boy, an unlucky
trick, would formerly have been called *unhappy*.

A shrewd knave, and an *unhappy*.

All's W. that Ends W. iv. 5.

Upon his neck light that *unhappy* blow,
And cut the sinews and the throat in twain.

Faif. Tasso, ix. 70.

UNHAPPILY, *adv.* Waggishly, censoriously.

You are a churchman, or I'll tell you, cardinal,
I should judge now *unhappily*.

Hen. VIII. i. 4.

Answer me not in words, but deeds;
I know you always talk'd *unhappily*.

Andromana, O. Pl. xi. 49.

To **UNHELE**. To uncover; from *helan*, Saxon, to
cover.

Then suddenly both would themselves *unhele*.

Spens. F. Q. II. xii. 64.

Nest did Sir Triamond unto their sight,
The face of his deare Cunnace *unheale*.

Id. ib. IV. v. 10.

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— Would I were forc'd

To burn my father's tomb, *unheal* his bones,
And dash them in the dirt, rather than tuis.

Malcontent, O. Pl. iv. 45.

Chaucer uses it.

UNHOUSELL'D. Without receiving the sacrament.
See *HOUSEL*.

Cut off, ev'n in the blossoms of my sin,
Unhousell'd.

Hamlet. i. 5.

UNIMPROVED. Unreproved, unimpeached.

— Young Fortinbras,

Id. i. 1.

See to *IMPROVE*, and *Johnson*, in *loc*.

UNION. A fine pearl; *unio*, Latin.

And in the cup an *union* shall he throw,
Richer than that which four successive kings

Id. v. 2.

So afterwards, "Is the *union* here?" but in that
place I suspect that the author intended a quibble.

Ay, were it Cleopatra's *unio*.

Soliman & Pers. Or. of Dr. ii. 252.

Pliny says, that the name *unio* was an invention
of the fine gentlemen of Rome, to denote only such
pearls as could not be matched; which Holland
most accurately translates:

If they be [orient] white, great, round, smooth, and weightie.
Qualities, I may tell you, not easily to be found all in one: inso-
much as it is impossible to find out two perfectly sorted together in
all these points. And hereupon it is that our dainties and delic-
ates here at Rome have devised this name for them, and call
them *unions*, as a man would say, *singular*, and by themselves
alone.

N. H. ix. 35. p. 255.

Solinus, and others, have given a mistaken reason,
as if it was that two were never found together.

They were not, therefore, *uniques*, but *singulars*.

Evelyn uses the term, speaking of Cleopatra's
large pearl, in his *Journal*, 21 Feb. 1645.

UNKEMPT, or UNKEMB'D. Uncombed. See *KEMB*,
and *KEMPT*.

The frantik mother, all unbraet, (alas!)

With silver locks *unkemb'd* about her face.

Syde. Dubart. The Captaines, p. 320.

Metaphorically, unpolished:

And how my nimes be rugged and *unkempt*.

Spens. Shep. Kal. Nov. 51.

And sayd, thy offers base I greatly loth,

And eke thy words, uncourteous and *unkempt*.

Spens. F. Q. III. x. 29.

UNKENT. Unknown, for *unkenned*.

Nor sought for Bay, the learned shephard's need,
But, as a swaine *unkent*, fed on the plains,

And made the Echo umpire of my strains.

Browne. Brit. Past. i. p. 2.

UNLICH, for unlike. A poetical, or rather unpoetical
license, for the sake of rhyming to pitch.

Her twyfold teme, of which two blacke vs pitch,

And two were browne, yet each to each *unlich*.

Spens. F. Q. I. v. 28.

Lich, for like, is, however, to be found in Chaucer,
and Spenser himself. See *LICH*.

UNLUSTROUS. Devoid of lustre. Shakespeare was
not usually a coiner of words, but no other authority
has yet been produced for this:

— In an eye,

Base and *unlustrous* as the smoky light

That's fed with sinking tallow.

Cymb. i. 7.

UNMANN'D. A term in falconry, applied to a hawk
that is not yet tamed, or made familiar with man.

Metaphorically, for maiden.

— Come, evil night, —

Hood my *unmann'd* blood, bating in my cheeks,

With thy black mantle.

Rom. & Jul. iii. 2.

Most of the expressions, in this passage, allude

to terms of falconry. A hawk was *hooded* to keep her quiet; and she *bated*, when she fluttered and seemed uneasy.

UNNOTED. Not marked, or shown outwardly; for such seems to be the true interpretation of the following passage:

And with such sober and *unnoted* passion
He did behave his anger, ere 'twas spent,
As if he had but prov'd an argument. *Timon of Ath.* iii. 5.

UNPLAUSIVE, a. Not applauding, averse.

— 'Tis like he'll question me,
Why such *unplausive* eyes are bent, why turn'd on him.
Pro. & Cre. iii. 5.

UNPOSSIBLE. Now changed, in common use, to impossible.

— For us to levy power,
Proportionable to the enemy,
Is all *unpossible*. *Rich.* II. iv. 178.

In the public version of the Bible, it has been silently changed to *impossible*, where it was at first *unpossible*. See *T. J.*

UNPREGNANT. Dull, stupid; the contrary to pregnant, in its sense of acute, sagacious, &c.

— Make me *unpregnant*
And dull to all proceedings. *Meas. for Meas.* iv. 4.
See **PREGNANT**.

UNPROPER. Not confined to one person; from *proper*, in the sense of belonging to a particular person.

— There's millions now alive
That nightly lie in those *unproper* beds,
Which they dare swear peculiar. *Othello*, iv. 1.

See **PROPER**.

UNREADY. Undressed. To dress being often a part of making ready, to undress was called to *make unready*.

How now, my lords, what all *unready* so!

This is said to the French lords, on seeing them leap from the walls in their shirts.

Why I hope you are not going to bed; I see you are not yet *unready*. *Chapm. Mons. D'Olive*, Act v. *Anc. Dra.* iii. p. 418.

Eater James, *unready*, in his night-cap, garterless.

Stage Direction in Two Maids of Moreclack.
To *make UNREADY*. To undress a person, or one's self.

Come, where have you been, wench? *make me unready*,
I slept but ill last night. *B. & Fl. Isl. Princ.* Act iii.

A young gentlewoman, who was in her chamber, *making herself unready*. *Puttenh.* B. iii. ch. 18.

Take this warm napkin about your neck, sir, while I help to *make you unready*. *Middleton, Trick to Catch O. One*, Act iii. *Anc. Dra.* v. p. 183.

Mont. Good day, my love: what, up, and ready too?

Tam. Both, my dear lord, not all this night made I
Myself *unready*, or could sleep a wink.

Chapm. Busty D'Am. *Anc. Dra.* iii. 277.
To **UNREADY, v.** To undress.

Hee remayned with his daughter, to give his wife time of *un-readying* herself. *Pembr. Arc.* p. 379.

UNRECURING. Incapable of cure, incurable.

Seeking to hide herself, as doth the deer
That hath receiv'd some *unrecuring* wound.

UNRESPECTIVE. Inconsiderate.

I will converse with iron-witted fools,
And *unrespective* boys; none are for me
That look into me with considerate eyes.

Richard III. iv. 2.

When dissolute impiety possess'd
The *unrespective* minds of prince and people.

Daniel, Cleopatra.

Not respected, neglected:

— Nor the remaining rians
We do not throw in *unrespective* sieve
Because we now are full.

Th. & Cr. ii. 1.

To **UNREAVE.** To unravel.

Penelope for her *Ulysses'* sake
Devis'd a web, her woovers to deceive,
In which the work that she all day did make,
The same at night she did *unreave*.

Spenser, cited by Johnson.

See *T. J.*

UNREST. Want of rest, unhappiness; a poetical word, too long disused, but lately revived. *Shakespeare* employed it several times.

Thy sun sets weeping in the lowly west,
Witnessing storms to come, woe, and *unrest*.

Rich. II. ii. 4.

Ay, so I fear, the more is my *unrest*. *Rom. & Jul.* i. 5.

Be well advis'd, thou entertain'st a guest

That is the harbinger of all *unrest*.

Browne, Brit. Past. i. 2. p. 42.

The worm of jealous envy and *unrest*,

To which his gnaw'd heart is the growing food.

Crashaw, Suspecto d'Herode, Stan. 62.

Milton used the word, from whom, and other

authors, it is abundantly exemplified by Johnson.
To **UNSEEL.** Applied to the eyes, to open them; in

opposition to that mode of *seeling*, or closing them,
which was practised upon hawks. See **SEEL**.

Then dazel'd eyes with pride, which great ambition blinds,
Shall be *unseel'd* by worthy wights.

Verdes by Q. Elis. in Pattenh. iii. 90. p. 208.

UNSEEMING. Not seeming, putting on the contrary

appearance.

You do the king, my father, too much wrong.

And wrong the reputation of your name,

In so *unseeming*, to confess receipt

Of that which hath so faithfully been paid.

Love's L. L. ii. 1.

UNSEMINAR'D. Deprived of seminal energy; being an eunuch.

— 'Tis well for thee,

That, being *unseminar'd*, thy freer thoughts

May not fly forth of Egypt. *Ant. & Cleop.* i. 5.

The word appears to have been coined for the

occasion. Many, indeed, of these *un's* seem to

stand merely on the general analogy of composition.

UNSMIRCHED. Not blackened, uncontaminated. See

SMIRCH.

Ev'n here, between the chaste *unsmirched* brow

Of my true mother. *Hamlet.* i. 5.

UNSTANCH'D. Insatiate, not to be stopped or re-

strained; from *staunch*, in the sense of stopping

the effusion of blood.

Stille the villain whose *unstanch'd* thirst,

York and young Rutland could not satisfy.

Rich. II. ii. 4.

Metaphorically, incontinent; as in *Temp.* i. 1.

To **UNTAFFICE.** To come out of concealment, a

hunting term. Mr. Gifford, on the following passage

of Massinger, says, "A hunting phrase, for turning

the game out of the bag, or driving it out of a

cover." Here, however, it is used in a neuter sense.

I'll discover myself.

Now I'll *untaffice*, [comes forward with the bottle].

Massing. Very Ham. iii. 5.

I have no other authority for the compound word;

but **TAFISHED** is given above, from Fairfax, with

proofs of its being a hunting term. See **TOPFICE**.

UNTENDED. Unappeased; not put into a way of cure, as a wound is when a surgeon has put a *tent* into it. See **TENT**.

Th' untended woundings of a father's curse
Pierce every sense about thee. *Lear*, i. 4.

UNTEW'D. Not dressed, or combed like hemp. Whence the following ridiculous description of a black sheep:

I will encounter that blacke and cruell enemy, that beareth rough and untew'd locks, whose sire [i. e. the basting ram] throweth downe the stoutest wall, whose legs are as many as both ours, on whose head are placed most horrible harmes by nature, as a defence from all harmes. *Lyly's Endymion*, ii. 2.

UNTHRIFT, as a substantive. A prodigal, one lost to all ideas of thrift.

— My rights and royalties
Pluck'd from my arms perforce, and given away
To upstart *unthrifits*. *Rich.* II. ii. 3.
Look, what an *unthrift* in the world doth spend,
Shifts but his place, for still the world enjoys it.

Shakesp. Sonn. ix.
If he were an *unthrift*, a ruffian, a drunkard, or a licentious liver, thy you had reason. *B. Jon.* Every M. in H. iii. 7.
Unthrifits do gather together with *unthrifits*, and good fellows, with such as be good fellows, and so forth.

UNTHRIFT, *a.* The adjective is usually *unthrifty*, but in the following passages it is *unthrift*:

What man didst thou ever know *unthrift*, that was beloved after his meannes?
Tim. of *Ath.* iv. 3.

— In such a night
Did Jessica steal from the wealthy Jew,
And with an *unthrift* love did run from Venice
As far as Belmont. *Mer. Ven.* v. 1.

Unthrifty also occurs several times.

In the first example, it has been proposed to make *unthrift* a substantive, by a different pointing; but it is unnecessary.

UNTRIMMED, part. Undrest, dishevelled. To trim the hair, or beard, was to perform the operation of a barber upon them; hence, the contrary was to have those parts neglected.

So let thy tresses, flaring in the wind,
Untrimmed hang about thy bared neck.
Tancr. & Gism. O. Pl. ii. 221.
Oh let me dress up those *untrimmed* locks. *Ibid.* p. 224.

— The devil tempts thee here,
In likeness of a new *untrimmed* bride. *K. John*, iii. 1.

Whether the word here means loosely apparelled, or has any more hidden meaning, I would not too hastily pronounce. See *Chapman's May-day*, *Anc. Dr.* iv. p. 95. See also **TRIM**.

UNVALUED, part. Not to be valued, invaluable, inestimable.

I thought I saw a thousand fearful wrecks,
Inestimable stones, *unvalued* jewels. *Rich.* III. i. 4.
'Mongst which, there in a silver dish did lye
Two golden apples of *unvalued* price. *Spenser, Sonnet 77*.

So Milton, on Shakespeare himself:

— Each heart
Hath, from the leaves of thy *unvalued* book,
Those Delphick lines with deep impression took.
Epitaph on Shakesp.

But it also meant not valued:

For he himself is subject to his birth,
He may not, as *unvalued* persons do,
Carve for himself. *Hamlet* i. 3.

UNWAGED, part. Without wages, unhire.

And we our owne, lo live or die *unwaged*.
Mirr. for *Mag.* p. 405.

UNWARY, a. Unexpected.

All in the open hall amazed stood,
At suddenness of that *unwary* sight. *Spens. F. Q. I. xii. 25.*

UNWIST, a. Unknown, undiscovered.

Of hurt *unwist* most danger doth redound. *Ibid.* III. ii. 26.

VOIDER, s. A basket or tray for carrying out the relics of a dinner, or other meal.

Piers Ploughman laid the cloth, and Simplicity brought in the *voider*. *Decker, Gul's H. B.* ch. 1.

So in a burlesque speech quoted before:

Instead of tears, let them pour capon-sauce
Upon my hearse, and salt instead of dust,
Manchets for stones; for others glorious shields,
Give me a *voider*. *B. & Fl. Woman Hater*, i. 3.

To *VOINE*, for *foin*, or to push in fencing; as *vade* for *fade*.

For to *voine*, or strike below the girdle, we counted it base and too cowardly. *Har. Ajax, Prologue*, sub fin.

See **FOIN**.

VOL'E'E, or VOLLEY, s. Hazard, inconsiderate chance; from the French phrase *à la volée*, meaning, at random.

O, master Lovell, you must not give credit
To all that ladies publicly profess
Or talk of *the volée*, unto their servants.

B. Jon. New Inn, Act i.

Elsewhere he writes it *volley*:

When we do speak at *volley*, all the ill
We can one of another. *Id.* *Staple of News*, Act iv.

Messenger has volée:

What we spake on the *volée* begins to work,
We have laid a good foundation. *Picture*, iii. 6.

The word *volley* is still retained, but in other senses.

VOLPONE. Ben Jonson's *Volpone* has been said to be meant for *Sutton*, founder of the Charter-house. If so, it must have been occasioned by some story of that very wealthy person being hunted by *heredipetæ*, or legacy-sharks, and having exposed them. The story appears to stand on the authority of *James Howell*. See *D'Israeli, Quarrels of Auth.* iii. p. 134. But Mr. Gifford has sufficiently refuted the tale, by remarking that *Sutton* was the friend and benefactor of Jonson; and showing the complete contrast between the two characters. He concludes thus: "In a word, the contrast is so glaring, that if the commentators on Shakespeare had not afforded us a specimen of what ignorance grafted on malevolence can do, we should be lost in wonder at the obliquity of intellect which could detect the slightest resemblance of *Sutton* in the features of *Volpone*." *Memoirs of B. Jonson*, p. lxxxiv. The whole passage well deserves reading, as a clear and spirited vindication of two celebrated characters, the poet, and his friend *Sutton*: for those who suppose the latter at all to resemble the fictitious character, must have a most unjust opinion of him.

VOLQUESEEN. The ancient name for the part of France afterwards contracted to *Vexin*. It was anciently the *Pagus Velocassinus*, and was, in later times, divided into *Vexin François*, the capital of which was *Pontoise*, and *Vexin Normand*, whose capital was *Gisors*. The latter was in dispute between Philip II. of France, and John of England.

Then do I give *Volquessen*, *Touiraine*, *Maine*,
Poitiers, and Anjou, these five provinces. *K. John*, ii. 2.

The process of corruption from the old name may
be seen in this passage:

Next to the island, [*Île de France*] is *Vesinum Francicum*,
Vesin, or (as others call it) *Vulzin* le *Francou*. It containeth all
the country, from the river *Asin* or *Oyse*, even to *Claremont*,
towards *Picardy*. *Salloustall's Mercator*, p. 200.

Velocassinus, *Volquessin*, *Vulzin*, *Vezin*.

VOLUNTARIES, for volunteers.

And all th' unsettled humours of the land,
Rash, inconsiderate, fiery *voluntaries*,
With ladies faces, and fierce dragons spleens.

K. John, ii. 1.

UPLANDISH, *a*. Wild, mountainous; savage, or
dwelling in mountains.

This presence made the rudest peasant melt,
That in the wild *uplandish* country dwelt.

Morlow, Hero & L. Book 1st.

In the old book, entitled "Tales and Quicke An-
swers," there is one that begins thus:

An *uplandish* man, nourished in the woddess, came on a
tyme to the cite. *Tale xli.*

He is afterwards called a "rural manne," and a
"villayne." In a subsequent tale we are told of "an
uplandish priest, that preached of charity." *T. cxvii.*
He seems to have been merely a country curate.

UPPER-STOCKS, or OVER-STOCKS. Breeches; nether-
stocks being used for stockings. See **NETHER-
STOCK**.

Thy *upper-stocks*, be they stuff with silk or flocks,
Never become thee like a nether pair of stocks.

Heywood's Epigrams.

UPRIGHT, *a*. This word, in a passage of *King Lear*,
has rather puzzled the commentators. *Edgar*, pre-
tending that they stand on the edge of a precipice,
says,

— For all beneath the moon,

Would I not leap *upright*.

Lear, iv. 6.

Warburton very plausibly conjectured *outright*;
Dr. Farmer doubted whether that word existed at
the time, though it may be found several times in
Shakespeare. *Mr. Steevens* showed that, in the
usage of *Chaucer's* time, *upright* meant *supine*, which
is clearly nothing to the purpose. If *upright* is to
remain, the meaning must be "for all the world I
would not even attempt to leap straight up, for fear
of not succeeding;" and whoever, on the edge of a
precipice, shall attempt to leap any way, except *from*
it, will, I think, feel the same apprehension. With
respect to the sense of *supine*, it was not quite obso-
lete in *Shakespeare's* time, as *Mr. Steevens* quotes
an almanack of 1591, which attributes certain com-
plaints to the custom of "lying too much *upright*."
Mal. Suppl. i. p. 261.

UPRIGHT MAN. A term in the canting language,
(and, according to *Grose*, still in use,) for a tho-
rough-paced and determined thief. Whence *Prigg*
is thus addressed in the *Beggar's Bush*:

Come, princes of the ragged regiment,
You of the blood, — *Prigg*, my most *upright* lord.

B. & Fl. B. B. ii. 1.

Of whom no *upright* man is taster.

O. Pl. x. 371.

See *Decker's Belman*.

UPSEE DUTCH, or UPSEE FREEZE, which is, in fact,
the same, (*Frise* being used for Dutch). A cant
phrase of tipplers, for being intoxicated.

550

I do not like the dulness of your eye,
It hath a heavy cast, 'tis *upsee Dutch*.

B. Jons. Alch. iv. 6.

That is, looks like intoxication.

— So, sit down, lads,
And drink me *upsee Dutch*.

B. & Fl. iii. 1.

It has been said that *op-zee*, in Dutch, means over
sea, which comes near to another English phrase for
drunkenness, being *half seas over*. But *op-zyn-fries*
means "in the Dutch fashion," or *à la mode de*
Frise, which, perhaps, is the best interpretation of the
phrase.

For *upsee freeze* he drank from four to nine,
So as each sense was steeped well in wine.

The Shift, in Ellis's Specim. iii p. 171.

Teach me — how to take the German's *upsee-freeze*, the Danish
rowan, &c. *Decker's Belman*, p. 26. *rep.*

Were drunks according to all the learned rules of drunkenness,
as *upsee freeze*, crambo, &c. *Id. Seven Deadly Sins.*

A modern author has ventured to use *upsee* as a
substantive:

— Off with this liquor,

Drink *upsees* out.

Which he explains, "A Bacchanalian interjection,
borrowed from the Dutch." *Scott, Lady of Lake*,
vi. § 5.

There is no doubt that the phrase was extremely
common, and many more examples are quoted in
Popular Antiq. vol. ii. p. 226, 7. 4to; but I am in-
clined to think that we have not yet had the true
explanation of its origin, unless that be it which is
above suggested. In a passage quoted in the *Popular*
Antiquities, as from an anonymous author, (but which
is exactly the same as that in *Decker's Belman*) it is
written, "How to take the German's *op zyn friz*,"
which comes extremely near to *op-zyn-fries*, "in the
Dutch fashion." According to this, *upsee-English* will
regularly signify *à l'Angloise, à la mode d'Angleterre*:

The bowl, — which must be *upsee English*, strong, lusty,
London beer. *B. & Fl. Beggar's Bush*, n. 4

In one or two of the passages quoted, it is *upsee*
freeze crosse, which is still less intelligible than the
other forms.

UPSPRING, *s*. An upstart; one insolent from sudden
elevation.

The king doth wake to-night, and takes his rouse,
Keeps wassel, and the swaggering *upspring* reels.

Hamlet, i. 4.

This word, though not otherwise authorized at
present, seems quite equivalent to *upstart*; to *spring*
up being the same as to start up.

It seems also to have meant a sort of dance:

We Germans have no changes in our dances,
An almain, and an *upspring*, that is all.

Chapm. Alphonsus.

Or perhaps an *upspring* here is only a *spring up*, a
leap into the air.

UPWARD, *s*. Top, or height. Whether this is any-
thing more than a poetical license, an instance of
the *callida junctura* illustrated by *Hurd*, I am not
certain.

— From the extremest *upward* of thy head,
To the descent and dust beneath thy feet,
A most toad-spotted traitor.

Lear, i. 2.

URCHIN, *s*. Originally and properly a hedge-hog; but
also a name for one class of fairies. In an old book
of songs, quoted by *Mr. Douce*, fairies, elves, and

urchins, are separately accommodated with dances for their use. The following is the *urchins'* dance:

By the moone we sport and play,
With the night begins our day;
As we friske the dew doth fall,
Trip it, little *urchins* all,
Lightly as the little bee,
Two by two, and three by three,
And about, about go we. *Douce's Illustr.* i. p. 11.

Shakespeare speaks also of *urchins*, and limits their actions, in the same manner, to the night:

— *Urchins*
Shall, for that vast of night that they may work,
All exercise on thee. *Temp.* i. 2.

Afterwards also he makes Caliban speak of being frighted "with *urchin* shows," ii. 2. Milton in *Comus* speaks of "*urchin* blasts," v. 845. and the name of *urchin* was often applied to very diminutive persons.

The children employed to torment Falstaff were to be dressed in these fairy shapes:

Nau Page, my daughter, and my little son,
And three or four more of their growth, we'll dress
Like *urchins*, ophies, and fairies, green and white,
With rounds of waxen tapers in their hands. *Merry W. W.* iv. 4.

These then were fairies, and nothing like hedge-hogs. The connexion between the two seems to have been, that these diminutive beings were supposed often to assume such shapes. Hence Caliban says of the tormenting spirits employed by Prospero, that

Sometimes like apes, that moe and chatter at me,
And after, lute me; then like hedge-hogs, which
Lie tumbling in my bare-foot way, and mount
Their pricks at my foot-fall. *Temp.* ii. 2.

Thus, among the troops of demons that assault *Temper*, in Spenser, we find

— Some like snails, some did like spiders shew,
And some like ugly *urchins*, thick and short. *F. Q. II.* xi. 13.

Urchin, in the sense of hedge-hog, is derived by Skinner from a similar Saxon word; by others, from *ericeus*, Latin. In the other signification, a Welsh derivation has been suggested for it, namely *ersch*, terrible, (see *Douce*); but this seems very doubtful. In the phrase still current of "little *urchin*," for a child, the idea of the fairy still remains. No one would think of calling a child, "a little hedge-hog."

URE, s. Very currently employed for use. Skinner says, contracted from *usura*. It is, in fact, Norman, or law French. See *Kelham's Norm. Dict.*

And wisdom willed me without protract,
In speedie wise to put the same in ure. *Forre's & Forre's*, O. Pl. i. 145.

This bickering will but keep our arms in ure,
The holy battles better to endure. *Four Prentices of L. O. Pl.* vi. 493.

The stairs of rugged stone, seldom in ure. *Brown's Br. Past.* i. 5 p. 88.

In Chaucer's time it has a very different meaning, being used for fortune or adventure, like the French *heure*; *ure* being also old French for hour. See *Roquefort*.

To **URE, v.** from the substantive. To use.

— Ned, thou must begin
Now to forget thy study and thy books,
And ure thy shoulders to an armour's weight. *Edw. III.* i. 1.

The Frenche souldiers whyche from their youthe have byne practysed and *urede* in feats of arms.

Mor's Utopia, by Robinson, C. 6.

Hence to *enure*, to make a thing habitual. Mr. Dibdin, in his edition of the *Utopia*, prints the above passage "inured," vol. i. p. 56; but this is accounted for by the intimation at p. clxxx, that he printed from another text. The quotation here given is from the edition of 1551.

USES, s. Application of doctrines, practical use; a term particularly affected by the Puritans, and consequently ridiculed by the dramatists. See Mr. Gifford's notes on the following examples.

— I am so tired

With your religious exhortations, doctrines, uses
Of your religious morality,
That, &c. *Massing. Emp. of East*, iii. 2.

— But when you had been
Cudgell'd well twice or thrice, and from the doctrine
Made profitable uses. *Id. Maid of Hon.* i. 1.

The parson has an edifying stomach
And a perswading palate, like his name; [Palate]
He hath begun three draughts of sack in doctrines,
And four in uses. *B. Jons. Magn. Lady*, iii. 1.

USHER. See GENTLEMAN USHER. The qualities of such an usher are thus described:

Yet if she want an usher, such an implement,
One that is thoroughly pac'd, a clean made gentleman,
Can hold a hanging up with approbation,
Plant his hat formally, and wait with patience,
"I do beseech you, sir."

B. & Fl. Wild G. Chace, Act iii.

USURER'S CHAIN. See CHAIN.

UTIS, or rather **UTAS**, quasi *uitas*; from *huit*, French. The eighth day, or the space of eight days, after any festival. It was a law term, and occurs in some of our statutes: now more commonly called the octave, as the octave of St. Hilary, &c. "Any day between the feast and the eighth day, was said to be within the *utas*." *Cowell*, &c. See *Dr. Wordsworth's Eccles. Biogr.* i. 62.

Tomorrow is S. Thomas of Canterbury's eve, and the *utas* of St. Peter. *Life of Sir Th. More*, X. 2.

Thys marriage was solemnized at Canterbury, and in the *utas* of Saynte Hilarye next ensuing she was crowned.

Holinsh. vol. ii. S. 4. col. 2.

Hence used also for festivity:

Then here will be old *utis*: it will be an excellent stratagem. *2 Hen. IV.* ii. 4.

Then, if you please, with some roystering humoury
Let us begin the *utas* of our jollitie.

Contention of Prodig. &c.

Kelham gives it with all these varieties: "Utes, *utas*, *utaves*, *utus*," octaves; also *ut*, for eight, and *ute*, the eighth.

UTTER, a. Outer.

So forth without impediment I past,
Till to the bridge's utter gate I came.

Spens. F. Q. IV. x. 11.

Utter-barristers were lawyers admitted to plead without the bar, in consideration of their learning; called also *licentiatii de jure*, resembling *licentiatii in physic*, who are allowed to practise, though not of the college.

So B. Jonson speaks of the *utter* for the external stilt:

I cannot but smile at their tyrannous ignorance, that will offer to slight me, (in these things being an artificer) and give themselves a peremptorie licence to judge, who have never touched so much as the barke, or utter shell of any knowledge.

Masque of Lord Hedington's Introduction.

UTTERANCE, s. From the French *outrance*, and equivalent to it, meaning extremity; to fight *à l'outrance*, was to fight till one at least of the combatants was slain. It was particularly used in tournaments.

Rather than so, come Fate into the list,
And champion me to *th' utterance*. *Macb.* iii. 1.

Here is my gage to sustaine it to the *utterance*, and besight it to the death.
Helios, Kn. of the Swan.

This battle was fought so farre forth to the *utterance*, that, after a wonderful slaughter on both sides, when that theyr swordes and other weapons were spent, they buckled together with short daggers.
Holinsh. Scoll. D. 7. col. 1 a.

Here is my gaunge to susteyne it to the *utterance*.
Guy, Earl of Warw. M 2 b.

In the following passage it means only extremity of defiance:

—Of him I gather'd honour,
Which he to seek of me againe, perforce
Behoves me keep at *utterance*. *Cymb.* iii. 1.

AN UTTER-WART, s. Probably, a further warning, from *utter* and *wart*, warning. "Wart I'm," is translated by Kelham, "Let a man take care."

As the Italian potentates of these dayes, make no difference, in their pedigree and successions, between the bed lawfull or unlawfull, where either an *utter-wart*, or a better desert, doth force or entice them thereunto. *Comden's Remains*, p. 37.

W.

TO WADE. To walk through water; from passing a ford, *vadum*. Johnson has amply illustrated this word in this first sense, and also in the metaphorical meaning, of passing through any thing with difficulty; but it seems to have been used sometimes simply for to go, or proceed.

Forbear, and *wade* no further in this speech.
Tancr. & Gism. O. Pl. ii. 180.
Ere thou do *wade* so farre reuke,
To mind the bedlam boy. *Turberv. Trag. Tales.*

WAFER-WOMAN. Mentioned as a person often employed in amorous embassies, but what kind of wafers she dealt in does not appear.

—'Twas no set meeting,
Certainly, for there was no *waffer-woman* with her
These three days, on my knowledge.
B. & Fl. Woman Hater, ii. 1.
Do you think me a babe? Am I not able, cousin,
At my years and discretion, to deliver
A letter handsomely? is that such a hard thing?
Why, every *waffer-woman* will undertake it.
Maid of the Mill, i. 5.

Probably they were the sweet *waffer-cakes*, which were certainly known in those days, since Shakespeare says,

For oaths are straws, men's faiths are *waffer-cakes*.
Hen. V. ii. 3.

Wafers of another kind were used instead of bread at the Sacrament.

TO WAF. To beckon with the hand. Johnson had given this sense, but without examples, which Todd has supplied. Probably from *wave*. See **WAF-TURE**.

But soft, who *waf*s us yonder? *Com. of Err. ii. 1.*
One do I personate of Timon's fenne,
Whom Fortune, with her ivory hand, *waf*s to her.
Timon of Ath. i. 1.

Also in *Hamlet*.

Shakespeare has used it also for to turn, in "he *waf*s his eyes." *Wint. Tale*. It is put neutrally for front. See *T. J.* But it is hardly obsolete in any of these senses.

WAF, s. seems in the following passage to mean a flavour.

A strumpet's love will have a *waf* i' th' end,
And distaste the vessel. *A Mad World, O. Pl. v. 37.*

WAF-TAGE, s. Passage by water.

Like a strange soul upon the Stygian banks
Staying for *waf-tage*. *Tro. & Cress. iii. 2.*

WAF-TURE, s. Signal, motion; from *to waf*. The different senses of wave, probably produced this, and the two meanings of *to waf*; the first from the waves of water, the other from *travelling* the hand.

But with an angry *waf-ture* of your hand
Gave sign for me to leave you. *Jul. Cæs. ii. 1.*

WAGE, s. Hire; now used only in the plural, *wages*.

With deeper *wage*, and greater dignity,
We may reward thy blissful chivalrie.
Span. Trag. Part ii. O. Pl. iii. 125.

From those which paid them *wage* the island soon did see
Dray. Polyolt. xi. p. 863.

Four pounds a year were considered as fit wages for a man servant in Ben Jonson's time:

And turn away my other man, and save
Four pound a year by that. *Devil on duty, i. 3.*

TO WAGE. To hire, to pay wages to. Examples are numerous. See the notes on the passage of *Coriolanus*.

For his defence great store of men I *wag'd*.
Mirr. for Mag. p. 405.
Abundance of treasure which he had in store, where with he might *wage* soldiers.
Holinsh. Scoll. H. col. 1 a.

I seem'd his follower, not partner, and
He *wag'd* me with his countenance. *Coriol. v. 3.*

That is, "the countenance he gave me was a kind of wages."

Also, to be opposed as equal stakes in a wager:

—His taints and honours
Wag'd equal with him. *Ant. & Cleop. iv. 14.*

Also, to let out on hire:

Thou that dost live in later times, must *wage*
Thy workes for wealth, and life for gold engage.
Spens. F. Q. II. iii. 10.

To *wage* war means, as is well known, to carry on war; in allusion to which, Jonson perhaps used the expression "to *wage* law."

I am not able to *wage* law with him,
Yet must maintain the thing, as my own right,
Still for your good. *Staple of News*, v. 1.

But it should be remembered, that *wager of law* is a regular process in the English courts, defined by all the books, to which a further allusion might also be intended. Webster has used the singular expression of *waging* "eminence and state," meaning to contend in those points. *Appius and Virgin*. iii. 1.

WAG-HALTER, s. One who moves, or wears a halter; a comic term, coined to suit a thief, or such personage; like *crack-rope*, *halter-sack*, &c.

Not so terrible as a cross-tree that never grows, to a *wag-halter* page. *Ford's Fancies*, &c. ii. 2.

Cotgrave employs this and similar terms to explain the French word *babouin*: "A craftie knave, a crack-rope, *wag-halter*, unhippie rogue, &c."

WAGMOIRE, s. for quagmire. A lough.

For they bene like fowle *wagmoires* overgrat.
Sp. Shap. Kal. Sept. 150.

WAHAWOW. R. C., a writer in Camden's *Remains*, (Sir Rob. Cotton) says that we use *wahahowe*, in hallooing, as an interjection. *Rem.* p. 33. I have been curious to find an example of it, but have not succeeded.

WAISTCOAT, s. was a part of female dress, as well as male, and was sometimes very costly. A fine lady talks of wanting

A ten pound *waistcoat*, or a nag to hunt on.
B. & Fl. Woman's Prize, i. 4.

It was only when the waistcoat was worn without a gown, or upper dress, that it was considered as the mark of a mad, or a profligate woman. Low females, of the latter class, were generally so attired.

You'd best come like a mad-woman, without a band, in your *waistcoat*, and the linings of your kirtle outward.

Honest Wh. O. Pl. iii. 291.

"In your *waistcoat*," means in that alone, as a man without his coat.

I'll put her into action for a *waistcoat*,
And when I have rag'd her up once, this small pinnace
Shall sail for gold, and good store to.

B. & Fl. Hum. Lieut. ii. 3.

A white *waistcoat* is once particularly mentioned:

— That her running thro'
The street may be less noted, and my art
More shown, and your fear to speak with her less,
She shall come in a white *waistcoat*.

Id. Wom. Hater, iii. 4.

WAISTCOATER, s. A woman wearing a *waistcoat*, or thought fit for such a habit.

Who keeps the outward door there? here's fine shuffling.
You *waistcoater*, you must go back. *Id. Hum. Lieut.* i. 1.

— D'y'e think you're here, sir,
Among your *waist-coaters*, your base wenches,
That scratch at such occasions? you're deluded.

Id. Wit without M. iv. 4.

I knew you a *waistcoater* in the garden alleys,
And would come to a sailor's whistie.

Messing. City Madam, iii. 1.

WAITS, or WAYHTES. Hautboys. Butler's *Principles of Music*, p. 93. The musicians who play by night in the streets at Christmas, are still called the *waits*.

There is scarce a young man of any fashion, who does not make love with the town music. The *waits* often help him through his courtship.

Tatler, No. 223.

Mr. Todd, however, shows from the *Prompt: Parvolorum*, that *wait* anciently meant a watchman. Whatever was the origin of their name, the office of the *waits* has long subsisted. Beaumont and Fletcher speak of "the *waits* of Southwark," *Kn. of B. Pestle*. In another place,

Hark! are the *waits* abroad?
To which another replies,

Be softer, prythee,

'Tis private music. *B. & Fl. Captain*, ii. 2.

WAKE. A nightly festival, kept originally on the day of dedication of a parish church; *vigilia*. For the origin and mode of celebrating wakes, see *Brand, Pop. Antiq.* vol. i. p. 422, et seqq. *Wakes* are still observed in many parishes, but in a very different manner.

To *WAKE.* To sit up in a festive manner, like keeping a nightly feast.

The king doth *wake* to-night, and takes his repose. *Hamlet*, i. 4.

It cannot mean merely, that he does not sleep.

THE WALE OF CLOTH. "Linea." *Coles' Dict.* The thread which forms the texture of the cloth. "A ridge of threads in cloth." *Wilkins, Real Char. Ind. Wel, Saxon*.

— Thou'rt rougher far,

And of a coarser *wale*. *B. & Fl. Four Pl. in One*, p. 488.

It is evidently from the same origin as a *wale* or wheel on the skin from a blow, which in Saxon is *pala*, or *pale*.

WALKER, s. A fuller of cloth.

She curst the weaver and the *walker*,
The cloth that had wrought;
And bade a vengeance on his crowne,
That hisher bath it brought.

Boy & Mantle, Percy, Rel. iii. 5.

The same word, *walcker*, is German for a fuller, and *palc* is Saxon for a garment. Hence is derived the family name of *Walker*, as Camden has noticed: "*Walker*, i. e. fuller, in old English." *Remains*, p. 108.

Bailey has the word, and its etymology, but not many other dictionaries; Mr. Todd has added it to Johnson, and shown that it is also Dutch.

WALLOWISH, a. Insipid. *Coles' Dict.* "Sapor crudus, fastidiosus." *Skinner*.

As unwelcome to any true conceit as sluttish morsels, or *wallowish* potions to a nice stomach.

Overbury's Char. 22. of a *Dunce*.

I have little doubt of its being a northern word. To *wallow* is, in Scotch, to fade, or wither; see *Jamieson*. *Wallowish*, therefore, is flat insipid, or, in another word, *faded*; like *fade*, in French.

WALSINGHAM. An ancient popular air, which, like other favourite tunes, was occasionally taught to piping birds.

When he brings in a prize

I'll renounce my five mark a year,
And all the hidden art I have in carving —
To teach young birds to whistle *Walsingham*.

B. & Fl. Hon. Man's F. Act v.

It was alluded to in a lampoon of James the First's time, because Robert Earl of Salisbury, the subject of the satire, had a mistress named *Walsingham*:

And through his false worship such power did gauge,

As kept him o' the mountains, and us on the plains;

Where many a homprie he tun'd to his *Phyllis*,

And sweetly sung *Walsingham* to 's *Amaryllis*.

Secr. Hist. of Jas. I. 1811, vol. i. 236. in the *Memorials* of Fr. Osborne.

The shrine of the Virgin at *Walsingham*, in Norfolk, was as much frequented by pilgrims as that of Becket at Canterbury, and the 72d of the *Mery Tales*, &c. is on the subject of a young man who was riding there with many others, and knew not how to find out his own horse, till all the rest had taken theirs. Our *Lady of Walsingham* was thought a proper person to swear by.

High constable! now by our *lady of Walsingham*,
I'd rather be mark'd out Tom Scavenger.

B. Jons. Tale of T. iii. 1.

WALY, interj. A cry of lamentation; northern dialect, from *wae*, woe. It was Saxon also.

O *waly, waly*, up the bank,
And *waly, waly*, down the brae. *Percy, Rel. iii. 144.*
See *Jamieson*.

WAN, the preterite of *win*. A very convenient word for poets, who used either *wan*, or *won*, as it happened best to suit the rhyme.

These with the Saxons went, and fortunately *wan*,
Whose captain Hengist first a king here began.
Drayt. Polyolt. xi. p. 864.

In the very same page, the author does not scruple to use *won*:

As mighty Hengist here, by force of arms had done,
So Ella coming in, soon from the Romans *won*
The counties neib'ring Kent. *Id. ibid.*

WANHOPE, s. Want of hope; an old Saxon word, usually interpreted despair. In the following passage it seems rather to mean an ill-founded expectation, or faint hope. It is used in the former sense by Chaucer.

And here now I maie bringe in the foolyshe *wanhope* (imagine we) of some usurer or man of warre, or corrupte judge, who castynge forth one halfe peny of all his evil gotten goods, will straight thinke that the whole hoorde of his former unlyfe is at ones for-gone him.
Chaloner's Moria Enc. II 3 b.

There is nothing in the original Latin that answers to this word.

Lodge evidently considered it as a something short of despair, such as dejection, or discouragement; for he writes,

Furie and rage, *wan-hope*, dispaire, and woe,
From Ditis' den, by Ate sent, drew nie.

Glaucus & Silla, p. 31. repr.

He then describes each of these separately, and says of the third,

Wan-hope, poor soule, on broken ancker sits
Wringing his armes, as robbed of his wits. *Ibid.*

In the same sense it seems to have been used by Gavin Douglas, whom Dr. Jamieson cites, and explains it "delusive hope." The Scotch dialect retains many such compounds, namely, *wan-grace*, *wan-luck*, *wan-thrift*, &c. See *Jamieson*. They all imply the absence or deficiency of the thing joined with *wan*. So also *wan-trust* in Chaucer, for *distrust*.

WANION. Used only in the phrase, with a *wanion*, but totally unexplained, though exceedingly common in use. It seems to be equivalent to *with a vengeance*, or *with a plague*. Mr. Boswell (alas! already the late) conjectured "with a *winnowing*," for a beating; but this is not very satisfactory. *Bosw. Malone, xxi. 61.*

Come away, or I'll fetch thee with a *wanion*.

Pericles, ii. 1. Suppl. ii. p. 44.

Act fables of false news, in this manner, to the super vexation of town and country, with a *wanion*.

B. Jons. Staple of News, iii. 5.

I'll tell Ralph a tale in his ear, shall fetch him again with a *wanion*, I'll warrant him. *B. & Fl. Kn. of B. Pestle, ii. 1.*

Marry, hang you, westward, with a *wanion* to you.

Eastw. Hoe, O. Pl. iv. p. 340.

Ho, clod-pate, where art thou?
Come out with a *wanion*.
Ozell's Rabelais, B. iv. ch. 47.

See also vol. xi. 324.

Even Latimer has introduced it in a sermon:
Was not this a good prelate? He should have been at some preaching in his dioceses with a *wanion*. *Serm. p. 36 b.*

I find it once written *wanie*:

The pope—sent into France Hillebrand, his cardinal chaplain (as meet a mate for such a feat, as was in all Satan's court), and made him with a *wanie* to come againe *coram nobis*.

Fur, Eccl. Hist. vol. ii. p. 437. col. 1.

After all these authorities for the use of the phrase, it is strange to say, that no account of its origin any where appears. None of the dictionaries acknowledge it; yet it is evidently either from *panung*, detriment, Saxon, or from *panan*, plour. I should think the former.

A WANT. A mole. Saxon. *Ray, Dict.*

L. Shee hath the cares of a *want*. *P.* Doth she want care!
L. I say the cares of a *want*, a mole. *Lyly's Midas, Act v. Sc. 2.*
Talpa, a mole, *want*, or *wont*. *Merritt's Pinax, p. 168.*

But then, my lords, consider, he delights
To vaile his grace to us poore earthly *wants*,
To simplest shrubs, and to the dughill plants.

Mirr. Mag. p. 412.

WAPPEN'D, or WAPPER'D. Probably the same word, and signifying worn, or weakened. The latter is given in Grose's *Provincial Glossary* as a Gloucestershire word, and explained, "Restless, or fatigued. Spoken of a sick person."

— This [word] is it,

That makes the *wappen'd* widow wed again.

Timon of Ath. iv. 3.

Here we find it as a compound:

— We come towards the gods

Young and un-*wapper'd*, not halting under crimes.

B. & Fl. Two Noble Kinsmen, v. 4.

Both words have been doubted by the commentators, but I know not that we can make any thing better of them. Many conjectures may be seen in the notes on the former passage, but none that are satisfactory. It seems clear, at least, that both should be spelt alike.

WAR, for worse. Given by Ray as a north-country word, but marked also *Var. Dial.* meaning that it is found in various dialects.

They sayne the world is much *war* then it wont.

Spens. Shep. Cal. Sept. v. 106.

It occurs also in the Scottish dialect. See *G. Douglas, En. viii. 234.* In *F. Q. IV. viii. 31.* it is written *warre*.

Ascham had a fancy that *war* was derived from this old comparative, and thus hints his notion:

And although there is nothing worse than *warre*, whereof it taketh his name. *Torophilus, p. 63. repr. of 1705.*

WARDS, COURT OF. A court first erected in Henry the Eighth's time, and afterwards augmented by him with the office of liveries. Hence called the Court of *Wards and Liveries*, till its suppression by statute 12 Car. II.

This was the most oppressive remnant of the prerogative, which the Norman kings had claimed. Under the feudal system, every estate was considered as a benefice, which, while the heir was a minor, or otherwise incapable of serving, reverted to the superior, who appointed another to perform military

service in his stead. While this prerogative remained, the king, as feudal superior, gave or sold the wardship of a minor, or an idiot, to whomsoever he chose, with as much of the income as he thought proper. If the heir was a female, the king was entitled to offer her any husband of her rank, at his option; and if she refused him, she forfeited her land. This is distinctly alluded to in Jonson's *Barth. Fair*, Act 3, as quoted under *BEG*. Hence all that we read of *begging* or *buying* wardships of any kind. See *Hume*, Ch. xi. App. 2. Ch. xlv. App. 3: the *Law Dictionary*, and *Blackstone*.

WARD, to BEG ONE. To solicit the guardianship of some person whose situation required superintendence; generally a profitable office. See *BEG*.

I for my travell beg not a reward,
I beg less by a syllable, a word.

Har. Epigr. iv. 71.

-WARD, or -WARDS. As a termination, implying towards, was often arbitrarily added to any other word, as to *us-ward*, to *God-ward*, &c. in the authorized version of the Bible.

— Whose inclination
Bent all her course to him-wards.

Broome, Brit. Past. l. i. p. 3.

— Immediately doth flow
To Windsor-ward again.

Drayt. Polyb. xv. p. 949.

So to Paris-ward, in *Har. Aristot.* ii. 23. twice.

When we go to bed-ward, let us call upon him.

Latimer, Sermon. fol. 177.

She leapt up and ran to the lodge-ward.

Pemb. Arced. p. 68.

And in the same page:

But the lion, seeing Philoclea run away, bent his race to her-ward.

Ben Jonson rightly considers it as a preposition subjoined, and still retaining its government. See his *English Grammar*, p. 283. Instances might be multiplied without end.

WARDEN. A large hard pear, chiefly used for roasting or baking; now called a baking pear. "Pyrum volemum." *E. Coles*. "A warden pear, from the A. S. [Anglo-Saxon] wearden, to preserve; for that it keeps long before it rots." *Gazophylacium Anglicanum*, 1689. See *Johnson*.

Faith, I would have had him roasted like a warden,
In brown paper, and no more talk on't.

B. & Fl. Cupid's Rev. ii. 3.

Grafting a warden-tree.

Hon. Wh. O. Pl. iii. 432.

WARDEN-PIES, were pies made of the above-mentioned pears. They are now generally baked, or stewed without crust; and coloured with cochineal, not saffron, as in old times.

I must have saffron, to colour the warden-pies.

Wint. Tale, iv. 2.

Hence Ben Jonson quibbles upon church-warden pies. *Masque of Gypsies*. Mr. Robert May, however, author of the *Accomplished Cook*, always specifies *quinces*, *wardens*, and *pears*, as if they were all distinct. P. 240 and 241. Thus some speak of damsons, and green-gages, as if they were not plums.

The warden was clearly a baking pear, and is so specified in Evelyn's *Kalendar Hortense*. Nov. and Dec. under *Fruits*.

WARDEN, s. One who keeps ward, or guard. This sense is so natural that it seems not necessary here to exemplify it. See *Johnson*.

Warder meant also a kind of truncheon, or staff of command, carried by a king, or by any commander

in chief, the throwing down of which seems to have been a solemn act of prohibition, to stay proceedings. I do not know that it was called *warder*, except on such occasions.

Stay, the king hath thrown his warden down.

Rich. II. i. 3.

This act put a stop to the single combat, then about to take place, between Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk, and Henry Bolingbroke, Earl of Hereford, &c. It is afterwards thus alluded to:

O, when the king did throw his warden down,
His own life hung upon the staff he threw,
Then threw he down himself.

2 Hen. IV. ii. 4.

When lo! the king suddenly chang'd his mind,
Casts down his warden to arrest them there.

Dan. Civ. Wars. b. 1.

The same use is made of their warders by Robert of Normandy and the Palatine, in the *Four Prentices of London*, where a stage direction is,

They fight: Robert and the Palatine cast their warders between them and part them.

O. Pl. vi. 497.

Of the above act of Richard the Second, the same account is given by the historian, Hall, and by the poets.

A different movement of the warden had an opposite effect. We find the throwing it up employed as the signal for a charge:

— When Erpingham, which led

The army, saw the shout had them then stand,
Waiting his warden thrice about his head,
He cast it up with his auspicious hand,
Which was the signal through the English spread
That they should charge.

Drayt. Battle of Aginc. i. p. 46.

WARE, THE GREAT BED OF. This curious piece of furniture, celebrated by Shakespeare and Jonson, is said to be still in being, and visible at the Crown inn, or at the Bull, in that town. It is reported to be twelve feet square, and to be capable of holding twenty or twenty-four persons; but in order to accommodate that number, it is evident that they must lie at top and bottom, with their feet meeting in the middle. Of the origin of this bed, I know not the account.

And as many lies as will lie in this sheet of paper, though the sheet were big enough for the bed of Ware, in England.

Twelfth N. iii. 2.

D. Why we have been — La F. In the great bed at Ware.
B. Jons. *Epitome*, v. 1.

In a much later comedy, Serjeant Kite describes the bed of honour, as

A mighty large bed, bigger by half than the great bed of Ware.
Ten thousand people may lie in it together, and never feel one another.

Farg. Recruiting Officer.

In Chauncy's *Hertfordshire*, there is an account of its receiving at once twelve men and their wives, who lay at top and bottom, in this mode of arrangement: first, two men, then two women, and so on alternately, so that no man was near to any woman but his wife. For the ridiculous conclusion of the story, I refer to that book.

WARELESS, a. Unperceived, that of which he was not aware.

Thus when he wakt out of his wareless paine,
He found himself unwise so ill bestad.

Spens F. Q. V. i. 22.

Also incautious, not wary:

So was he justly damned by the doome
Of his owne mouth, that spoke so wareless word.

Ibid. V. v. 17.

WAR-HABLE, a. Fit for war, war-able.

The weary Britons, whose war-hable youth
Was by Maximian lately led away.

Spens. F. Q. II. ix. 62.

Spenser himself uses hable for able, F. Qu. I. xii. 5.

WARIMENT, s. Caution, care, wariness.

Full many strokes that mortally were meant,
The whiles were interchanged twix them two;
Yet they were all with so good wariment,
Or waried, or avoyded and let goe,
That still the life stood fearless of her foe.

Spens. F. Q. IV. iii. 17.

WARLY, a. Warlike.

Now where thou doost thy manhood boast,
For warly feats achieved,
That beaulitie of thy forbidds
Thy wordes to be belyed.

Sir Tho. Chalour, in Nuge Ant. ii. 388. ed. Park.

WARM SUN, prov. "To go out of God's blessing into the warm sun;" that is, to go from a better thing to a worse. It is cited as a common proverb, by Kent, in *Lear*:

Good king! that must approve the common saw,
Thou out of heaven's benediction som'st
To the warm sun.

Lear, ii. 2.

See under **GOD'S BLESSING**.

TO WARP. A sea term, still in use; to haul out a ship by means of a cable, or hawser, fastened to an anchor or buoy, when the wind is deficient or adverse.

And though the froward winds did them withstand,
They warped out their ships by force of hand.

Mirr. for Mag. p. 325.

It appears also that to *warp* sometimes was used poetically in the sense of to *weave*: from the *warp* which is first prepared in weaving cloth, and forms, as it were, the foundation of the whole texture. Hence Sternhold:

While he doth mischief warp.

Ps. 7.

And again:

Why doth thy minde yet still devise,
Such wicked wiles to warp.

Ps. 52.

In both these places a modern poet would write *weave*. Hence Shakespeare's

Though thou the waters warp,

Song in As you like it, Act ii.

may be explained, "though thou weave the waters into a firm texture." A writer in the *Censura Lit.* ix. 403. produces the above passages as giving the sense of to *work*; but I cannot adopt that interpretation. The author is mistaken as to the meaning of the Saxon *peoppan*, which, in all the numerous examples given by Lye, always includes the sense of *throwing*, or *casting*. It never means simply to *work*.

TO WARRAY. To wage war with.

And them long time before great Nimrod was,
That first the world with sword and fire warray'd.

Spens. F. Q. I. v. 48.

Six years were run, since first in martial guise
The Christian lords warraid the Eastern lands.

Fairf. Tasso, i. 6.

But after Ninus, warlike Belus sonne,
The earth with unknowne armour did warraye.

Selimus, Emp. of Turke, B. 3.

WARRANT. According to our old law and practice, a person could not go abroad to travel, without a warrant or licence from the government.

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I have got a warrant from the lords of the council to travel for three years any where, Rome and St. Omer excepted.

Howell's Letters, B. I. L. 2. 1st ed.

Bishop Hall alludes to this kind of warrant:

Who can be ignorant of those wise and wholesome laws,
which are enacted already to this purpose? or of those careful
and just cautions, wherewith the licences of travel are ever li-
mited.

Quo Vadis, p. 92.

WARRANTIZE, the same as warrant. Pledge.

— In the very refuse of thy deeds
There is such strength and warrantize of skill,
That in my mind thy worst all best exceeds.

Shakesp. Sonnet 130.

TO WARRE, v. a. To make war on; the same as **WARRAY**.

To whom the same was rendered, to the end
To warre the Scot, and borders to defend.

Daniel, Civ. Wars, iv. 50.

With a preposition, as *war with*, or *war upon*, it is not unusual; but thus simply, with its accusative, it seldom occurs.

WAR-WOLF, or WERE-WOLF. A man supposed to be changed by sorcery into a wolf. *Loap-garon*, French; *pepe-pulp*, Saxon, literally, *man-wolf*; from *pep*, man, and *pulp*. It is much more common in the Scottish dialect. Dr. Jamieson gives three examples of it from Scotch writers:

In Ford's play of the *Lover's Melancholy*, Rhetias, a servant, supposes himself changed in this manner; of whose disorder it is said,

This kind is called *lycanthropia*, sir,
When men conceive themselves wolves.

iii. 3.

The disorder is introduced and described again in Webster's *Dutchess of Malfy*. Being asked the meaning of the word, the physician thus describes the disease:

In those that possess'd with't, there o'erflows
Such melancholy humour, they imagine
Themselves to be transformed into wolves,
Steale forth to churchyards in the dead of night,
And dig dead bodies up: as two night-since
One met the duke, 'bout midnight, in a laze
Behind St. Mark's Church, with the leg of a man
Upon his shoulder; and he howl'd fearfully,
Said he was a woollie: only the difference
Was, a woollies skione is hairy on the outside,
His on the inside; had them take their swords,
Rip up his flesh and try.

About the field religiously they went,
With following charms the *war-wolf* thence to fray,
That them and their's awaited betray.

Drayt. Man in M. p. 125.

That with thrice saying a strange magic spell,
Which, but to him, to no man they would tell,
When as so'er that simple he would take,
It him a *war-wolf* instantly would make.

Id. Mooncalf, vol. i. p. 505.

A long fable on the subject follows.

Verstegan's article on the subject seems worth introducing, for the simplicity with which he appears to adopt and credit these fables:

Were-wulf. This name remaineth still known in the Teutonic, and is as much as to say, *man-wolf*, the Greek expressing the very like in *lycanthropos*. Otelius, not knowing what were signifieth, because in the Netherlands it is now clean out of use, except thus compounded with *wolf*, doth misinterpret it according to his fancy.

The *were-wolves* were certain sorcerers, who, having anointed their bodies with an oyntment which they make by instinct of the devil, and putting on a certain enchanted girdle, do not only unto the view of others seem as wolves, but to their own thinking have both the shape and nature of wolves, so long as they wear

the said girdle, and they do dispose themselves as very wolves in worrying and killing, and most of humane creatures.

Of such, sundry have been taken and executed in sundry parts of Germany and the Netherlands. One *Peter Stump*, for being a mere-wolf, and having killed thirteen children, two women and one man, was at Bedbur, not far from Cullen, in the year 1589, put unto a very terrible death. The flesh of divers parts of his body was pulled out with hot iron tongs, his arms, thighs, and legs broken on a wheel, and his body lastly burnt. He dyed with very great remorse, desiring that his body might not be spared any torment, so his soul might be saved.

Perrugetan, p. 187. ed. 1655.

If this story has any foundation in truth, it is lamentable to think, that so much cruelty was exercised upon a poor madman; for this superstitious imagination arose, probably, out of the strange frenzy called *lycanthropy*, which Burton thus describes:

Lycanthropia, which Avicenna calls *cucubuth*, others *lupinum insaniam*, or wolf-madness, when men run howling about graves and fields in the night, and will not be persuaded but that they are wolves, or some such beasts. *Anst. of Melanch.* Part I. p. 9.

This superstition, however, came from the ancients. Pliny thus speaks of it. I give the passage in Holland's translation:

That men may be transformed into wolves, and restored againe to their former shape, we must belevee to be a lewd lie, or else give credit to all those tales which we have for so many ages found to be meere fables. But how this opinion grew first, and is come to be so firmly settled — I think it not amisse in a word to shew. Erastus (a writer among the Greekes of good account and authority) reporteth, that he found among the records of the Arcadians, that in Arcadia there is a certain house and race of the *Antei*, out of which one evermore must needs be transformed into a wolf; and when they of that family have cast lots who it shall be, they use to accompany the party upon whom the lot is fallne, to a certaine meere or poodle in that country; when he is thither come, they turn him naked out of all his clothes, which they hang upon an oke thereby: then he swimmeth over the said lake to the other side, and being entered into the wilderness, is presently transfigured and turned into a wolf, and so keepeth company with his like of that kinde for nine yeeres space: during which time, (if he forebore all the while to eat man's flesh) he returneth to the same poodle or pond, and being swumme over it, receiveth his former shape againe of a man, save only that he shall look nine yeeres elder then before, &c.

Plin. Nat. Hist. viii. ch. 22.

A curious collection of French tracts, entitled only "Recueil C. A Paris, 1759," (the title printed in red) speaks of one *Gilles Garnier*, of Lyons, who was condemned to death for this and other crimes, one aggravation of which is stated to be, that, had he not been caught as he was, he would, in his human shape, have eaten the flesh of a boy 12 or 13 years old, whom he had killed in his wolf's form, "non obstant qu'il just jour de Vendredy, selon qu'il a par riterices fois confessé." *Recueil*, p. 178. The book, I believe, is scarce. Two first vols. entitled *Recueil A & B*, had been published some years before. C and D, at the date above given; whether it was carried on any further, I know not: but it contains many singular articles. The volume which contains this matter was lent to me by my lamented friend Mr. James Boswell, jun.

Spenser, in his tract on Ireland, relates that

The Scythians said, that they were once a year turned into wolves, and so it is written of the Irish: though master Camden, in a better sense, doth suppose it was a disease called *lycanthropy*, so named of the wolfe: And yet some of the Irish do use to make the wolfe their gossip. *Todd's Spenser*, viii. p. 377.

Strange that so unaccountable a notion should be so widely diffused!

But the most remarkable story of a man-wolf is that of the Troubadour *Pierre Vidal*, who, because

the name of his mistress was *Loba*, or *Louve* [*Loba de Penautier*] without fancying himself a wolf, suffered himself to be hunted in a wolf's skin, till he was very near suffering the death of a wolf, or of an Acteon. "La femme et le mari [for she was a married woman] prirent soin de sa gûrison (says the historian), non sans rire de sa folie pitoiable." *Millot, Hist. des Troub.* ii. p. 278. The whole history of this troubadour is, however, that of a mad-man.

WAR-WOLF sometimes also denotes a particular kind of warlike engine, used in sieges, called also *lupus belli*.

Some kind of *bricol* it seemed, which the English and Scots called an *espringold*, the shot whereof King Edward the first escaped far at the siege of *Strichen*, [Striding] where he, with another engine named the *worwold*, pierced with one stone, and cut as even as a thread, two vaunt-murres as he did before at the siege of Brechin. *Camden's Remains, Artillery*, p. 206.

WAS. Sometimes used elliptically for *there was*.

In war, was never lion rag'd more fierce,
In peace, was never gentle lamb more mild.

Rich. II. ii. 1.

WASHICAL. A vulgar corruption of *what d'ye call*.

Geve my gammer again her washical [uncaning her needle] thou stole away in thy lap. *Gam. Gart.* O. Pl. ii. 67.

WASHING, "to give the head for washing." A curious, and not very intelligible, phrase, meaning, as it seems, to submit to overbearing insult.

So am I, and forty more good fellows, that will not give their heads for the washing, I take it.

B. & Fl. Cupid's Revenge, Act iv.

For my part, it shall ne'er be said,
I for the washing gave my head. *Hudib.* I. iii. 255.

So in the imitation of *Hudibras*:

Some of the laundry were, (no flasing)
That would not give their heads for washing. P. 14.

WASP-TONGUED, *a*. Though Mr. Steevens chose to dismiss this word as incongruous, and to prefer the reading of the quarto, *wasp-stung*; yet I am inclined to think that the original word is the right. He who is *stung by wasps*, has a real cause for impatience; but *waspish* is petulant from temper, and *wasp-tongued* therefore means, very naturally, *petulant-tongued*; which was exactly the accusation meant to be urged. The word is inserted here, only to justify this reading.

Why, what a *wasp-tongued* and impatient fool
Art thou, to break into this woman's mood,
Tying thine ear to no tongue but thine own.

1 Hen. IV. i. 3.

Waspish is often used by Shakespeare. The recurrence of *tongue* in the third line is in the manner of the author.

WASSEL, *s.* or WASSAIL. Festivity, or intemperance; from the Saxon *pa-hæl*, be in health, which was the form of drinking a health; the customary answer to which was, *þync-hæl*, I drink your health. *Versteegan* refers it to the time of Hengist, (p. 101) but Selden justly considers it as older. The *wassel-bowl*, *wassel-cup*, *wassel-candle*, *wassel-bread*, were all aids or accompaniments to festivity.

The king doth wake to-night, and takes his rouse,
Keeps wassel.

Hamlet. i. 4.

— His two chamberlains

Will I with wine and wassel so convince. *Macb.* i. 7.

In the *Antiquarian Repository*, vol. i. p. 218. is a figure of a large bowl, carved on a beam, with the inscription *Wass-heil* on one side.

A curious *wassel* song is inserted in the quarto edition of Brand's *Popular Antiquities*, vol. i. p. 4. from the collection of Antony Wood. It begins,

A jolly *wassel* bowl,
A *wassel* of good ale,
Well fare the butler's soul,
That setteth this to sale,
Our jolly *wassel*

See also *Ritson's Ancient Songs*, Lond. 1790, p. 304. More information on *wassailing* will be found in the *Pop. Ant.* as above cited.

WASTE, s. An humorous description of a long waste, by Bishop Corbet, may serve to give a notion of some of the fashions of dress in James the First's time, about 1621. He thus describes his hostess at Warwick:

She was barr'd up in whale-bones, that did leese
None of the whale's length, for they reach'd her knees;
Off with her head, and then she hath a middle
As her waste stands, just like the new-fowd fiddle,
The favourite Theobro, truth to tell y'r,
Whose neck and throat are deeper than the belly.
Have you seen monkeys chain'd about the loins,
Or pottle-pots with rings? just so she joves
Herself together; a dressing she doth love,
In a small print below, and text above.

Corbet, Iter Boracile, p. 20. ed. 1672.

Whoever inspects the representation of the *theobro*, given in Hawkins and other works, will be inclined to admire the correctness, as well as the humour, of this comparison.

WASTFUL, w. This word is clearly not obsolete, but the union of it with another, in the expression a *wasteful cock*, is very obscure, as it stands in a passage of Shakespeare, and has given occasion to various conjectures. Hammer and Warburton explain them a *waste*, or *deserted garret*—taking *cock* for an abbreviation of *cock-loft*. *Wasteful*, however, occurs several times in Shakespeare, and always as "causing waste." We must, therefore, adhere to the interpretation of those who take *cock* to mean the usual contrivance for drawing liquor from a barrel. The preceding lines intimate that many of these were left to *run to waste*, in the riot of a prodigal house:

— When our vaults have wept
With drunken spilt of wine; [from the cocks being left to run]
Hath blaz'd with lights, and bray'd with minstrelsy,
I have retir'd to a *wasteful cock*,

And set mine eyes at flow. *Timon of Ath.* ii. 2.

That is, "I have retired to one of the scenes of waste, and (stopping the vessel, as is perhaps implied) have set mine eyes to flow instead." Capell's explanation, though dryly and obscurely given, as usual, is to this effect. See his notes on *Timon*, p. 81. col. a.

WASTER, s. A cudgel. Minshew says from *wasting* or breaking; perhaps more probably from striking on the *waste*: not that this seems quite satisfactory. In our old law-books a sort of thieves called *wastours* are mentioned; but it cannot, certainly, have any reference to them.

And suddenly a stout cobbler will lay down the *waster*, and yield to him that hath more practise.

Churchyard's Challenge, p. 84.
Thou wouldest be loth to play half a dozen of venies at *wasters*,
With a good fellow, for a broken head. *B. & F. Philaster*, Act iv.
A man and wife store out who should be masters,
And having ching'd between them household speeces,
The man in wrath brought forth a pair of *wasters*,
And swore that these should prove who wore the breeches.

Her. Epigr. i. 16.

Decker has exactly the same thought, but which was the first occupant is not clear:

If o'er husbands their wives will needs be masters,
We men will have a law to win 't at *wasters*,
9 P. Hon. W. O. Pl. iii. 410.

The play was printed in 1630, the epigrams in 1633; but that does not prove which was first written. In both passages, the lady cunningly stoops to conquer.

The youths of this citie also have used on holy daies after evening prayer, at their mynsters dores, to exercise their *wasters* and bucklers.

Stowe's London, p. 70.

Cudgel playing was usually called *playing at wasters*, as in the second example:

Or as they that play at *wasters* exercise themselves by a few cudgells to avoid an enemies blows. *Burt. Annot. of Mel.* p. 342.

WAT, s. A familiar term among sportsmen for a hare; why, does not appear. Perhaps for no better reason than *Philip*, for a sparrow, *Tom*, for a cat, and the like.

The man whose vacant mind prepares him for the sport,
The funder sendeth out, to seek the nimble *wat*,
Which crosseth in each field each furlong, every flat,
Till he this pretty beast upon the form hath foond.

Drayt. Polyolb. xxi. p. 1115.

Thus once concluded out the leazers run,
All in full cry and speed 'till *Wat's* unlone.

R. Fletcher's Epigr. p. 159.

Watt, though he fled for life, yet joy'd withal
So brave a darge sung forth his funeral,
Not any sweeter trill: Hares as they die,
Look back, as glad to listen, loth to die.

Randolph's Poems, p. 61. ed. 1665.

These lines occur also in the *Cotswold Game*, sign. D 1.

WATCH. The wearing of a watch was, till late times, considered as in some degree a mark and proof of gentility, though the invention may be traced back to the 14th century, (*Archæol.* v. p. 419. 426.) They were even worn ostentatiously, hung round the neck to a chain; which fashion has of late been revived in female dress.

Ah, by my troth, sir; besides a jewel, and a jewel's fellow, a good fair *watch*, that hung about my neck, sir.

Mad World my Masters, O. Pl. v. 397.

A watch makes a part of the supposed grandeur of Malvolio, in his anticipated view of his great fortune:

I from the while, and perchance wind up my *watch*, or play with some rich jewel. *Tacelfth Night*, u. 5.

Even a *repeater* is introduced by Ben Jonson:

— 'T strikes! one, two,
Three, four, five, six. Enough, enough, dear *watch*,
Thy pulse hath beat enough. Now sleep, and rest;
Would thou couldst make the time to do so too:
I'll wind thee up no more. *Staple of News*, i. 1.

In the *Alchemist*, a watch is lent, to wear in dress:

And I had lent my *watch* last night, to one
That dines to-day at the sheriff's. *Act i. 2.*

But they were already becoming more common, in 1638, when we find it complained that

— Every penny clerk can carry
The time of day in his pocket. *Antipodes, a Comedy*.

For which reason, a projector proposes means for diminishing the number of them:

— Your project against
The multiplicity of pocket *watches*.

Same Com. cited by Steevens.

Even the "motley fool" described by Jacques, had a *watch* in his pocket, though the author poetically calls it a dial:

And then he drew a dial from his poke,
And, looking on it with lack-lustre eye,
Says, very wisely, it is ten o'clock. *As you l. it, ii. 7.*

But, if the following story be true, which Aubrey tells of a Mr. Allen, who was reputed a sorcerer, they must have been, in his time, very uncommon:

One time being at Home Lacy, in Herefordshire — he happened to leave his *watch* in the chamber window — (watches were then rarities) [we may add, perhaps, particularly in Herefordshire] — the maydes came in to make the bed, and bearing a thing in a case cry *tick, tick, tick*, presently concluded that that was his devil, [or familiar] and took it by the string with the tongues, [tongues] and threw it out of the window in the mote, (to drown the devil). It so happened that the string hung on a sprig of an elder that grew out of the mote, and this confirmed them that 'twas the devil. So the good old gentleman got his *watch* again. *Letters from the Bodl. Libr. iii. p. 203.*

This may have been in the middle of Elizabeth's reign, as Allen died at 96, in 1630.

The outward *watch*, in a fanciful passage of Shakespeare's *Rich. II.* means, I think, only the outside of the *watch*, the dial; as, the outer man, means the exterior of the man:

My thoughts are minutes, and with sighs they jar [tick]
Their watches to mine eyes, the outward *watch*,
Whereto my finger, like a dial's point [the land of the
Is pointing still, in cleansing them from tears. *watch*]
Rich. II. v. 5.

WATCH AND WARD, i. e. *watch* and *guard*. These words often occur together in our old statutes, and in authors of various kinds. The following passage best illustrates their separate senses:

Would I might *watch*, wherever thou dost *ward*,
So much thy love and friendship I regard.
Drayton's Eclogue 7. at the end.
Still, when she slept, he kept both *watch* and *ward*.
Spens. F. Q. I. iii. 9.

See also *Shep. Kal. vii. 235. Todd.*

But we never went to *watch* and *ward*,
So near the duke his brother's house before,
Spanish Trag. O. Pl. iii. 167.

WATCHET, *a.* Most probably from *wad*, or *woad*. Saxon, *paebcet*. The colour of the dye of woad, i. e. pale blue. This seems to me much preferable to the derivation from *paebet*, weak. Coles renders it in Latin *cyaneus*.

As in the rainbow's many-colour'd hew,
Here we see *watchet* deepened with a blew.
Browne, Brit. Past. ii. 3.

Whose teeth shall be so pure a *watchet*, that they shall stain
the truest Turkis. *Lyly's Endym. F 3 b. Act v. Sc. 2.*

In the octavo edition of Drayton, *watched* is erroneously printed for *watchet*. It is in the description of Neptune's robe:

Who like a mighty king, doth cast his *watchet* robe,
Far wider than the land, quite round about the globe.
Book xx. p. 1044.

WATER, TO SHEW. See to **SHEW WATER**.

TO WATER YOUR PLANTS. A jocular phrase for shedding tears.

Neither *water* than thy plants, in that thou departest from thy
piggies nie, neither stand in a mammering, whether it bee best to
depart or not. *Euphuus to Philautus, M 4.*

WATERGALL, s. A watery appearance in the sky, accompanying the rainbow. So far we may clearly understand, from the following lines, and we have the

word of Mr. Steevens to assure us, that the word is still current among the shepherds on Salisbury Plain; but in what sense they employ it, he has not told us.

And round about her tear-distained eye,
Blue circles stream'd, like rainbows in the sky.
These *watergalls*, in her dim element,
Foretell new storms to those too deeply spent.
Sh. Rape of Lucr. Suppl. i. 562.

The shepherd of Banbury, where he treats of rainbows, says nothing of *water-galls*, p. 46.

WATERINGS, ST. THOMAS A'. A place anciently used for executions, for the county of Surrey, as Tyburn for Middlesex. It was situated exactly at the second mile-stone on the Kent road, where is a brook, and probably a place for *watering* horses, whence its name; dedicated, of course, to *St. Thomas à Becket*, being the first place of any note in the pilgrimage to his shrine. Here, therefore, Chaucer's pilgrims make their first halt, and, at the proposal of the host, *draw cuts* who shall tell the first tale:

And forth we riden a litel more than pas, [little more than
Unto the *watering* of Saint Thomas, [a foot's pace]
And ther our hoste began his liors arest. *Prof. v. 827.*

The widow's daughter alludes to it in the *Puritan*:

Alas! a small matter bucks a handkerchief! and sometimes
the 'spital stands too nigh *St. Thomas à Waterings*. *Act i. Sc. 1.*

Her meaning is, "A little matter will serve to wet a handkerchief; and sometimes shedding too many tears will bring a person to the hospital;" that is, "will produce sickness." The quibble on *Waterings* and tears, is only a specimen of the kind of conventional wit, currently used in old times upon all places having significant names; as may be abundantly seen in Ray's *Local Proverbs*, see also **WEeping cross**, &c.; and may rather be considered as characteristic of the speaker, than as a specimen of the writer's own wit. No quibble on *spital* is intended, as some commentators have fancied. The allusions to this place of execution are frequent.

For at Saynt Thomas of Watrynge an they syrke a sayle,
Than they must ryde in the haven of hepe [hemp] without
sayle. *Hycke Scorer, Dr. of Dr. i. p. 105.*

—To which, if he apply him,
He may perhaps take a degree at Tyburn,
A year the earlier, come to read a lecture
Upon Aquinas, at *St. Thomas à Watering's*,
And so go forth a laurent in hemp circle.
B. Jons. New Inn, i. 3.

A faire paire of gallowses is kept at Tiburne, from yeares end to yeares end: and the like faire (but not so much resort of chapmen and crack-ropes) is at *St. Thomas à Waterings*.

Owle's Almanacke, p. 55.

It was the place where Penry [Martin Marprelate] was hanged. See *Cens. Lit. vii. p. 157*. "He was conveyed from the King's Bench to *St. Thomas Waterings*, and there hanged." See also the same volume, p. 282. In Ogilby's *Traveller's Guide*, the road to Canterbury begins thus: "There at 1½ leaving the town, cross a brook called *St. Thomas Watering*;" and in the corresponding survey by Senex (1719), it is marked at the 2 miles. In Carey's *Map of 15 Miles round London*, so late as 1786, we have at the two mile-stone on the Kent road, *Watering's Bridge*, a remnant of the old name.

WATER-SHUT, s. Any thing used to stop the passage of water.

— Who all the morne

Had from the quarry with his pick-axe torne
A large well-squared stone, which he would cut
To serve his stile, or for some water-shut.

Browne, Brit. Past.

WATER-WORK, s. Water-coloured painting, apparently; the painted cloth was generally oil-colour, but a cheaper sort seems to have been executed in water-colour, or distemper, and styled *water-work*.

And for thy walls, a pretty stiled drillery, or the German hunting in *water-work*, is worth a thousand of these bed-hangings, and these fly-bitten tapestries. *2 Hen. IV. ii. 1.*

It is clearly implied that such hangings were very different from tapestries.

The king for himself had a house of timber, &c. and for his other lodgings, he had great and goodlie tents of blew *water-work*, garnished with yellow and white. *Holinshed, p. 819.*

See **PAINTED CLOTH**.

WATER-WORK. The name of a building. This was undoubtedly the edifice thus described by Stowe:

Within the gate of this house, [Bigod's house] (now belonging to the city of London) is lately, to wit, in the year 1594 and 1595, builded one large house of great height, called an engine, made by Bevis Bulmer, gentleman, for the conveying and forcing of Thames water to serve in the middle and west parts of the cities. *Survey, p. 294.*

To this, the expression of "built the waterwork," in the following passage, clearly alludes:

Shall serve the whole city with preservative,
Weekly; each house his dose, and, at the rate, —
S. As he that built the *waterwork* does with water.

B. Jon. Alc. ii. 1.

It is again mentioned in Act iii. Sc. 2. in both which places Whalley supposed the *New River* to be meant, which is no *building*; and, as Mr. Gifford has shown, was not completed till after the appearance of that play. Besides, in the second passage, Druggier, who is a citizen, is said to have been *cessed*, or rated, at eighteen pence for it; which could not have been for the *New River*, as that was not made by parish rates.

A *water-work* never, I believe, meant a watermill, as Mr. M. Mason supposed, and another editor thought obvious, but a forcing engine of this kind, the noise of which is considerable:

The motion of a dial, when he's testy,
Is as much trouble to him, as a *water-work*.

B. & Fl. Woman's Prize, i. 1.

WAVE, for wave. By Spenser, in imitation of Chaucer, Gower, and Lydgate, who had used it in the same way. It occurs in them when no necessity of rhyme requires it.

For, whiles they fly that gulfe's devouring jawes,
They ou the rock are rent, and sunck in helpless *waves*.

Spens. F. Q. II. xii. 4.

WAXEN IMAGE. A part of the paraphernalia of a witch, by means of which she was supposed to torment her unfortunate victims. In Ben Jonson's Argument to the third Act of his *Sad Shepherd*, we find the witch sitting in her dell, "with her spindle, threads, and *images*," vol. v. p. 144; which hint, in Waldron's ingenious continuation, is thus followed. The witch says,

Now for my third, pins, *images* of wax,
To work them torments waits than whips or racks.

Act iii. p. 69.

The *waxen image* of the person intended to be tormented, was stuck through with pins, and melted at a distance from the fire. Steevens thinks that Shakespeare alluded to magical images in the following passage:

— For now my love is thaw'd,
Which, like a *waxen image* 'gainst a fire,
Bears no impression of the thing it was.

Two Gent. Veron. ii. 4.

To me it seems to allude to nothing but the vanishing of any waxen image exposed to heat; there is no allusion to pain consequent upon it.

To WAYMENT. To lament; has been supposed to come from *pa, woe*, in Saxon, but is rather from a word in old French, which had the same meaning, but took various forms, *gumenter*, *qumenter*, *gaimenter*. The first of those forms appears to be that from which our word is taken. See *Roquefort*, in *Gaimenter*. It occurs in Chaucer, and occasionally in later authors.

For what booties it to weep and to *wayment*,
When ill is chaunst, but doth the ill increase.

Spens. F. Q. II. i. 16.

But I will kisse these cold pale lips of thine,
And wash thy wounds with my *waymenting* tears.

G. Gac. L. 8.

WAYMENT, or WAYMENTING, s. Lamentation; from the preceding.

She made so piteous mone and deare *wayment*,
That the hard rocks could scarce from tears refrain.

Spens. F. Q. III. i. 33.

My food is teares, my tunes *waymenting* yeele.

Pem. Arc. p. 76.

WEAKLING, s. A weak creature.

Thyself art mighty, for thine own sake leave me,
Myself a *weakling*, do not then ensnare me.

Sh. Rape of Lucr. Suppl. l. 509.

Thou art no Atlas for so great a weight,
And, *weakling*, Warwick takes his gift again.

3 Hen. VI. r. 1.

When now a *weakling* came, a dwarfe thing. *Chapman.*

To WEAL, must mean to make well; to restore its weal, or well-being, if the reading be right in the following lines:

Womanish fear (sirewail, I'll never melt more,
Lead on, to some great thing, to *weal* my spirit;
I cut the cedar Pompey, and I'll fell
The huge oak, Caesar, too.

B. & Fl. False One, iv. 3.

This is the reading of the first folio (1647); the second (1679) reads *wake*, which is an unnatural change of metaphor, but Weber adopts it. *Weal*, as a verb, appears no where else, that I recollect. *Steel* has been conjectured, but with little probability.

WEAL-BALANCED. Weighed for the public good, or according to Capell, "balanced as in good *weals* it should be." It is possible that this, which is the original, may be also the right reading; but it comes so near *well balanced*, as to create a doubt.

— From thence

By cold gradation, and *weal-balance'd* forms,
We shall proceed with Angelo. *Meas. for Meas. iv. 3.*

WEALS - MAN, common wealth-man. Statesman; perhaps peculiar to this example.

Meeting with two such *weals-men* as you are, I cannot call you Lycurguses.

Coriol. ii. 1.

WEANELL, from *wean*. A young beast, just weaned. This wolvish sheepe would catchou his prey,
A lamb, or a kid, or a *weanell* wast.

Sp. Shep. Kal. Sept. 197.

WEAR, s. The fashion, that which is worn.

No, indeed, will I not, Pompey; it is not the wear.

Meas. for Meas. iii. 2.

— O, noble fool,

A worthy fool, motley's the only wear. *As you like it*, ii. 7.

Johnson has not noticed this sense, which occurs in other passages of Shakespeare; nor has Todd supplied it.

WEARISH, WEERISH, or WERISH, a. Small, weak, shrunk. Johnson conjectures from pap. a quagmire, Saxon, and explains it *washy*; but that does not accord with the following instances. It answers rather to what is now sometimes called wizen, or withered.

He was to weet a wretched wearish elf,
With hollow eyes, and rawbone cheeks forspent.

Spens. F. Q. IV. v. 34.

Can you imagine, sir, the name of duke
Could make a crooked leg, a scrambling foot,
A tolerable face, a wearish hand —
Fit for a lady's pleasure.

Ford's Love's Sacrifice, v. 1.

I have known some that have continued there by the space of half a dozen years, and when they come home, they have but a little wearish lean face under a broad French hat.

Nash's Life of Jack Wilton, Observ. 65.

A countenance not wearish and crabbed, but fair and comely.

Ash. Scholem. p. 24. Upton's ed.

Behinde the olde leane jade he set a lusty tall fellow; and behinde the goodly horse also he placed a little wearish man, and seeming to sight to have but small strength.

North's Plat. 634 A.

Where he shewed a wearish wither'd arme, and small, as it was ever other.

Holinshed, vol. ii.

Kersey explains it unsavoury, and Coles applies it to taste only, and renders it *insipidus, fatuus*. Skinner also quotes Gouldman for it, in the latter sense.

WEASAND, more recently written weazon. The throat; pægan, Saxon.

— had his weasand been a little widdier.

Spens. Shep. Kal. Sept. 210.

Because the thirstie swaine, with hollow hand,
Conveied the streame to weet his drie weasand.

Hall, Sat. II. i. v. 5.

WEATHER, TO MAKE FAIR WEATHER. To flatter; to give flattering representations, to make the best of matters.

And if anye suche shall be, that shall of all things make fair weather, and, whatsoever they shall see to the contrary, shall tell you all is well; beware of them, they serve themselves, not you.

Checke to K. Edward, in Nuge Ant. i. 20.

He hath ta'en you newly into his grace; where it is impossible you should take root, but by the fair weather that you make yourself.

Much Ado, i. 3.

But I must make fair weather yet awhile,
'Till Henry be more weak, and I more strong.

2 Hen. VI. v. 1.

An example has been given before under MAKE, No. 7.

WEAVERS were supposed to be generally good singers. Their trade being sedentary, they had an opportunity of practising, and sometimes in parts, while they were at work. Warburton adds, that many of the weavers in Queen Elizabeth's days were Flemish Calvinists, who fled from the persecution of the Duke of Alva, and were therefore particularly given to singing psalms. In our days, the famous Lancashire chorus singers, are females trained, I believe, in some sedentary occupation. Hence the exclamation of Falstaff:

I would I were a weaver! I could sing psalms, and all manner of songs.

1 Hen. IV. ii. 4.

He [the parson] got this cold with sitting up late, and singing catches with cloth-workers.

B. Jon. Episcane, iii. 4.

Sir Toby Belch talks of a catch which should "draw three souls out of one weaver." *Twelfth N.* ii. 3; by which the peculiar power of music upon a weaver is strongly intimated. By the souls is meant all his souls, namely vegetative, sensitive, and reasonable, according to the scholastic philosophy. See SOULS, THREE.

WEB, of a sword. The blade of it. The editor of the octavo edition of Fairfax's *Tasso*, (1749) supposes that web "denotes any plain, flat surface." He instances in 1. this sense; 2. that of a web of cloth; 3. a web, or sheet of lead. But it is clearly derived from weaving, and, when applied to a sword, must mean the main texture or substance of the weapon; when to lead, it approaches very near to *sheet*, which is commonly so applied; but *sheet*, in its first sense, is woven; when applied to cloth, *web* retains its legitimate meaning.

— A sword, whereof the web was steel,

Pommel rich stone, hilts gold. *Fairf. Tasso*, ii. 93.

The brittle web of that rich sword, he thought

As broke through hardness of the county's steel.

Ibid. vii. 94.

A broad and thin plate of lead:

— With stately pomp by heaps they wend,

And Christians slau roll up in webs of lead. *Ibid.* x. 26.

WEB AND PIN. A disorder in the eyes. See PIN AND WEB.

WEBSTER, s. A weaver, one who weaves a web.

Nor the webster, tho' his feece,

By much motin, getteth better.

R. Braith. Nature's Embossie, p. 254.

After these local names, the most names in number have been derived from occupations or professions, as taylor, potter, smith, &c. &c. brasier, webster, wheeler, &c. *Contd. Remains*, p. 108.

WEDDING. The principal customs observed at weddings, in the time of our authors, are curiously collected in the following passage, where the Scornful Lady declares her determination not to marry a bouser:

Believe me, if my wedding-smock were on,
Were the gloves bought and giv'n, the licence come,
Were the rosemary branches dipp'd, and all

The *Hippocras* and cakes eat and drunk off,

Were these two arms compass'd with the hands

Of bachelors, to lend me to the church,

Were my feet at the door — were "I John" said,

[namely, "I John take thee Mary," in the marriage service]

If John should boast a favour done by me,

I would not wed that year. *B. & F. Scornful Lady*, i. 1.

For a detailed account of wedding customs, see *Popular Antiquities*, vol. ii. p. 19, et seqq. and the several articles in this work.

WEDLOCK, s. put for wife.

Which of these is thy wedlock, Menelaus? thy Helen? thy Lacrece? that we may do her honour. *B. Jon. Poetaster*, iv. 1.

The greatest aim of perfectness men liv'd by,

The most true, constant lover of his wedlock.

B. & F. Valentinian, v. 6.

Why many join corrupt other men's wives, some their maids, others their neighbours' daughters; but to lie with one's brother's wedlock, O my dear Herod, 'tis vile and uncommon lust.

Marston's Parastaster, Anc. Dec. ii. 325.

Matrimony is sometimes used in the same sense. See MATRIMONY.

WEE, a. Small, shrunk up. Etymology doubtful. See *T. J.* and *Jamieson*, in *Wee*, and *Wie*.

He hath but a little wee face, with a little yellow beard.

Merry W. W. i. 4.

It is common in the Scottish dialect, and in the north of England.

They raise a wee before the cock,
And wyliey they shot the lock.

Gaberlunzie Man, Percy, ii. 61.

A wee mouse will creep under a mickle cornstack.

Kelly's Scottish Proverbs, A 178.

It is not yet disused entirely, in very familiar language.

WEED, s. A dress; *pæba*, Saxon. See *Johnson*.

The woful dwarf —

When all was past, took up his forlorn weed.

Spens. F. Q. I. vii. 19.

A goodlie ladie, clad in hunter's weed.

Spens. F. Q. II. iii. 21.

Chapman is quoted by Johnson as using it particularly for an outer garment, which, indeed, it always seems to imply, but there is pointedly marked:

Her own hands putting on both shirt and weede. *Chapman.*

A widow's weeds are still spoken of, meaning her appropriate mourning dress.

To WEEN. To suppose, or imagine; *penan*, Saxon.

— Ween you of better luck,

I mean, in perjurd witness, than your master,

Whose minister you are.

Henry VIII. v. 1.

Why *weenest* thou thus to prevail?

Gammer Gurt. O. Pl. ii. 43.

Then furthest from her hope, when most she *weened* nye.

Spens. F. Q. I. iii. 21.

And ramping on his shield, did *wene* the same

Have rett away.

Ibid. I. iii. 41.

It was very common in that time. Milton also has used it. See *Johnson*.

WEeping CROSS. I find no less than three places so called, and probably there were more: these crosses being, doubtless, places where penitents particularly offered their devotions. See *Archæol.* xiii. p. 216. Of the three places now retaining the name, 1. one is between Oxford and Banbury; 2. another very near Stafford, where the road turns off to Walsall; 3. the third near Shrewsbury.

To return by *Weeping Cross*, was a proverbial expression for deeply lamenting an undertaking, and repenting of it: like many other quibbling allusions to local names. See *LOTHBURY, Sc.*

He that goes out with often losse,

At last comes home by *Weeping Cross*.

Howell's Engl. Prov. P 3 b.

Since they have all found the way back again by *Weeping Cross*. But I'll not see them.

Eastward Hoe, O. Pl. iv. 266.

The Pagan king of Calicut take short,

That would have past him; with no little loss

Sending him home again by *Weeping Cross*.

Fanshawe, Lusiad, x. 64.

But the time will come when, coming home by *Weeping Cross*, thou shalt confesse that it is better to be at home.

Euphuist & his Engl. D ii. b.

WEeping-RIPE. Ready to weep, ripe for weeping.

The king was *weeping-ripe* for a good word.

Love's L. L. v. 2.

What, *weeping-ripe*, my lord Northumberland?

3 Hen. VI. i. 4.

Her *weeping-ripe*, her laughing bids, to part her be a while.

Barne's Alb. Engl. B. xii. p. 22.

To WEET. To know; from *wit*, Saxon. It is now retained chiefly in the technical expression, to *wit*, and the compounds *witting*, *unwittingly*, &c.

— In which I bind,

On pain of punishment, the world to *weet*

We stand up peerless.

Ant. & Cleop. i. 1.

And lick her lily hands with fawning tong,

As he her wronged innocence did *weet*.

Spens. F. Q. I. iii. 6.

From Egypt come they all, this lets thee *weet*.

Fairf. Taw. v. 86.

See *Johnson*.

WEETE, s. Used by Spenser, with a license common in his time, for *wet*; for the rhyme only.

And so, from side to side, till all the world is *weet*.

Spens. F. Q. IV. ix. 33.

WEETLESSE, a. Unintelligible; it is, however, printed *witlesse*, even in Todd's edition, which gives a very different sense. The first edition (1582) has *weetlesse*.

That with fond termes and *weetlesse* wordes,

To blere mine eyes doest think.

Spens. Shep. Kal. July, 35.

WEFT, the same as waif. A law term for any thing forsaken or abandoned, whether goods, or cattle. Norman French, *wef*, or *waif*.

The gentle lady, loose at random lefte,

The greenwood long did walke, and wander wide

At wilde adventure, like a forlorn *wef*.

Spens. F. Q. III. x. 36.

Leave, faytor, quickly that misgotten *wef*,

To him that hath it better justifie.

Id. VI. i. 18.

For we, the *wef*s and pilgrims of the streames,

Are only born to horror and distress.

Fansh. Lusiad, vi. 41.

WEFTE. Used as the participle of *waved*, put aside.

No can thy irrevocable destiny be *wef*.

Spens. F. Q. III. iv. 36.

WEIRD, s. and a. From the Saxon *wyrd*, a witch, or fate, and is used by Scottish writers in that sense. It was particularly applied by Shakespeare to his witches in *Macbeth*, because he found them called *weird sisters* in Holinshed, from whom he took the history. This Theobald had the merit of discovering; but Warburton, to assert his own superiority, pretended that *wayward* was the same word. Johnson gives a different derivation of wayward, (from *ya*, woe, and *peap*, Saxon) and was probably right. It is *weyward* in the folio editions.

The *weird* sisters, hand in hand,

Posters of the sea and land.

Macb. i. 5.

The *weird* sisters meant also the *fates*, with Scottish writers. Thus,

The *weird* sisters defendis it sould be wit.

G. Dougl. Virg. p. 80.

which is the translation of

— Prohibit nam cætera *parce*

Scire.

Æn. iii. 579.

See other examples in *Jamieson*. In an old English ballad, *weird lady* means a witch, or enchantress:

To the *weird lady* of the woods,

Full many and long a day,

Thro' lonely shades and thickets rough,

He winds his weary way. *Percy's Rel. iii. p. 221.*

WELAWAY. Alas! from *palapa*, Saxon, for woe or sorrow. See *D. Johnson* on *palapa*, in *palapa*, d. 1.

Now corrupted to *welladay*. Often written *wealaway*, as if derived from *weal*.

Harrow now out, and *wealaway*, he cried,
What dismal day hath sent this cursed sight?

Spens. F. Q. II. vi. 43.

It occurs several times in Spenser, and in the folio is thus spelt. G. Ferrers has the phrase of a *mass of welaway*, for a song of lamentation:

And take delight to listen every day,
How he could sing a *masse of welaway*.

Mirr. Mag. p. 324.

WELCH AMBASSADOR. A jocular name for the cuckoo, I presume, from its migrating hither from the west.

Thy sound is like the cuckoo, the *Welch ambassador*.

Middleton, Trick to Catch, &c. Act iv.

WELCH-CRICKET. Evidently used for an insect, with which tailors have long been reproached.

Before he [the tailor] had no other cognizance but a plaine Spanish needles with a *Welch-cricket* at top.

Greene's Quip, &c. Harl. Misc. v. 404.

Perhaps, however, this was a witticism of Greene's invention.

WELCH-HOOK. A sword made in a hooked form; probably as represented in Mr. Toller's note on the following passage:

And swore the devil his true liege-man, upon the cross of a *Welch-hook*. *1 Hen. IV. ii. 4.*

As tall a man as ever swagger,
With *Welch-hook*, or long dagger.

B. Jon. Masque in Hon. of Wales, vi. 49.

And that no man presume to wear any weapon, especially *Welch-hooks*, and forest bills.

Sir John Oldcastle, i. 1.

This is supposed to be proclaimed at Hereford.

That Skeridvaur at last
Caught up his country *hook*, nor cares for future harms,
But irefully enrag'd would needs to open arms.

Drayt. Polyolb. S. iv. p. 739.

WELCH-PARSLEY. A burlesque name for hemp, or the halters made of it.

In tough *Welch-parsly*, which our vulgar tongue is
Strong hempen halters. *B. & Fl. Elder Bro. i. 2.*

WELCHMAN'S HOSE. Equivalent, I imagine, to the breeches of a Highlander, or the dress of a naked Pict; upon the presumption that Welchmen had no hose. Thus the following phrase will imply, making the laws quite void, or of no effect:

The laws we did interpret, and statutes of the land,
Not truly by the text, but newly by a gloss:
And words that were most plaine, when they by us were skan'd,
We turned by construction to a *Welch-man's hose*.

Mirr. for Mag. p. 278.

To WELD. Used sometimes by Spenser for to wield.

Tune thee to those that *weld* the awful crowne.
Spens. Shep. Kal. Octob. v. 40.
Who peaceably the same long time did *weld*.
Id. F. Q. II. x. 32.

Hence it is easily understood in the following passage:

Laiide heavy hands on him, and held so straye
That downe he kept him, with his scornfull sway,
So as he could not *weld* him any way. *Ibid. VI. viii. 11.*

That is, could not move or turn himself.

To WELK. To decrease, or to wane like the moon. Spenser (under the signature of E. K.) quotes Lidgate for using it in that sense. *Notes on Shep. Kal.* Mr. Todd quotes Gower also for it.

Hence to grow dim:

When ruddy Phœbus 'gins to *welk* in west.

Spens. F. Q. I. i. 23.

WELKED, or WEALKED, is used by Shakespeare, (as Dr. Johnson rightly conjectured) for *whelked*, or marked with protuberances.

Horns *welk'd* and waved, like th' enridged sea;
It was some fiend. *Leor, iv. 6.*

Exactly so in *Mirror for Magistrates*:

Her *welked* face with woeful tears besprent.

Sack. Induction, p. 257.

This and *welk* are probably only different forms of the same word.

By Drayton, *welked shrouds* seems to be put for swelling clouds. He is describing the fall of Phaeton, as represented on a painted cloth:

There comes proud Phaeton tumbling thro' the clouds,
Cast by his pallies that their reins had broke;
And setting fire upon the *welked shrouds*,
Now through the heav'n run madding from the yoke.

Barons' Wars, vi. 39.

He could not repeat *clouds*, having used it just before.

WELKIN, s. The sky; from *pealcán*, to roll, or *pelc*, a cloud, Saxon. Yet it is used also for the cloudless sky.

The sky, the *welkin*, the heaven. *L. L. Lost, iv. 2.*

The starry *welkin* cover thou anon,
With drooping fog, as black as Aëtheron.

Mida. N. Dr. iii. 2.

The swallow peeps out of her nest,
And cloudie *welkin* cleareth.

Spens. Shep. Kal. March, 12.

It has been preserved, as a poetical word, by Milton, and many other poets.

WELL, s. for weal, or health, for the sake of rhyme, and also of the play upon the word in another sense.

"We may not change," quoth he, "this evil plight,
Till we be bathed in a living well,
That is the terme prescribed by the spell."
"O how," said he, "more I that well out find,
That may restore you to your wouted well."

Spens. F. Q. I. ii. 43.

To WELL. To flow.

Whose bubbling wave did ever freshly *well*. *Ibid. I. vii. 4.*
Fast from her eyes the round pearls *welled* down
Upon the bright enamel of her face. *Farf. Tasso, iv. 94.*

More modern authors have occasionally used this word. See *Johnson*.

WELLADAY. See *WELAWAY*.

WELL-SEEN. Accomplished, well-approved. See *SEEN*.

— As a school master

Well-seen in music, to instruct Binuca. *Tam. Shr. i. 2.*
Well-seen, and deeply read, and thoroughly grounded,
In th' hidden knowledge of all salettes, and
Pot-herbs whatever. *B. & Fl. Woman Hater, ii. 1.*

Why I am a scholar, and *well-seen* in philosophy.
Alex. & Campaspe, O. Pl. ii. 102.

A chronicler should *well* in divers tongues be *seene*.

Mirr. for Mag. 488.

WENCH. It is rightly observed by Mr. Steevens, that wench originally meant young woman only, without the contemptuous familiarity now annexed to it. Johnson observed, that the word was first used in the

Now, how dost thou look now? O, ill-star'd wench.
Othello, v. 2.
 Therefore, sweet wench, help me to rue my woe.
Prometheus & *Cassandra*.

Here we find it applied to a princess:

For Ariodant so lov'd the princely wench,
 That Neptune's floods uneth his flames cold quench.
Her. Arist. v. 20.

It has been observed, that *wench* is used in the translation of the Bible, 2 *Sam.* xvii. 17. where the Latin version has *ancilla*, the Greek *παῖδων*, and the original *נַעֲמָה*, all meaning a hand-maid, or maid-servant. I believe Johnson's etymology of *paide*, contracted to *pence*, to be the right. Horne Tooke's is most absurd. See *T. J.*

To WEND. To go; Saxon, *penben*. Hence we have derived the preterite of go still in use, namely *went*.

Hopeless and helpless doth *Aegeon* wend,
 But to procrastinate his lifeless end. *Com. of Errors*, i. 1.

It is so common in every author of that time, that it is hardly necessary to exemplify it.

Her weaker wauding stream tow'ards Yorkshire as she wends.
Drayt. Polyolb. xxvi. p. 1176.

In Spenser it occurs continually.

Fairfax uses *wend* improperly for *went*:

— Where late she wend
 To comfort her weak limbs in cooling flood.
Tasso, B. vi. 109.

Also for the participle:

But when he saw her gentle soul was wend. *B.* xii. 70.

WENGAND, *s.* This word seems to be put for vengeance; but how authorized or derived, I am unable to say.

Wild wengand on such ire, wherby the realm doth lose,
 What gaine have they which heave at honour so?
Mirr. for *Mag.* p. 487.

The author is Higin, who does not usually employ unauthorized words.

To WEST, *v.* To set in the west: applied to the sun.

Four times his place he shifted hath in sight,
 And twice hath risen where he now doth west,
 And wented twice where he ought rise aright.
Spens. F. Q. V. Intro. St. 8.

Chaucer so used the word.

WESTWARD HOE, was the title of a comedy, by Decker and Webster, as *Eastward Hoe*, of another by Chapman and Marston. The latter is printed in *Old Pl.* iv. p. 203, &c. Both must have been current phrases before they became titles for plays. *Eastward Hoe* seems to be equivalent to a trip to the city; and *Westward Hoe* implies a trip to Tyburn.

Sir, *Eastward Hoe* will make you go *Westward Hoe*.
O. Pl. iv. 219.

Shakespeare puts the words together, as a common expression, though he has no allusion, except to the word *went*:

O. There lies your way, due west.
F. Then *westward-hoe*.
Twelfth N. iii. 1.

WESTY, *a.* Dizzy, confused. Coles renders it by "*Scotomaticus*, [that is, troubled with *scotoma*, or dizziness] vertigine laborans."

Whiles he lies wallowing, with a *westie* head,
 And palish carcase, on his brothel bed.
Hall, Sat. IV. i. p. 58. *repr.*

WET-FINGER. To do a thing with a *wet finger*, implies to do it with great ease. I do not know that

the expression is yet disused; but the origin of it may be inquired.

Take a good heart, man; all the low ward is our's
 With a *wet-finger*. *B. & Fl. Cupid's Rev.* Act. iv.
 If ever I stand in need of a wench that will come with a *wet finger*, porter thou shalt earn my money.
Hon. Wh. O. Pl. iii. 255.

What gentlewomen or citizens' wives you can with a *wet finger*, have at any time to sup with you.

Decker's Gul's Hornb. p. 160. *Not's* ed.

It seems not very improbable that it alluded to the vulgar and very inelegant custom, of *wetting the finger* to turn over a book with more ease. The following passage seems to confirm that notion:

I hate brawls with my heart, and can turn over a volume of wrongs with a *wet finger*.

G. Harcey's Pierce's Supplication, p. 21. *repr.*

Those who practised this had little thought of the appearance of their books.

To WEX, for to wax, grow, or increase. Spenser has it, but it is not peculiar to him:

She first taught men a woman to obey,
 But when her some to man's estate did wax,
 She it surrendered, ne herself would longer ven.
Spens. F. Q. II. s. 30.

Dayton also has it:

Yet every hour still prosperously she wax'd,
 But the world poor did by loose riots grow,
 Which served as an excellent pretext.
Legend of Crombe, p. 610. and in *Mirr.* *Mag.* p. 359.

Dryden has adopted the word. See Johnson.

WHALES-BONE long afforded a most current simile for whiteness. Mr. Steevens asserts, that the ancient English writers supposed ivory to be part of the bones of a whale; and, though it cannot be imagined that such gross ignorance could very long continue, yet there seems no reason to doubt, that it did prevail, when this proverbial simile was invented and established. Shakespeare has it, but he received it from his predecessors:

This is the flower that smiles on every one,
 To shew his teeth as white as whale's bone.
Lord's L. L. v. 2.

But Spenser also has it:

Whose face did seem as clear as crystal stone,
 And eke, though fenn as white as whale's bone.
F. Q. III. i. 15.

The antiquity of the simile may be seen in the preservation of the Saxon genitive, *whalis*, or *whale's* bone; which is depraved, as was customary, into "*whale his bone*." The instances are very numerous, which are quoted by the commentators on the above passage of Shakespeare; and mostly from the older authors, the *Metrical Romances*, *Lord Surrey*, *Turberville*, &c. We may add another from the latter poet:

A little mouth, with decent chin,
 A corall lip of hue,
 With teeth as white as whale his bone,
 Ech one in order due. *Poems*, 1567, sign. S 8 b.

Browne has rightly called it ivory:

An ivory dart she held of good command,
 White was the bone, but whiter was her hand.
Brit. Past. ii. p. 67.

WHALLY, *a.* applied to eyes, means discoloured, or what are now called *wall-eyes*; from *whaule*, or *whall*, the disease of the eyes called *glaucoma*. Applied to

jealousy, in the following instance, it seems to mean *green-eyed*, which is the usual description of that passion. The poet describes Lust, as riding

Upon a hearded gote, whose rugged heare
And whally eyes (the signe of gelousy)

Was like the person selfe. *Spens. F. Q. I. iv. 24.*

Upton, and all the commentators, explain it streaked, from *pala*, Saxon; whence also a *wheal*, or *wale*, the mark of a lash on the skin. Not conceiving, however, how *streaked* eyes were at all characteristic of jealousy, I had conjectured that *wall-eyed* must be meant; when I found this remarkable proof of it, given by my friend Todd, under *Walleye*, in *T. J.* "This word is not written *wall*, but *whall*, in our old language;" he then refers to the above passage, and adds this example: "*Whaule-eyed*, glauciolus. *Huloet*." Yet, by an inadvertency, of which it is marvellous that the instances are not more numerous in such a work, he has retained Johnson's erroneous explanation of *whally*. Of *whall* we may add this example:

Glaucoma — a disease in the eye, &c. — some think it to be a *whal* eye. *A. Fleming's Nomencl. p. 428.*

Barret, however, has *wall-eye*, and renders "a horse with a wall eye," by *glauciolus*. *Alvearie*, (1580) under *Horse*.

WHAT, s. Used as a substantive, for matter, thing, stuff.

— So adowne

They pray'd him sit, and gave him for to feed —
Such homely *what* as serves the simple clowne.

Spens. F. Q. VI. ix. 7.

So also in his *Shepherd's Kalendar*:

Come downe, and learne the little *what*,
That Thouslin can sayne.

July, v. 31.

The Latin relative is so used by modern writers, who have their "tertium quid," &c.

WHAT, pron. The ninth sense of this word, in Dr. Johnson, is thus stated: "It is used adverbially, for partly, in part." It appears to me, that in this mode it is no longer used, except in conjunction with the preposition *with*.

But now, in our memory, *what* by the decay of the haven, and *what* by the overthrow of religious houses — it is brought — to miserable nakedness and decay.

Lambert, cited in *B. Jons. Grammar*, ed. Whalley, vii. 273. They live a popular life, and then *what* for business, pleasure, company, there's scarce room for a morning's reflection.

Norris, Johnson's 7th instance.

It is unusual to use it thus without a second *what*, to mark another side of the partition. *What with one thing, what with another.*

WHAT ELSE. An elliptical interrogation, for "what else can be the case;" and equivalent, therefore, to a strong affirmation.

Now, let us read the inventorie, wee'll share it equally.
Li. What else? *Lyly's Mydas, v. 2.*

Li. But canst thou blow it? H. What else?

M. But not away.

Id. iv. 3.

WHEEL, s. Supposed, from the context, to mean the burden of a song. Ophelia says,

You must sing Down-a-down, an you call him a-down-a. O, how the *wheel* becomes it. *Hamlet, iv. 5.*

But there is no direct authority for this use of the word; except a sentence quoted by Mr. Steevens without recollection of the book, the author, or the

date. This, it must be allowed, is sufficiently uncertain. It should, however, be given.

The song was accounted a good one, though it was not much graced by the *wheale*, which in no wise accorded with the matter thereof.

The quotation from N. Breton, of "heigh ho *whele*," is not satisfactory, without Mr. S.'s interpretation. Yet, after all, it must have some such meaning. Rota, or rote, certainly meant a kind of instrument.

WHELK, the same as *wale*, or *wheal*; from *pala*, Saxon. Stripes, marks, discolorations.

One Bardolph, if your majesty know the man, his face is all bubukles, and *whelks*, and knubs, and coals of fire.

Hen. V. iii. 6.

Chaucer had united *whelks* and knobs:

That might him helpen of his *whelkes* white,
Ne of the knobbes sitting on his cheekes.

Prolog. to Cant. Tales.

WHELYK. Streaked, striated; from **WHELK**.

Ne ought the *whelky* pearles esteemeth hee,
Which are from Indian sens brought far away.

Spens. Virg. Gnat, v. 105.

WHEN. An abrupt and elliptical exclamation, denoting impatience, and equivalent to "when will such a thing be done?"

Why *when*, I say! Nay, good sweet Kate, be merry.

Tam. of Shr. iv. 1.

Have at you with another. *When!* can you tell.

Com. of Err. iii. 1.

So in the old play of *Sir John Oldcastle*:

Set, parson, set; the dice die in my hand.

When, parson, *when!* what, can you find no more?

Act iv. 1. Suppl. ii. p. 395.

Nay then, sweet sir, give reason: come on, *when?*

Martins's What y. will, Anc. Dr. ii. 225.

WHEN, for whether, by contraction.

Good sir, say *when* you'll answer me, or no?

Com. of Err. iv. 1.

To bid the wind a chase he now prepares.

And *when* he run or fly, they knew not whether.

Sh. Venus & Ad. Suppl. i. 418.

No matter now, *when* thou be false or no,

Goswin: whether thou love another better,

Or me alone; or *when* thou keep thy vow.

B. & Fl. Beggar's Bush, v. 1.

Who shall doubt, Donne, *when* I a poet be,

When I dare send my epigrams to thee?

B. Jons. Epig. 96.

WHERE, for whereas.

But *where* you think that I take away much use of shooting.

Aech. Tosph. p. 59.

— *Where* the other instruments

Did see, and hear, devise, instruct, walk, feel. *Coriol. i. 1.*

For whether:

Why here's all fire, wit, *where* he will or no.

Match at Midn. O. Pl. vii. 386.

I know not *where* I am or no, or speak,

Or whether thou dost hear me. *Ben Jons. New Inn, v. 2.*

Good sir, say *when* you'll answer me or not.

Com. of Err. iv. 1.

The use of it in the following passage, added to the introduction of *note*, for know not, renders the whole very obscure:

I note where car'd or careless ornament,

Where chance or art her fairest count'nance dignit.

Carew's Godfrey of Bulloigne, B. i.

That is, "I know not *whether* careful or careless ornament, *whether* chance or art adorned her [most]."

WHERE. Used as a substantive, for place; as the logicians use *ubi*.

Bid them farwell, Cordelia, though unkind;
Thou lovest here, a better *where* to find. *Leam*, i. 1.

WHEREAS. Often used for *where*.

You do prepare to ride unto St. Alban's,
Whereas the king and queen do mean to hawk.
2 *Hen. VI.* i. 2.

— At Agincourt that fought,
Whereas rebellious France upon her knees was brought.

Drayt. Polyol. xvi. p. 95.
He pierced in the thickest press among,
Whereas these valiant knights had given and tase
Full many strokes. *Her. Ariosto*, v. 80.

WHERRET, or WHIRRET. A smart blow, or box on the ear.

Truth, now I'm invisible, I'll hit him a sound *wherret* on the ear, when he comes out of the garden. *Puritan*, iv. 2.

— How meekly
This other fellow here receives his *whirrit*.
R. & Pl. Nice Valour, iv. last sc.

Derivation uncertain. See *T. J.* It appears by an example there given, that Bickerstaff, in *Love in a Village*, used *wherret*, for the common colloquial word *worrit*; which, I conceive, is not made from this, but a mere corruption of *worry*.

WHETHER, for which soever, or whoever.

— And *whether*
Before us that are here, can force his cousin,
By fair and knightly strength, to touch the pillar,
He shall enjoy her; the other lose his head.
Pl. Two Nob. Kinsm. iii. 6.

WHETSTONE, to give the WHETSTONE, as a prize for lying. This was a standing jest among our ancestors, as a satirical premium to him who told the greatest lie. Ray, among *Proverbial Phrases*, denoting a liar, puts first, "He deserves the *whetstone*." The origin of the jest is not, I believe, exactly made out; but, perhaps, it was with some such idea as that of Randolph, in his interlude of the *Pedlar*, of sharpening the wits, for fresh exploits of the same kind. After other commodities, the pedlar brings out a *whetstone*, on which he thus descants:

But leaving my brains, I come to a more profitable commodity; for, considering how dull half the wits of this university [Cambridge] be, I thought it not the worst traffique to sell *whetstones*. This *whetstone* [he continues] will set such an edge upon your inventions, that it will make your rusty iron brains purer metal than your brazen faces. Whet but the knife of your capacities on this *whetstone*, and you may presume to dine at the Muses' Oratory, or sup at the Oracle of Apollo. *Randolph's Works*, p. 350.

Whatever was the original design of the allusion, it seems very clear that there were, in some places, jocular games, in which the prize given for the greatest lie was a *whetstone*. Lupton says,

Lying with us is so loved and allowed, that there are many times gamings and prizes therefore purposely, to encourage one to outlie another. O. And what shall he gain that gets the victorie in lying? S. He shall have a silver *whetstone* for his labour.

Too Good to be True, p. 80. 1580.
See this, and more instances, in *Pop. Antiq.* i. p. 429, 4to.

In an old morality, Mendax, the liar, brings a *whetstone* in his hand, and thus blazons his own arms:

My name is *Mendax*, a younger brother, linially descended of an ancient house before the Conquest. We gave three *whetstones* in gules, with no difference. *W. Bullein's Prose Morality*, cited in *Waldron's Sad Shep.* p. 162, and 220.

The Cretans being always noted for lying, according to the Greek saying, Κρηται δαι ψευδται, Lyly says, If I met with one of Crete, I was ready to lie with him for the *whetstone*. *Euph. & his Engl. C.* 4

Hence Harington:

Well might Martano beare away the bell,
Or else a *whetstone* challenge for his dew,
That on the sodaine such a tale could tell,
And not a word of all his tale was true.

Ariosto, xviii. 56.

Travellers, being always suspected of this vice, were complimented with the attribute of the *whetstone*. Ben Jonson's traveller, Amorphus, hires a page named Cos, (or Whetstone) which occasions this remark:

Cos? how happily hath Fortune furnish'd him with a *whetstone*.
Cynthia's Revels, i. 2.

The brain-sicke youth that feeds his tickled eare
With sweet-sau'd lies of some false traveller;
Which hath the Spanish despoils red awhile,
Or *whetstone* leasings of old Mandevile. *Hall*, Sat. i. 6.

A strange use of the *whetstone*, is recorded by Harington:

Part whereof [i. e. of his sentence] being that the knight should publickly acknowledge how he had slandered the archbishop, which he did in words conceived to that purpose accordingly; yet his friends gave out, that all the while he carried a long *whetstone* hanging out at the pocket of his sleeve, so conspicuous as men understood his meaning was to give himselfe the lye.

Nuge Antiquæ, vol. ii. p. 240. ed. Pat.

This explains the force of Lord Bacon's sarcasm, who, when Sir K. Digby boasted of having seen the philosopher's stone in his travels, but was puzzled to describe it, interrupted him, saying, "Perhaps it was a *whetstone*." See also *Hudibras*, P. II. C. i. v. 60. and Grey's note upon it. There is no great probability of the expression being derived from the *whetstone* of Attius Nevius, as some have conjectured; which would imply that the story of that soothsayer was the greatest lie upon record.

As ancient customs are longest retained in the provinces, we find the following account of the existence of this in the north, as late as in 1792:

It is a custom in the north, when a man tells the greatest lie in the company, to reward him with a *whetstone*; which is called lying for the *whetstone*.

Budworth's Fortnight's Ramble to the Lakes, Chap. 6.

It does not appear that this tourist was aware of the antiquity of the custom.

In Jonson's *Bartholomew Fair*, *Whetstone* is mentioned in connexion with Bedlam:

Good Lord! how sharp you are, with being at Bedlam yesterday! *Whetstone* has set an edge upon you. *Act*

What it means can only be conjectured. As we have no account of *Whetstone*, the poet, being in Bedlam, I should rather guess that a person of that name was then the keeper of that hospital. See *Mr. Gifford's Note on the place*.

WHIBLIN, s. seems, by the context, to mean an eunuch.

God's my life, he's a very mandrake; or else (God bless us) one of these *whiblins*, and that's worse.

Honest W. A. O. Pl. iii. 257.

In another place, it seems to be put for whinyard, or sword:

Come, sir, let go your *whiblin* [snatcheth his sword from him].
R. Browne, Loveick Court, i. 1.

WHIFFLER. A person who cleared the way for a procession. Mr. Warton, in a long note on "the ear-piercing life," in *Othello*, explains *whiffler* to mean *affer*; but derives it from an old French word *riffleur*, which no where exists, except in what is considered as a misprint, in a passage from Rymer's *Fœderu*. But *whiffle* itself meant a life in English, from a *whiff*, or puff of wind; *whiffler*, therefore, in that sense, was regularly made from *whiffle*. Mr. Douce seems satisfactorily to explain the matter. *Whifflers*, or sifers, generally went first in a procession; from which circumstance the name was transferred to other persons who succeeded to that office, and at length was given to those who went forward merely to clear the way for the procession. See *Illustr. of Shakesp.* i. p. 507. Grose, who found the word still in use in Norfolk, thought it peculiar to that county, and defines it thus: "*Whifflers*, men who make way for the corporation of Norwich, by flourishing their swords." *Prov. Gloss.* But the *whifflers* had the same office every where else. Coles translates it *viator*. Thus Shakespeare speaks of the sea,

Which, like a mighty *whiffler* 'fore the king
Seems to prepare his way. *Hen. V.* Act v. Chorus.

And Mr. Steevens quotes from a play called the *Ile de Gulls*:

And Manasses shall go before like a *whiffler*, and clear the way
with his horns. 1633.

Tobacco's a *whiffler*,
And cries huff snuff with furie.
B. Holiday's Trictramus, Act ii. Sc. 3.

It clearly means a person to introduce, in the following example:

But, as a poet that's no scholar, makes
Vulgarity his *whiffler*, and so takes
Passage, with ease and state.
Chapman, Verses on Fletcher's Faithful Shepherdess.

Weber there interpreted it *babbler*, &c.

In the city of London, young freemen, who march at the head of their proper companies on the lord mayor's day, sometimes with flags, were called *whiffers*, or *bachelor whiffers*, not because they cleared the way, but because they went first, as *whiffers* did.

I look'd the next lord mayor's day to see you o' the livery, or one of the *bachelor whiffers*. *City Misch.* O. Pl. ix. 312.

Here it means merely attendants:

Three hundred of these goldfinches have I entertained for my followers; I can go in no corner, but I meet with some of my *whiffers* in their accoutrements. You may hear them half a mile ere they come at you.

Chapm. Mous. D'Olive, *Anc. Dr.* iii. p. 597.

This, hearing them so far off, he presently explains to arise from the jingling of their spurs. The note on it, in the book referred to, is erroneous.

Whiffler has also been used as equivalent to a *whiffing*, or trifling fellow, particularly by Swift, and the authors of his time, whom Johnson quotes for it. In that sense, it is certainly derived from *whiff*, or puff of wind, were emptiness.

WHIG, s. A thin liquor made from whey; from *hwæg*, whey, Saxon. A modern commentator defines it thus: "*Whig* is, I believe, formed from the whey of milk, after the cheese curd has been separated from it by runnet; a second and inferior curd being separated from the whey by an acid mixture; the re-

mainder, after being slightly fermented, is called *whig*, and drank by the poorer classes as small beer." *Ancient Drama*, vol. vi. p. 121. Where the writer gained this exact description, he does not say; but it is certainly something of that sort. Coles Latinizes it by "*serum lactis tenue*." Dr. Jamieson defines it, "A thin and sour liquid of the lacteous kind."

Drink *whig*, and sour milk, while I rince my throat with Bourdeaux and Canary. *Hyem. Engl. Trav.* i. 2.

The poor old couple wisht their bread were meat, their *whig* were perry. *Warn. Alb. Engl.* viii. 42. p. 102.

With green cheese, clouded cream, with flawns and custards
Whig, cyder, and with whey, I domineer a lord. [stor'd,
Drayton, Muses' Elys. *Nymph.* 6.

The classing it with cyder and perry, seems to imply that it was a fermented liquor.

The nick-name of *whig*, as applied to a party, is commonly derived from this word; but Bishop Burnet derives it rather from *Whiggamor*, a cattle driver in the south-west of Scotland, by contraction *whigg*. His opinion, as a Scotchman, must have the more weight, because the name had been applied to the Scotch fanatics, before it was taken up, as a term of ridicule, against the country party in England; which was about 1680. Nor does there appear much propriety in applying the name of a liquor, not much in use, to a party. The Scotch *whigs* were a party themselves; and at one time, according to Burnet, a formidable array. See *Hume*; also *Jamieson*, and *T. J. Woodrow*, a Scottish historian, seems rather to favour the other derivation; but there is no reason to prefer his opinion to that of Burnet and others. *Tory* is an Irish name for certain lawless plunderers. Both terms have continued in use, as party distinctions, though their original meaning is forgotten, and, in the application, often reversed.

WHILE, adv. was often improperly used for *until*. This misuse of the word is still prevalent in some provincial dialects.

—We will keep ourself
Till supper-time alone: *while* then, God bless you. *Marb.* iii. 1.

The Romanyes had a law that every man should use shooting in peace tyme, *while* he was forty years olde. *Ascham, Toroph.* p. 16.

Cleanthes, if you want money, use me;
I'll trust you, *while* your father's dead. *Moss. Old Law*, i. 1.

Even Jonson so uses it:

—And want some little means
To keep me upright, *while* things be reconciled. *Devil is an Ass*, i. 2.

WHILES. Long prevalent instead of *while*; it is so written generally in the old copies of Shakespeare, and has been, in most instances, changed to *while*, by the modern editors. Used also, as well as *while*, for *until*.

—He shall conceal it,
Whiles you are willing it shall come to note. *Twelfth N.* iv. 3.

This addition of a redundant *s* has extensively corrupted both words and names. Thus *unaware* became *unawares*, &c.; and in names it may always be suspected, except when the *s* clearly stands for *son*.

Here it is *whilst*, and is elliptically used for "while you are doing that:"

— Go ran
And tell the duke; and *whilst*, I'll close her eyes.
B. & Fl. Cupid's Rev. ii. 5.

Whilst, I believe, was originally a mere corruption of *whiles*.

WHILEARE, WHILERE, or WHYLEARE. The same as *ere while*, only transposed; that is, formerly.

— Will you trowl the catch
You taught me but *while-ere*. *Tempest*, iii. 2.
That cursed wight, from whom I scapt *whyleare*,
A man of hell, that calls himself Despaire.

Spens. F. Q. I. ix. 28.
Doe you not know this seely timorous deere,
As usual to his kinde, hunted *whileare*.

Browne, Brit. Past. i. iii. p. 69.
It is found in Milton. See *T. J.*

WHILOM, adv. Once, formerly; a Chaucerian word, but so often introduced by more recent authors, that it is not unknown to many readers.

Whilom thou was peregrill to the best.
Spens. Sh. Kal. Aug. i. 8.
Proud Rome herself, that *whilome* laid her yoke
On the wide world, and vanquish'd all with war.

WHIMLEN, or WHIMLING. A fanciful derivative from *whim*, like *whim-wham*, applied, in the following quotation, to country ladies; but no more appropriate, I presume, than *what d' ye call 'ems*, or the like.

Marry, before I could procure my properties, alarm came that some of the *whimlens* had too much [probably too much liquor, by what follows].

B. Jon. Masque of Love Restored, vol. v. p. 404.
In Beaumont and Fletcher it is *whimling*, and there used in contempt, by a boisterous woman, speaking to a delicate young girl:

Go, *whimling*, and fetch two or three grating leaves out of the kitchen to make gingerbread of. 'Tis such an untoward thing!
Corcomb, Act iv.

WHIM-WHAMS. Trinkets, trifles, whimsical ornaments. A mere reduplication of *whim*.

— Nay not that way,
They'll pull ye all to pieces for your *whim-whams*,
Your garters, and your gloves.

B. & Fl. Night Walker, Act i.
— 'Tis more comely,
I wis, than their other *whim-whams*.

WHIND'ST. An unintelligible word, occurring only in the folio editions of Shakespeare, and in what is now the beginning of Act ii.; in the first folio, Part ii. p. 9.

Speak then, thou *whind'st* leaven. *Tro. & Cress.* ii. 1.

The best conjectural reading that has been offered, is *vinew'd*, mouldy; but "unsalted leaven," is the reading of the quartos, to which the modern editors have gone back to fetch it. The word is probably a mere corruption of *vinew'd*, for "most mouldy." If, then, the text is to be changed at all, we should read,

Speak then, thou *vinew'd*st leaven, speak.
See *VINEW'D*.

WHINYARD, s. A sword, or hanger; perhaps rather the latter, which is Minshew's interpretation. Skinner says, from *pinnan*, to win, and *ape*, honour, Saxon; but this is not very probable. The best Saxon derivation has been entirely overlooked, which is *pinn*, war or destruction, and *gepd*, yard or instrument. It

will then mean warlike or destroying instrument, which is surely a fair description of a sword.

Nor from their button'd tawny leather belts
Dismiss their biting *whinyards*.
Edw. III. i. 2. Capell's Prologue.

— This debosh'd *whinyard*
I will reclaim to comely bows and arrows.
The Wits, O. Pl. viii. 412.

When it was becoming obsolete, it was used, like other words so circumstanced, in burlesque; in which way we find it in *Hudibras*:

He scotch'd his *whinyard* up, that fled
When he was falling off his steed,
As rats do from a falling house. *I. ii. 938.*

But it does not appear to have been always a burlesque term, which the first examples seem to show.

The Scottish dialect has *whinger*, in the same sense; which evidently must have come from the same origin. See *Jamieson*.

WHIPSTOCK, s. The stock or handle of a whip, but frequently put for the whip itself; particularly a carter's whip.

For Malvolio's nose is no *whipstock*. *Twelfth N.* i. 5.
— Phœbus, when
He broke his *whipstock*, and exclaim'd against
The horses of the sun, but whisp'r'd to
The loodness of his fury. *B. & Fl. Two Nob. Kisses.* i. 1

For, by his rusty outside, he appears
To have practis'd more the *whip-stock* than the lincæ.
Pericles, i. 1.
Beggars fear him more than the justice, and as much as the *whip-stock*.
Earle's Microc. p. 60. ed. Bm.

Here it is spelt *whip-stalk*:
Bought you a whistle and a *whip-stalk* too,
To be revenged on their villainies.

Span. Trag. O. Pl. iii. 100.
It is once or twice used as a name of reproach for a carter, "base *whipstock*." See the notes on the above passages.

WHIRL-BONE, s. The round bone of the knee, called the knee-pan, or patella.

Womus was ouce a ribbe (as Truth has said),
Else, sith her tongue runs wide from every point,
I should have deem'd her substance had been made
Of Adam's *whirl-bone*, when it was out o' th' joint.
Bancroft's Epig. B. i. Ep. 99.

"The *whirl-bone* of the knee, patella." *Cole's Lat. Dict.*

WHIRLCOTE, s. An open car, or chariot.

Of old time coaches were not knowne in this island, but chariots or *whirlcotes*, and they only used of princes or great estates, such as had their footmen about them.

Stowe's Load. 1599, p. 63.
WHIRLING-PLAT appears to be used for whirlpool, in the following passage:

Even as a stone cast into a plaine even still water, will make the water move a great space, yet, if there be any *whirling-plat* in the water, the moving ceaseth when it cometh at the *whirling-plat*.
Acham, Taroph. p. 163. rept.

Called also *whirl-pit*:
Down sunk they like a falling stone,
By raging *whirlpits* overthrowne.

Sandys, Paraph. of Exod. v.
WHISH, and WHISHT. Corruptions of *WHIST*, silent.

You took my answer well, and all was *whish*.
Harington. Ep. i. 57.

When they perceived that Solomon, by the advice of his helier was annoynted king, by and by there was all *whisht*.
Latimer, Serm. fol. 54. b.

Why do you *whisht* thus? here's none to hear you.
Lingus, O. Pl. v. 512.

WHISKET, s. A basket. I do not recollect to have seen this word in use, but Coles acknowledges it thus; "A *whisket*, corbis, cophinus." *Lat. Dict.* Baxter also has it under *Bascauda*, which he derives from the Celtic participle *uscaud*, pressum:

Unde fit, [he adds] quod Viminei cophini genus agrestibus
Anglis dicitur *whisket*. *Gloss. Antiq. Brit.*

WHIST, was probably at first, as Skinner suggests, an interjection commanding silence by the mere sound, like 'st in Latin, or our *hush*, which is only a modification of the same sound. We find this original use here:

Whist, whist, my master! *Hon. Wh. O. Pl. iii. 331.*

Several poets, however, have used it for silenced.

The wild waves *whist*. *Temp. i. 2.*

So was the Titaness put down and *whist*.
Spens. Canto of Mutab. vii. 59.

So even Milton:

The winds, with wonder *whist*,
Smoothly the waters kist. *Ode on Nativ. v. 64.*

That the name of the game of *whist* is derived from this, is known, I presume, to all who play, or do not play it.

WHIST, adj. Still, quiet.

So *whist* and dead a silence reigned, welcoming such sweet death.
Her. Naga Ant. vol. ii. p. 97. 12mo ed.

So that now all her enities are as *whist* as the bird attagen.
Euphues & his Engl. i. b.

Upon a rock, and underneath a hill,
Far from the towns, where all is *whist* and still.
Marlow, Hero & L. B. i.

Sir J. Harrington has made it *whish*, for the sake of a rhyme, as noticed above.

To WHIST, v. To be silent.

—Th' other nipt so nie
That *whist* I could not. *Mirr. for Mag. p. 497.*
They *whistled* all, with fixed face attent.
Surrey's Trans. of Virg. l. 1.

"Conticuere omnes," &c.

Milton has employed *hist* as a verb, instead of *whist*; which is still the 'st vocalized:
And the mute silence *hist* along,
'Less Philomel will deign a song. *Il Penseroso, 55.*

"Let silence hush every thing, unless Philomel will deign to sing."

To WHISTLE OFF. To dismiss by a whistle; a term in hawking. A hawk seems to have been usually sent off in this way, against the wind when sent in pursuit of prey; with it, or down the wind, when turned loose, and abandoned.

—If I do prove her haggard,
Though that her jesses were my dear heart-strings,
I'd *whistle her off*, and let her down the wind,
To prey at fortune. *Othello, iii. 3.*

—This is he
Left to fill up your triumph, he that basely
Whistled his honour off to th' wind; that coldly
Shrunk in his politic head. *B. & Fl. Bonduca, iv. 3.*

Here he is sent off by this prey:

As a long-winged hawk when he is first *whistled off* the fist, mounts aloft, and for his pleasure fetcheth many a circuit in the *ayre*, still soaring higher and higher, till he come to his full pitch, and, in the end, when the game is sprung, comes downe amaine, and stoopes upon the sudden. *Burton's Anat. ii. 1—3.*

The hawk was called back to the hand, by the same signal.

—If you can *whistle her*

To come to fist, make trial, play the young falconer.

Spanish Gipsie, 1653.

The WHITE. The central part of the mark upon the butts, in archery. The whole was painted in concentric circles of different colours, the interior circle being white, and in the centre of the *white* was a pin of wood, to cleave which with the arrow was the greatest triumph of a marksman. Johnson quotes both Dryden and Southern for this use of the word, though the thing was nearly disused in their time. In older authors it was very common, as such shooting was then a daily practice. It was called also *blanc* in French, as well as *but*, or mark.

'Twas I won the wager, though you hit the *white*.

Taming of Shr. v. 2.
An archer say you is to be known by his aim, not by his arrow; but your aim is so ill, that if you knew how farre wide from the *white* your shaft sticketh, you would hereafter rather breake your bowe then bend it. *Euphues & his Engl.*

Hence to *hit the white*, was used to signify "to be right," "you have hit the mark."

Quoth mother Howlett, you have hit the *white*.
Drayton's Mooncalf, p. 509.

As oft' you've wanted brains
And art to strike the *white*,
As you have levelled right. *Feltham's Parody on Jonson's Ode on leaving the Stage.*

WHITE BOY. A term of endearment to a favourite son, or dependant. So, in the *Knight of the Burning Pestle*, Mrs. Merrythought says to her darling son Michael,

What says my *white boy*? *Act ii. Sc. 2.*
I know, quoth I, I am his *white boy*, and will not be gulled.
Ford's 'Tis Pity, &c. i. 3.

White was generally a term of favour:

When he returns, I'll tell twenty admirable lies of his hawk, and then I shall be his little rogue, and his *white villan*, for a whole week after. *Return from Parnassus, ii. 6.*

T. Warton adds, as an illustration, that Dr. Busby used to call his favourite scholars his *white boys*; and says that he could add a variety of other combinations. *Hist. of Poetry, Fragm. of Vol. iv. p. 65.*

The *White-boys* of Ireland were a very different description of persons, in much later times.

WHITE-DEATH, of which one or two interpretations have been given, in the following passage means, I think, no more than *pale death*.

Let the *white death* sit on thy cheek for ever,
We [blushes] 'll ne'er come there again. *All's Well, ii. 3.*

WHITE-FRIARS, in London, was a part situated to the south of Fleet-street, and east of the Temple, being contiguous to both; nearly where Salisbury-court and Dorset-street now are. Having been formerly a sanctuary, it long retained the privilege of protecting persons liable to arrest, and thus became the resort of debtors, bankrupts, and profligates of all descriptions. This privilege being abolished by act of parliament, in the reign of Queen Anne, it remained for some time much deserted, as is described by the graceless Ned Ward, in his *London Spy*, p. 158, &c. who adds a kind of ballad on the subject; but all so much in his own very low style, as to be no less disgusting than the place itself had been.

Though there be none far-fet, there will dear-bought,
Be fit for ladies: some for lords, knights, squires;
Some for your waiting wench, and city wives,
Some for your men, and daughters of *White-friars*.
B. Jons. Pref. 1. to Silent Woman.

Sir P. The gentleman, believe it, is of worth,
And of our nation.

Lady P. Ay, your *Whitefriars* nation.
Come, I blush for you, master *Would-be*. I.

B. Jons. *For*, iv. 1.

WHITE-HERRING. A fresh herring, opposed to a dry, or *red* herring.

Hop-lance cries in Tom's belly for two *white-herring*.

Lear, iii. 6.

Steevens explained it a pickled or Dutch herring, and referred to the *Northumberland Household Book*, p. 8; but there *three* are ordered for a young lord or lady's breakfast, and *four* for my lord's, which no lord or lady could possibly eat. In Warner's *Antiquitates Culinarie*, they are therefore rightly explained "fresh herrings." *Prelim. Disc.* p. 1, (50).

WHITE POWDER. A common notion prevailed, and subsisted even in very late times, that there was such a composition as a *white* gunpowder, which would explode without noise. Sir T. Brown does not deny that such a powder might be formed; but says that it would be useless. "But this," he says, "contrived either with or without salt-peter, will surely be of little force, and the effects thereof no way to be feared: for as it omits of report, so will it of effectual exclusion; and so the charge be of little force which is excluded." *Vulg. Err.* II. v. p. 92, 4to. Yet the idea was very prevalent.

One offers to lay five hundred pounds — that you were killed with a pistol charged with *white powder*.

B. & Fl. Hon. Man's Fort. ii. 2.

Some conspirators in Queen Elizabeth's time confessed that they had intended to murder the queen with fire-arms charged with *white powder*; but it is not pretended that any such preparation was found in their possession. There is, however, an old poem by May, called *The White Powder Plot*, printed in 1662.

WHIT-FLAW. A painful abscess, or gathering in the fingers, by which the nails are sometimes thrown off; now called a *whitlow*. Minshaw has it *white-blowe*; it is called so from looking white.

The nails fall off by *whit-flaws*. Herrick's *Poems*, p. 193.

Johnson has a quotation from Wise, in which he witnesses that it was called *whitflaw* by the common people. See *Johnson*.

Roste the root [of Bugloss] in the embers in a wet clout, and mix it with as much roasted apples and a little butter, to assuage the pain of a *white-flaw*.

Langham's Garden of Health, Bugloss, 20.

See **FELLON**.

WHITING-MOPS. Young whittings. *Gurnard-moppes* are also mentioned by Puttenham. See **MOPPE**.

They will swim you their measures, like *whiting-mops*, as if their feet were fins. B. & Fl. Love's Cure, ii. 2.

Metaphorically, a fair lass:

I have a stomach, and could content myself

With this pretty *whiting-mop*. *Massey, Guardian*, iv. 2.

WHITSON ALE. A festival held at Whitsuntide, where of course much ale was swallowed. There were also *bride-ales*, *Midsummer-ales*, and other *ales*. See **ALE**.

Whitson-ales, says Mr. Douce, are conducted in this manner. Two persons are chosen, previously to the meeting, to be lord and lady of the ale, who dress as suitably as they can to the characters they assume. A large empty barn, or some such building, is provided for the lord's hall, and fitted up with seats to accommodate the company. Here they assemble to dance and regale, in the best manner the circumstances and the place will afford; and

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each young fellow treats his girl with a ribband or favour. The lord and lady honour the hall with their presence, attended by the steward, sword-bearer, purse-bearer, and mace-bearer, with their several badges or ensigns of office. They have likewise a trump-bearer or piper, and a fool or jester, dressed in a party-coloured jacket, whose ribaldry and gesticulation contribute not a little to the entertainment of some part of the company. The lord's music, consisting of a pipe and tabor, is employed to conduct the dance.

In *Carter's Anc. Script.* ii. 10.

See also O. Pl. x. 303. and *Popular Ant.* i. p. 228, 4to.

WHITSTER. s. A bleacher of linen, one who whitens it by bleaching; from *white*. I do not know that the word is even now out of use; but the authorities for it are few.

Carry it among the *whitsters* in Datchet mead, and there empty it in the muddy ditch, close by the Thames' side.

Merry W. W. II. 5.

The time of bleaching is afterwards called *whiting-time*. 1*b*.

A WHITTLE. s. A small clasp-knife. "Cultellus." *Coles*. A Saxon word.

— For their knives are not,

While you have throats to answer; for myself,

There's not a *whittle* in th' unruly camp,

But I do prize it at my love, before

The reverend't throat in Athens. *Timon of Ath.* v. 1.

The knot, a very dull *whittle* may cut asunder.

Hp. Hall, in T. I.

The term is said to be still common in several counties. Gayton has used *whittle* for a knot, and *unwhittled* for untied. *Fest. Notes*, p. 34.

WHITTLED, part. Drunk; analogous to the more modern term of *cut*, in the same sense.

This best was, our masters were as well *whittled* as we, for they yet lie by it. *Lyly's Mother Bombie*, in 3.

Coles acknowledges the word, and renders it, "Ebriatus, appotus," &c.

A Christmas temptation, after the devil was well *whittled*.

Harnett on Popish Inapat. X. 3.

Taylor shall be patternes and presidents to sober men, a bushell of wheat to a tankard of beere; lest they cut their fingers when they are *whittled*. *Ozels's Almanack*, p. 41.

In *vino veritas*. When men are well *whittled*, their tongues run at random. *Withall's Dict.* p. 260.

WHOO, for ho, in the phrase "there was no *ho* with him." See **HO**.

Commend his house-keeping, and he will beggar himself; commend his temperance, and he will starve himself.

Laudatque virum

Crescit, et immensum gigas calcar habet. He is mad, and, no *whoe* with him. *Burt. Auct. of Mel.* p. 113.

WHOOBUB, s. A mere corruption of *hubbub*; a loud noise, accompanied with exclamation.

Had not the old man come in with a *whoo-bub* against his daughter and the king's son. *Winter's Tale*, in 3.

To WHOOP. To cry out, to exclaim with astonishment. The same as *hoop*; as *whoof*, for *hoot*.

That admiration did not *whoop* at them. *Henry F.* i. 1.

And yet again wonderful, and after that out of all *whooping*.

As you I. ii. 2.

WHY-NOT, s. An arbitrary proceeding; as that of a person who gives no reason for his acts, but the mere captious question, *why not?*

Capo'd'y'd your rabbins of the synod,

And snapp'd their canons with a *why-not*.

Hudibras, II. ii. 319.

It is also in Butler's genuine *Remains*:

— When the church

Was taken with a *why-not* in the lurch.

Vol. i. p. 171.

So *quid ni*, in Latin. *Nash in loco*. Also for any sudden event:

Your highness shall understand that this game I speak of, which was one of the fairest in England, by certain boote play between a protector and a bishop (I suppose it was at tick-tack) was like to have been lost with a *why-not*.

Nuga Antiq. ii. p. 144. ed. Park.
If you hit your adversary and neglect the advantage, you are taken with a *why-not*, which is the loss of one.

Comp. Gamester. p. 119. on *Tick-tack*.

Hence Mr. Monck Mason's ridiculous and only interpretation of the word is, that it "was a term in the game of *tick-tack*;" whereas it is only the writer's way of saying that "you are taken arbitrarily and instantly." Of the other examples, he seems to have been ignorant.

Wick, *pyc*, in Saxon; (surely from *wicus*, ultimately); had many significations, but all denoting a fixed abode, or residence. Thus it meant a *street*, a *village*, a *camp*, a *castle*, a *place of work*, &c. So that Stowe is justified in his account of Candle-wick Ward in London:

Candle-wright, or Candle-wick, street took that name (as may be supposed) either of chandlers, &c.—or otherwise *wike*, which is the place where they use to work them. As scalding *wike*, by the Stockes-market, was called of the paviors scalding and dressing their poultry there: and in divers countries, dayrie-houses, or cottages, wherein they make butter and cheese, are usually called *wicks*.

London, p. 171. ed. 1599.

Camden notices these significations of the Saxon *wic*, under *Norwich*, p. 304. ed. 1587.

Hence all the places terminated in *wick*, and many villages called *Wick* alone. *Wich*, however, generally implies salt springs; as Droitwich, Nantwich, Northwich, Middlewich, &c. The *wich*, in Norwich, is thought to be only a corruption of *wick*. It is possible, however, that both *Norwich* and *Ipswich* may have been named from the making of salt at those places, from sea-water; and so likewise *Sandwich*, *Harwich*, &c. See *Wych*.

WIDE, *a*. with allusion to archery, was when the arrow flew a good way, on one side or the other, of the mark. The same term is still used by bowlers; of being distant from the *jack*. It was also said, "*wide o' the bow hand*," or "*wide on the shaft hand*."

But shoote *wide* and *farre* of the mark is a thing possible.

Arch. Topogr. p. 126.

Oh I was but two bows *wide*. *Messing. Old Law*, ii. 2.

Surely he shootes *wyde* on the *bow hand*, and very far from the mark.

Spenser's View of Irel. p. 372. Todd.

Y'are *wide o' the bow-hand* still, brother: my longings are not wanton but wayward.

Hon. Ws. O. Pl. iii. 258.

Sometimes without any explanatory adjunct:

Dar'st thou break first?

Arct. You're wide.

B. & Pl. Two Noble Kinsm. ii. 3.

—You are *wide*,

The whole field *wide*. *Mass. Maid of Honour*, ii. 2.

See *AIM, TO GIVE*.

In the phrases, "the whole field *wide*," "the whole region *wide*," occurring in Massinger, (*Maid of Hon.* ii. 2. and *City Madam*, iii. 2.) it is very true, as Mr. Gifford has remarked, that there is an allusion to the Latin phrases, "*erras tota viâ*, or *tota regione, toto cælo*;" but it is also true, that there is

an allusion to archery, in the term *wide*, which does not in any other application mean "out of the way:" or, at least, did not originally.

WIDGEON. Supposed to be a foolish bird, and, therefore, sometimes used as a phrase for a fool.

—Greene-plover, snite,

Portridge, larke, cocke, and plessant.

R. Nere a *widgeon*?

Y. L. Yes, wait thyself at table. *Heyn. Engl. Traveller*, i. 2.

So Butler:

Th' apostles of this fierce religion,

Like Mahomet's, were ass and *widgeon*. *Hudibr.* i. i. 251.

That is, foolish beast, and foolish bird.

Warburton observed, that *widgeon* signified not only one species of pigeon! but, metaphorically, a silly fellow, as goose or gudgeon does now. He was right as to the metaphorical meaning, but ridiculously wrong as to the bird, which, so far from being a kind of pigeon, is a *duck*! He proposed also to read *widgeons* instead of *pigeons*, in these playful lines:

O ten times faster Venus' pigeons fly,

To seal love's bonds new made, than they are wont

To keep obliged faith unforfeited. *Mer. Ven.* ii. 6.

Venus' pigeons, instead of doves, quite misled him, and he thought the design was to call lovers simpletons, than which nothing can be more remote from the meaning of the passage. Dr. Nash, on the passage of *Hudibras*, quotes an old song, which is exactly in point as to the signification of *widgeon*:

Mahomet was no divine, but a senseless *widgeon*,

To forbid the use of wine to those of his religion.

WIGHT, *s*. A person, male or female; *plht*, Saxon. For a male it very frequently occurs in Spenser; and sometimes *mister-wight*, to signify what kind of man. See *MISTER*.

The red-cross knight toward him crossed fast,

To weet what *mister-wight* was so dismayd.

Spens. F. Q. I. ix. 33.

But it is also used for a female:

She were a *wight*, if ever such *wight* were,

To suckle fools, and chronicle small beer. *Othello*, ii. 1.

These sprightly gallants lor'd a lass,

Call'd *Loire* the bright,

In the whole world there scarcely was

So delicate a *wight*. *Dryden. Musc's Elys.* ii. p. 1455.

Vidua. O me, most wofull *wight*.

Ferr. & Porc. O. Pl. i. 139.

WIGHT, *a*. Nimble, active, quick. Chaucer uses it in this sense, and Spenser after him; but I cannot find any Saxon word corresponding to it.

He was so wimble and so *wight*,

From bough to bough he leaped light.

Spens. Shep. Kal. March, 91.

Their winged words th' effect ensues as *wight*,

Two or three steps they make, to take their flight.

Since Fame is *wight* of wing, and through eche clymate flies,

And woorthy acts of noble persons, doth raise unto the skies.

Witney to E. of Leic. pref. to Embl. Part 2.

This *wight* was also made a substantive, for strength. Hence the phrase "by wit or *wight*," meaning "by art or force:"

—After they their force to trie begun,

They car'd for nought by wit or *wight* not won.

Mirr. Mag. p. 11.

WIGHTLY, in the same sense. Quickly.

For day that was is *wightly* past,

And now at enst the dirke night doth hast.

Spens. Shep. Kal. Sept. 5.

WIGMORE-LAND. The ancient barony of the Mortimers in Herefordshire, near which place Edmund Mortimer, Earl of March, was taken prisoner by Owen Glendower, to which transaction so much reference is made in the first part of *Henry the Fourth*:

In *Wigmore-land*, through battell rigorous,
I caught the right heir of the crowned house,
The Earl of March, Sir Edmund Mortimer,
And in a dungeon kept him prisoner.

Owen Glend. in Mirr. Mag. 398.

There is still *Wigmore*, a village, which gives its name to one of the hundreds of Herefordshire.

WILDERNESS, *s.* for wildness.

Heav'n shield my mother play'd my father fair!
For such a warped slip of *wilderness*
Ne'er issued from his blood. *Meas. for Meas.* iii. 1.

— This keeps night here,
And throws an unknown *wilderness* about me.
B. & Fl. Maid's Tr. Act v.

It is certainly now disused, though sanctioned by Milton:

The paths and bowers doubt not but our joint hands
Will keep from *wilderness* with ease.

Par. Lost. ix. v. 245.

WILL I, NILL I; that is, "whether I will or not." See to **NILL**. So also in the other persons.

— Your father hath consented
That you shall be my wife; your dowry 'greed on;
And *will* you, *nill* you, I will marry you.
Tam. of Shr. ii. 1.

— *Will* she, *nill* she, she shall come
Running into my house. *B. & Fl. Woman Hater*, iii. 4.
With fowle reproaches and disdainful spight
Her vildly entertains; and *will* or *nill*,
Beares her away upon his courser light.

Spens. F. Q. I. iii. 43.

WIMBLE, *a.* Used by Spenser for *nimble*.

He was to *wimble* and so wight,
From bough to bough he leaped light,
And oft the pumies latched.

Spens. Shep. Kal. March. 91.

So also Marston:

— Appense thy fear,
Buckle thy spirits up, put all thy wits
In *wimble* action, or thou art surprised.
Antonio & Melinda, Anc. Dr. ii. 157.

WIMPLE, *s.* A veil; from *guimpe*, French, which Cotgrave explains, "the crepine of a French hood:" that is, a cloth going from the hood round the neck. Kersey explains it, "The muffled, [r. muffled] or pleated linnen-cloth, which nuns wear about their neck;" and this appears to have been the original meaning of it. It was afterwards made *guimpe* in French, which the *Dictionn. Lexique* explains, "Toile dont les religieuses se couvrent la gorge."

For she had laid her mournful stole aside,
And widow-like sad *wimple* throwne away,
Where-with her heavenly beauty she did hide.

Spens. F. Q. I. xii. 22.

It seems that the edition used by Dr. Johnson had *wimble* in this place; a mere error of the press, which he perceived.

The mantles, the *wimples*, and the crisping pins. *Isaiah*, iii. 22.

To **WIMPLE**. To veil, or hoodwink; chiefly used in the participle *wimpled*.

This *wimpled*, whining, purblind, wayward boy;
This *Signior Janio's*, giant-dwarf, Dan Cupid.
Love's L. L. iii. 1.

Corrected to "this *senior-junior*," which is probably right.

— But the same did hide
Under a veil, that *wimpled* was fall low.

Spens. F. Q. I. i. 4.
Yet Mr. Steevens produces the verb itself:

— Here I perceive a little rivelling,
Above my forehead; but I *wimple* it,
Either with jewels or a lock of hair.

Devil's Charter, 1607.

WINCHESTER GOOSE, *phr.* for a swelling produced by a disease contracted in the stews. The French for it, according to Cotgrave, was *clapairo*, or *clapoire*. Hence Gloucester gives the name, in derision and scorn, to the Bishop of Winchester:

Winchester goose I say, a rope, a rope. *1 Hen. VI.* i. 5.
It should be now, but that my fear is this,
Some galled *goose* of *Winchester* would hiss.

Tro. & Cress. v. 11.

It is thought to have originated from the circumstance of the public stews, in Southwark, being under the jurisdiction of the Bishop of *Winchester*. Hence Ben Jonson calls it

— The *Wincestrian* goose,
Bred on the bank in time of popery,
When Venus there maintain'd her mystery.

Execr. of Vulcan, vol. vi. p. 410.

The court is the only school of good education, especially for pages and waiting women. Paris, or Padon, or the famous school of England called *Winchester*, (famous I mean for the *goose*) — are but beifiers to the body or school of the court.

Chapm. Mous. D'Olive, Act iv. *Anc. Dr.* vol. iii. p. 401.

Hence this coarse wit:

P. Had belike some private dealings with her, and there got a *goose*. — The cunning indeed comes into court, and there depose that she gave him true *Winchester* incusure.

Cure for a Cuckold, 1661, sign. F.

WINDLASS, or **WINDLACE**, *s.* A machine for winding up great weights; metaphorically, art and contrivance, subtleties.

And thus do we of wisdom and of reach,
With *windlasses*, and with assays of bias,
By indirections find directions out. *Hamlet* ii. 1.

Which, by *slie* drifts, and *windlases* aloof,
They brought about, persuading first the queene
That in effect it was the king's reproche.

Mirr. Mag. p. 336.

It was also made a verb, with similar meaning. See *T. J.*

Windlaies is used by Fairfax, for sudden turns; whether he meant this word, or another, is not quite clear: perhaps rather *windings*.

As on the Rhene (when winter's freezing cold
Congeals the streames to thick and harden'd glasse)
The beauties faire of shepherd's daughters bold,
With wanton *windlasses* runne, turne, play, and passe.

Tasso, xiv. 34.

WINDMILL, *THE*. A fashionable tavern, in the time of Ben Jonson, who makes young Wellbred date his letter to young Knowell from it. It was situated at the corner of the Old Jewry and Lothbury; for which reason he asks, in his letter,

Why, Ned, I beseech thee, hast thou forsworn all thy friends
in the Old Jewry, or dost thou think us all Jews that inhabit there? [*Subscribed*] From the *Windmill*.

Every Man in his H. i. 1.

Stowe gives the history of the house, which he thus winds up:

And thus much for this house, some time the Jew's Synagogue, since a house of fryers, then a nobleman's house; after that, a marchante's house, wherein mayoralties have been kept, and now a wine tavern.

Survey, p. 231. ed. 1599.

WINDORE, s. A window; from the supposed origin of the word, *wind door*.

Knowing they were of doubtful gender,
And that they came in at a *windore*. *Hudib. I. ii. 213.*

Again:

Nature has made men's breast no *windores*,
To publish what he does within doors. *Ibid. II. ii. 369.*

Skinner thought this the right etymology. Others have offered different derivations. See *T. J. So Minshew*: "Ex *wind ventus*, et *dore ostium*." The Spanish word *ventana* is also derived from wind.

WINDUCKER, s. A name for the kestrel, a species of kite; called also *windhorver*.

Did you ever hear such a *wind-ucker* as this? D. Or such a rook as the other. *B. Jons. Silent Wom. Act. i.*

The reason of the above names appears in the following account:

This beautiful species of hawk feeds principally on mice, in search of which it is frequently seen hovering in the air, and quite stationary, for a great length of time.

Montagu, Ornith. in Kestrel.

TO WIPE A PERSON'S NOSE. To cheat him.

Most finely fool'd, and handsomely, and neatly,
Such cunning masters must be fool'd sometimes, sir,
And have their worship's *noses wip'd*, 'tis beautiful.

We are but quit. *B. & Fl. Span. Curate, iv. 5.*
*Foot, lieutenant, wilt thou suffer thy nose to be wip'd of this great heir. *Chapm. May-Day, Anc. Dr. iv. 110.*

TO WIS. To suppose, or think; from the Saxon, *wiſſan*. The preterite is *WIST*.

There be fools alive, I *wis*,
Silver'd o'er, and so was this. *Merch. of Ven. ii. 9.*
So wish not they, I *wis*, that sent thee hither.

Edu. II. O. Pl. ii. 370.

Which hook, advisedly read, and diligently followed but one year at home in England, would do a young gentleman more good, I *wis*, than three years' travel abroad, spent in Italy.

Auchin, Sch. Mad. p. 65.

The present tense is seldom found but in the first person; the preterite was common in all the persons.

WISE, TO MAKE WISE. To pretend, or feign; as we now say, to make believe.

Besides, to make their admonitions and reproofs seeme graver and of more efficacie, they made *wise* as if the gods of the woods, whom they called *Satyræ*, or *Silvænes*, should appear and recite those verses of rebuke. *Pultenham, L. i. ch. 13. p. 24.*

TO WISH. To recommend, or persuade.

Go *wish* the surgeon to have great respect.

Hon. WA. O. Pl. iii. 307.

I have had such a fit with him: he says he was *wisht* to a very wealthy widow; but of you he hath heard such histories that he will marry you. *Match at Blin. O. Pl. vii. 404.*

They call him father Anthony, sir; and he's *wisht* to her by Madona Lossuriosa. *City N. Cap. O. Pl. xi. 305.*

A WISP, or small twist, of straw or hay, was often applied as a mark of opprobrium to an immodest woman, a scold, or similar offenders; even the showing it to a woman was, therefore, considered as a grievous affront.

A *wisp* of straw were worth a thousand crowns,
To make this shameless callist know herself. *S. Hen. VI. ii. 2.*

Earle, in his character of a scold, says,

There's nothing mads or moves her more to outrage, then but the very naming of a *wisp*, or if you sing or whistle while she is scolding.

Nay worse, I'll stain thy ruff; nay, worse than that,
I'll do thus. [Holds a *wisp*.]

M. Fast. Oh my heart, gossip, do you see this? was ever Woman thus abus'd.

New Wonder, by Rowley, Anc. Dr. v. 266.

So perfyte and exacte a scoulds that women might give place,
Whose tating tongues had won a *wisp*.

Drant's Horace, Sat. 7.

A *wisp* appears to have been one badge of the scolding woman, in the ceremony of SKIMMINGTON, described above, under that word.

Good gentle Jone, with-holde thy hands,

This once let me entreat thee,

And make me promise never more

That thou shalt mind to beat me:

For feare thou weare the *wisp*, good wife,

And mak our neighbours ride.

Pleasures of Poetry, cited by Malone.

WIST, v. The past tense of *wit*, through all the persons, singular and plural.

— Even as Lord Bonfield wist,

You shall unto the king. *George & Greene, O. Pl. iii. 34.*

Approaching nigh, she wist it was the same. *Spens. F. Q. I. iii. 26.*

Also *II. ii. 46.*

Made them his own before they had it wist.

Sidney, in T. J.

I wist is in *Josh. ii. 4.*; *wist ye* not, in *Luke, ii. 49.*

&c. See **HAD-I-WIST**.

WISTLY, adv. Earnestly, with eager attention; from **WIST**. The same as *wistfully*, which is still used.

And speaking it he wistly looked on me,

As who should say, I would thou wert the man

That would divorce this terror from my heart.

Rich. II. v. 4.

This is the reading of the first and second folio, and is probably right. So Shakespeare, in another place:

O what a sight it was, wistly to view

How she came stealing to the wayward boy!

To note the fighting conflict of her cheek!

Venus & Adonis, Suppl. i. 420.

WIT WHITHER WILT THOU. A sort of proverbial expression, of which the origin has not been traced, nor is very easy to conjecture. It seems to be used chiefly to express a want of command over the fancy or inventive faculty.

A man that had a wife with such a wit, he might say — *wit whither wilt*.

As you like it, iv. 1.

My sweet wit whither wilt thou, my delicate poetical fury.

Decker's Satirom.

Wit whither wilt thou? Woe is me,

Th' hast brought me to this miserie.

Greene's Groatse. of Wit, Pref.

C. Wit whither wilt thou?

D. Marry to the next pocket I can come at.

Middleton, More Dis. Anc. Dr. iv. 394.

WITCRAFT. A word invented, or pretended to be invented, by a writer of the 16th century, to signify logic. That his word has not been adopted, is partly owing, perhaps, to the multitude of fantastic and affected words, which he introduced into the same treatise. There seems no great objection to it, except the close resemblance to witchcraft, which might cause confusion. The author, *Ralph Lever*, thus states and defends it:

Witcraft, virtus vel ratio discernendi. If those names be always accounted the best which do moste plainly teach the hearer the meaning of the things that they are appointed to expresse; doubtlesse neither *logicke* nor *dialect* can be thought so fit an English word to expresse and set forth the arte of reason by, as *witcraft* is: seeing that *wit* in our mother toung is oft taken for reason, and *craft* is the aunciente English word whereby we have used to expresse an arte; while two wordes knit together in *witcraft*, doe signifie the arte that teacheth witte and reason. And why should handicraft and witchcraft be good English names, and starcraft and witcraft be none.

R. Lever's Arte of Reason, in Censura Literaria, viii. p. 341.

Camden, however, has condescended to employ it. On the fashion of rebuses, he says,
Hee was nobody that could not hammer out of his name an invention by this *witcraft*, and picture it accordingly.

Remains, p. 144.

It is here better applied than to the serious art of logic.

To WITTE. To blame, or censure; *witan*, Saxon. A Chaucerian word, adopted by Spenser.

My looser lays, I wote, doth sharply witte
For praising love, as I have done of late,
And magnifying lovers' deare debate.

F. Q. IV. Inrod. St. 1.

So too in II. xii. 16. and elsewhere.

He uses also the substantive for blame, or punishment. It is also employed by Gavin Douglas, and other Scotch writers. See *Jamieson*.

WITH-HAULT. Used by Spenser for withheld.

But soone as Titan gan his head exault,
And soone againe as he his light with-hault,
Their wicked engins they against it bent.

F. Q. II. xi. 9.

WITTHOLD, ST. Supposed, by Mr. Tyrwhitt, to mean St. Vitalis.

St. Withold footed thrice the wold,
He met the night-mare, and her nine fold. *K. Lear*, iii. 4.
Sweet S. Withold of thy lenitie, defend us from extremitie,
And heare us for S. Charitie, oppressed with austeritie.
Troubles. R. of K. John, (1591) sign. E 4 b. or 6 Old Plays, ii. 950.

See WOLD.

There were two saints of the name of *Vitalis*; the first was a martyr under Nero, about the year 62, at Ravenna, where he became afterwards the patron saint of the city, to whom the principal church was dedicated. The other was a slave, who suffered with St. Agricola, his master, about 304. *Butler's Lives*, Apr. 28, and Nov. 4. Whether either was St. *Withold*, rests at present on mere conjecture.

WITS, FIVE, were often spoken of. It has been thought that the five senses were originally meant by it; but the expression was also used when no reference to the senses, properly so called, could be had.

Alas, sir, how fell you beside your five wits.

Twelfth Night, iv. 2.

They are, however, fairly enumerated as the senses, in the following passage:

I comforte the myttys five,
The tastying, smellng, and heryng,
I refresh the sighte and felyng,
To all creatures alyve.

Five Elements, an Interlude.

Yet Shakespeare seems to have considered them as distinct from the senses:

But my five wits, nor my five senses can
Disuade one foolish heart from serving thee. *Sonnet* 141.

Mr. Malone has, therefore, informed us, that the five wits, properly enumerated, were, "common wit, imagination, fantasy, estimation, and memory." For this he quotes S. Hawes's *Bell Pucel*. ch. 24. By estimation, I presume, Hawes meant judgment.

WITS, FITS, AND FANCIES. A sort of proverbial combination of words, which one Anthony Copley employed as a title to a book: "*Wits, Fittes, and Fancies*. Fronted and entempered with presidents of honour and wisdom," 4to, 1595. See *Censura Literaria*, vol. v. p. 355. A second edition varied the rest of the title, but preserved the first part.

Except you season your Avises with some light passages, with wits, fits, and fancies, like ballads and bables to refresh the capacities of your auditors.

Faughan's Golden Fleecy, i. p. 12.

WITTO, s. A tame cuckold, knowing himself to be so. A Saxon word, derived from *witan*, to know; because he knows his disgrace. It is now disused, though found in some comedies since the Restoration.

Ammon sounds well; Lucifer, well; Barbasen, well; yet they are devil's additions, the names of fiends! But cuckold, *wittol*, cuckold! The devil himself hath not such a name!

Merry W. W. ii. 2.

— Mark, Vespucci, how the wittol
Stares on his sometime wife! Sure he imagines
To be a cuckold by consent is purchase
Of approbation in a state.

For's Fancies, ii. 1.

See *Johnson*.

"A cuckold," says Lenton, "is a harmlesse horned creature, but they [his horns] hang not in his eies, as your wittals doe." *Character* 32, 1631.

WITTOLY, a. Derivative from *wittol*; having the qualities of a wittol.

They say the jealous wittoly knave hath masses of money.

Merry W. W. ii. 2.

Yet he is said to be jealous, which is not quite consistent.

WIZARD, in its original sense, meant only a wise person. It has, however, been appropriated chiefly to a male who used the arts of witchcraft, as the correlative of *witch*. Instances of the original signification may, however, be found.

Dost hear, Jupiter, we'll have it enacted, He that speaks the first wise word shall be made cuckold; [and presently, on a wise word being spoken by Vulcan, Albion says] How now, Vulcan, will you be the first wizard?

B. Jon's Foxtrotter, ii. 3.

So Spenser says, that Lucifer's kingdom was upheld by the counsel,

And strong aduizement of six wizards old. F. Q. I. iv. 12.

Milton also calls the wise men from the east, *wizards*:

The star-led wizards haste with odours sweet.

Ode on Nativ. v. 23.

In the second sense, of conjurer, it has never been disused.

WIZZEL. Supposed to be a corruption of *wesand*, or *weuzon*.

Forbid the banas, or I will cut your wizzel,
And spoil your squiring in the dark.

City Match, O. Pl. is. p. 345.

WOD-SONGS. Wood-men's, or foresters' songs.

Fell to your wod-songs, therefore, yeomen hold.

Death of Rob. E. of Hunting. D. I.

He had said, not long before,

For holie dirges sing the wod-men's songs. *Ib.* D. 15.

Wod for wood, is little more than the common uncertainty of early spelling. Thus *wode* is also written for *wood*, mad. See *WOOD*.

WOE, a. for woeful, or sorry.

A. How sharp the point of this remembrance is,
My dear son Ferdinand.

Pr. I'm woe for it, sir.

Tempest, v. 1.

— I love you so.

That I in your sweet thoughts would be forgot,
If thinking on me then should make you woe.

Shakep. Sonnet 71.

But be you sure I would be woe,
If ye shulde chance to begyle me so.

The Four Ps. O. Pl. i. 61.

This made me woe, and weary of my life,
Which erst so many kingdoms did assaile.

Mirr. Mag. p. 164.

Shakespeare uses it in several places.

WOE-BEGONE, a. Several of the commentators have thought it necessary to explain this word, but I do not believe it to be wholly disused. It means deeply involved in woe.

Ev'n such a man, so faint, so spiritless,
So dull, so dead in look, so woe-begone,
Drew Prim's curtain in the dead of night.

2 Hen. IV. i. 1.

Wretches they are woe-begone,
For their wound is always one. *Cornelia*, O. Pl. ii. 289.
Tancred he saw his life's joy set at naught,
So woe-begon was he with pains of love. *Fairf. Toso*, i. 9.

WOE-WORTH. An exclamation of anger, meaning *may woe befall* such a one; or *woe will befall* it. It is pure Saxon, *pa-wurðe*, be thou worthy of woe, or woe betide thee. It is used in our authorized version, in *Ezekiel*, xxx. 2. *woe worth* the day; and is one of the antiquated expressions to which Newcome objects. *Historical View of Translations*, 8vo. p. 303.

Woe worth the man, who for his death hath given us cause to grieve. *Damon & Pythias*, O. Pl. i. 235.

And the good gentleman, *woe worth* me for it,
Er'n with this reverend head, this head of wisdom,
Told two and twenty stairs, good and true.

B. & Fl. Woman's Prize, Act v.

Woe worth the ground, where grew the tow'ring mast,
Whose sails did bear us through the waters' rore;

Woe worth the wind, that blew the baneful blast,

Woe worth the wave, whose surge so sweetlie bore

My tragick barge to England's fatal shore

Woe worth the mast, the sails, the wind, waves and all,
That causeless did conspire poore Alfrede fall.

Mirr. for Magist. p. 609.

WOLD, s. A plain, or open country; *polb*, Saxon. A country without wood, whether hilly or not. Blount quotes Camden for saying, that in an old glossary the Alps are called the *Wolds* of Italy. *Glossogr.*

St. Willald footed thrice the *wold*. *K. Lear*, iii. 4.

It is amusing to see how the commentators have puzzled about this word, though one discovered at last, that it is still used in Yorkshire. It is used much nearer, for *Stowe* in the *Wold* is in Gloucestershire, not far from Stratford upon Avon. It is also used by poets:

A youthful shepherd of the neighbour *wold*,
Missing that mome a sheep out of his fold.

Brownie, Brit. Past. II. iv. p. 131.

Drayton writes it *ould*:

With their's do but compare the country where I lie,
My hill, and *oulds*, will say they are the island's eye.

Polyoth. xxvi. p. 1166.

Afterwards:

The beauty of the large, and gently full-flock'd *oulds*. *Ibid.*

Cotswold is evidently derived from it.

WOLF, s. Said to be a provincial term for a husbandman's gown, or frock. This, however, wants confirmation; for it is proved only by a single passage quoted by Mr. Stevens from *Howleglas*, that, in some parts, this expression was once so used. The story is, that *Howleglass* being, for a time, journeyman to a tailor, was ordered by his master to make a 'wolf' from a pattern given, upon which he made the figure of a real wolf, with head, legs, &c.:

Then said the maister, I ment that you should have made up the russet gown, for a husbandman's gowne is here called a *wolfe*.

A Mery Jest of a Man called Howleglasse.

But as this passage occurs only in a literal translation from French, and that from German, it appears

to prove nothing more than that *loup* in French had, at some time, that double sense; or perhaps only the corresponding word in German. This Mr. Douce remarked: and we may observe further, that even in those languages it must have been only a local or provincial term. See the Notes on "wolvisch gown," in *Coriol.* ii. 3. See also *TOGE*, and *WOLVISH*.

WOLNER, the great eater. *Qu.* who? or where re-corded?

Wolner (that cannon of gluttony) shall revive againe.

Douce's Almanack, p. 49.

He is not mentioned by Wanley. Further memorials of this distinguished personage are wanting.

WOLSTED. Manifestly used by *Stowe* for *worsted*.

Their officers in jacquettes of *wolsted*, or say, party-colour'd.

Stowe's London, p. 76.

Worsted is usually supposed to be named from the town so called in Norfolk, where it is therefore thought to have been invented; but woollen thread, yarn, and stuff, might naturally be termed *woolstead*, as being of the staple or substance of *wool*: and it appears to me more probable that the town was named from the manufacture, than that from it. Both might easily be corrupted to *worstead*, by the common change of *l* to *r*. *Worsted* thread, or yarn, must have been known as long as the spinning of wool, that is, as long as clothing was used. The town had, probably, a much later date, and was originally called *woolsted*, from being a *sted*, or station, for woollen manufactures. This, however, is only a conjecture, and opposite to the opinion of Skinner and others. I confess too that it varies in the later editions of *Stowe*.

WOLVISH. Like or belonging to a wolf. The same as *wolfish*, which is more common in Shakespeare and others. *Wolfish* being made from *wolf*; *wolfish* from *wolves*.

Why in this *wolfish* gown should I stand here,

To beg of Hub and Dick, that do appear,

Their needles vouches.

Coriol. ii. 3.

If this be the right reading, which is doubtful, the meaning clearly is, "why do I stand here like a wolf in sheep's clothing to beg." &c. The first folio has "*wolvisch tongue*," for which "*wolvisch toge*" was substituted, by a very probable conjecture of Mr. Malone; but Mr. Stevens, out of his love for contradiction, and for the second folio, preferred *gown*, which is the reading of that edition. It is most probable that *toge* is the right, as Shakespeare had (probably) used *toged* in another place; and the printers might easily put *tongue* for *toge*, but hardly for *gown*. *Gown* may have been the mere guess of men who could make no sense of *tongue*, and were ignorant of the word *toge*. See *TOGE*, and *TOGED*.

To WOMAN, v. To unite to a woman.

I do attend here on the general:

And think it no addition, nor my wish,

To have him see me *woman'd*.

Othello, iii. 4.

To act the part of a woman:

— This day I should

Have seen my daughter Silvia, how she would

Have *woman'd* it.

Daniel, Hymen's Triumph, iii. 2.

WOMAN'S TAILOR. What is now called a mantuamaker. A personage of this class has a considerable part in *Catherine and Petruchio*, Act iv. Sc. 3. The redoubted Feeble also, in the second part of

Henry IV. when interrogated respecting his trade, replies that he is "a woman's tailor." We find it here also:

C. Is he a man's poet, or a woman's poet, I pray you? *q. Her.* Is there any such difference? *F.* Many, as betwixt your man's tailor, and your woman's tailor.

B. Jons. Masque of *News from New W.* vol. vi. p. 60. Often called a tailor only. See in *TAYLOR*.

WOMEN, on the stage. It was not till after the Restoration that women were licensed to act in public theatres. The following is a clause in the patent granted to Sir W. Davenant:

That, whereas the women's parts in plays have hitherto been acted by men in the habits of women, at which some have taken offence, we do permit, and give leave, for the time to come, that all women's parts be acted by women.

The same was the case in the theatres of antiquity. Lucian, in answer to a person who objects to the effeminacy of male dancers, imitating the actions of females, replies that, if this were an objection, it would equally hold against tragedies and comedies. *Καὶν τοῖτο καὶ τῆς τραγῳδίας καὶ τῆς κωμῳδίας ἀν εἶν. Περὶ Ὀρχήστου.* Columella also says, "In circis potius ac in theatris, quam in setigebus et vinetis, manus moveamus; antonitque miramur gestus effeminatorum, quod à natura sexum viris denegatum, muliebri motu mentiantur, decipiantque oculos spectantium." Lib. i. Exord. The fact, indeed, is abundantly known to antiquaries. Perhaps the French were the first who ventured to bring women on the stage; from them we had it.

TO WON. To dwell; from punnian, in the same sense, Saxon. Generally spelt *wonne*, by old authors.

Not far away, quoth he, he hence doth *wonne*,
Forehy a fontaine, where I late him left.

Spens. F. Q. I. vi. 39.

Once written *woon* by Spenser; but, as it is not to make a rhyme, perhaps it is only an error of the press for *wonn*.

— Whether he *woon* beside

Faire Xanthus sprinkled with Chimæra's blood,
Or in the woods of Astery abide. *Virgil's Gnat*, v. 18.

Its derivation being from *wunian*, it is not extraordinary that it was pronounced *wun*, and Spenser accordingly, in the passage above cited, rhymes it to *wonne*, the past tense of *win*. It has the same sound also in the passage following:

Which through their veins diffus'd did quickly run,
Cocking that lore that in their hearts did *won*.

England's Eliz. in *Mirr.* for *M.* 792.

Fairfax rhymes it to *son*, and *run*, in this passage:

A people near the northern pole that *wonne*.

Fairf. Tasso, i. 44.

The reprint of 1749 prints it *wun*. Though it is completely a neuter verb, Sir Ph. Sidney has formed a passive participle from it:

When all this earth, this damme or mould of ours,
Was only *won'd* with such as beasts beget.

Arcadio, L. iii. p. 398. ed. 1623.

WONT, *s.* Custom, usage.

— It then draws near the season

Wherein the spirit held his *wont* to walk. *Hamlet* i. 4.

'Tis not his *wont* to be the hindmost man.

q. Hen. VI. iii. 1.

See *Johnson*, who finds it even in Milton.

WONTLESSE, *a.* Unaccustomed.

What *wontlesse* courage dost thou now inspire
Into my feeble breast when full of thee.

Spenser.

WOOD, or **WODE**, *a.* Mad; from *wob*, Saxon. It is only a conjectural reading in the following passage, but the conjecture is probably right.

Now come I to my mother; oh that she could speak now like
a wood woman. *Two Gent. V.* i. 3.

All the old folios agree in reading *woud*, but of that no sense can be made. It is certainly the reading of the following passage:

And here am I, and *wode* within this wood,

Because I cannot meet my *Hermia*. *Mida. N. Dr.* ii. 3.

Spelt *wood* in the modern editions.

And shortly after brought me forth *abrode*,

Which made the commons more than double *wood*.

Mirr. for *M.* p. 344.

How will you thinke that such furiosusness, with *woode* countenance, and brenninge eyes, &c. can be expressed?

Asch. Toroph p. 53.

Thoughtful while remained the tyrant *wood*.

Fairfax, Tasso, ii. 22.

Examples are abundant in Spenser, and other writers of the time.

Harington has *horn-wood* for *horn-mad*, which meant only extremely mad, like a man who had just discovered that he had horns:

Horne-wood he was, he was about to strike

All those he met, and his owne flesh to teare.

Arcadio, xviii. 44.

WOODBINE, or **WOODBIND**. The common name, ancient and modern, for the wild honey-suckle. See *Johnson's Gerard*, p. 891, &c.; but there is reason to think that Shakespeare employed it instead of *bind-weed*, for the convolvulus, in the following lines:

So doth the *wood-bine* the sweet honeysuckle

Gently entwine; the female ivy so

Enrings the barked fingers of the elm. *Mida. N. Dr.* iv. 1.

Two parallel similes must be here intended, or we lose the best effect of the poetry; and the former comparison seems quite parallel to one of Ben Jonson:

— Behold,

How the blue *bind-weed* doth itself infold

With honey-suckle.

Masq. Vision of Delight.

Now the blue *bind-weed* is the blue convolvulus, (*Gerard*, 864) but the calling it *wood-bine* has naturally puzzled both readers and commentators; as it seems to say, that the honeysuckle entwines the honeysuckle. Supposing convolvulus to be meant, all is easy, and a beautiful passage preserved. Another mode of construction makes the woodbine and the honeysuckle the same, by apposition; but then they entwine nothing: and entwine is made a neuter verb, most unfortunately both for grammar and poetry. The name of *woodbine* has been applied to several climbing plants, and even to the ivy, as Steevens has shown. In a word, if we would correct the author himself, we should read,

So doth the *bind-weed* the sweet honeysuckle

Gently entwine, &c.

Otherwise we must so understand *woodbine*, and be contented with it, as a more poetical word than *bind-weed*; which probably was the feeling that occasioned it to be used.

A WOODCOCK. Proverbial, as a foolish bird; or for a man compared to the bird.

O this *woodcock*! what an ass it is! *Tam. of Shr.* i. 2.

The witless *woodcock*, and his neighbour snite.

Drayton's Owl, p. 1513.

He cheats young gulls that are newly come to towne; and when the keeper of the ordinary blames him for it, he answers him in his own profession, that a *woodcock* must be plucked ere it be drest.

Owerbury's Characters, M. 2.

The *snipe*, too, as being of the same family, has fallen under the same censure :

For I my own gain'd knowledge should profane,
If I would time expend, with such a *snipe*,
But for my sport and profit. *Othello*, i. 5.

Mr. Stevens thinks this more sarcastic than calling him a *woodcock*, "being a smaller and meaner bird, of almost the same shape." How the *woodcock* came into such ill repute for understanding, I cannot exactly say, but Willoughby attests the circumstance :

Among us in England, this bird is infamous for its simplicity or folly : so that a *woodcock* is proverbially used for a simple foolish person. *Ornithol.* iii. i. § 1.

It was probably owing to the facility with which they suffered themselves to be caught, either in the snares called *springs*, or in the nets set for them in the GLADES. So that "springs to catch *woodcocks*," meant arts to entrap simplicity, as in *Hamlet*, i. 3. *Springs for Woodcocks* forms part of the fanciful title of an old collection of epigrams, by one H. Perrot, who published other similar works, (1613). Hence we have,

— Go, like a *woodcock*,
And thrust your head into the noose.

B. & Fl. Loyal Subj. iv. 4.

It seems that they are grown wiser by time, for we do not now hear of their being so easily caught. If they were sometimes said to be without brains, it was only founded on their character, certainly not on any examination of the fact.

WOODCOCK'S HEAD. A tobacco pipe. It seems that the early pipes were made a good deal in that form. See the sketch of one, in Mr. Gifford's note on the following example :

Sep. O peace, I pray you, I love not the breath of a *woodcock's head*. *Faustid.* Meaning my head, lady? [i. e. meaning to call me a fool?] Sep. Not altogether so, sir; but as it were fatal to their follies that think to grace themselves with taking tobacco, when they want better entertainment, you see your pipe bears the true form of a *wood-cock's head*. *B. Jon. Ev. Man out of H.* iii. 3.

WOODMAN. A forester, whose great employment was hunting.

Am I a *woodman*, ha? speak I like Herne the hunter?

Merry W. W. v. 5.

You, Polydore, have prov'd best *woodman*, and
Are master of the feast. *Cymb.* iii. 6.

Sometimes jocularly used for a hunter of a different sort of game :

Frisk, thou know'st not the dink so well as I do; he's a better *woodman* than thou tak'st him for. *Meas.* for *Meas.* iv. 3.

WOODNESS, s. Madness; from *WOOD*.

If poesie were not ravished so much,
And her compos'd rage held the simplest *woodness*.

Chapman's Verses to B. Jonson.

Chaucer has,
Wodenes laughing in his rage.

Spenser also has it, and other. See *T. B. J.*

WOOD-QUIST, or WOOD-QUEEST. A wood-pigeon. See *QUEEST*.

Me thought I saw a stock-dove, or *wood-quist*, I know not how to term it, that brought short straws to build his nest on a tall cedar. *Lyly's Sapho & Phao*, iv. 3.

WOOLFIST. A term of reproach, but of no very definite or obvious meaning.

Out, you sou's'd garnet, you *woolfist*! begone, I say, and bid the players despatch, and come away quickly.

Prol. to Wily Beg. Or. Dr. iii. p. 294.

It might possibly have meant originally *sheep-stealer*, or purloiner of wool; but this is only a guess.

WOOLSACK, THE. An ordinary and public-house, famous for its pies, as well as the Dagger.

Her grace would have you eat no more *woolsack-pies*.

B. Jon. Alch. v. 2.

Mr. Gifford says it was an ordinary of low reputation, "and our old poets have frequent allusion to the coarseness of their entertainment." The mention of them here, might, therefore, be intended as a sarcasm upon the person addressed, for being addicted to such coarse fare.

WOOLVISH. See *WOLVISH*.

WOOLWARD. Dressed in wool only, without linen; often enjoined in times of superstition, by way of penance.

The naked truth of it is, I have no shirt; I go *woolward* for penance. *Love's L. L.* v. 2.

He went *woolward* and barefooted to many churches, in every of them to pray to God for help in his blindness.

Stowe's Annals, H. 7.

And when his shirt's a washing, then he must
Go *woolward* for the time. *Satyres, Epigrams, &c.*

Barefoot, *woolward* have I light,
Thither for to go. *Mery Jest of Robyn Hoode.*

Camus that *woolward* went, was wondrous at,
Which he excus'd as done through pure contrition.
But who so simple, Camus, credits that?

'Tis too well known, thou art of worse condition.

And, therefore, if no linen thee begirt,
The naked truth will prove thou hast no shirt.

Wit's Recreations, Ep. 339. ed. 1641.

Dr. Grey fancied a particular reference to be intended by Shakespeare, in the first instance; but it is evident, from some of the other quotations, that it was a usual penance, or token of humiliation, and commonly joined with going barefooted. "Nudis pedibus, et *abluque linteis circumire*." Both the expression, and the penance, were very ancient. In an old book, entitled, *Customes of London*, the privilege called a *Karyne*, is said to be gained by certain observances of a penitential nature, the first of which was, "to go *woolward* vii yere. Item, to fasten [fast on] bred and water the Fryday vii yere:" with many other *items*, concluding with, "He that fulfills all these poyntis vii yere during, doth and wynneth a *Karyne*, that is to say, a Lentum." *Stavely's Romish Horseleech*, p. 61. The word is one of the usual compounds of *-WARD*, meaning toward the wool.

WORLD, TO GO TO THE WORLD. A phrase signifying to be married. So Beatrice complains,

Thus, goes every one to the world but I, and I am sun-burn'd;
I may sit in a corner, and cry heigho! for a husband.

Much Ado ab. N. ii. 1.

So the Clown, in *All's Well that Ends Well*, asking leave to marry the chambermaid, says,

But if I may have your ladyship's good will to go to the world,
Isabel the woman and I will do as we may. *Act i. Sc. 3.*

So to be a woman of the world :

Cl. To-morrow we will be married. Aud. I do desire it with all my heart; and I hope it is no dishonest desire to be a woman of the world. *As you like it*, v. 3.

A WORLD TO SEE, or, IT IS A WORLD TO SEE. A common phrase, equivalent to, it is a wonder, or a matter of admiration, to see.

Oh, you are novices! 'tis a world to see
How tame, when men and women are alone,
A meacock wretch can make the curstest shrew.

Tam. of Shr. ii. 1.

It is a world to see the doating of their lovers, and their dealing with them. *Lyly's Euphues*, sign. E.

Nay, 'tis a world to see,
In ev'ry bush and tree,
The birds with mirth and glee,
Woo'd as they woo.

Drayton, Muse's Elys. N. iii. p. 1470.

It is a world to see, what mines and countermines they will make. *Parthenia Sacra*, 1633, quoted by Steevens.

WORM. Frequently used by our writers of Elizabeth's age for a serpent. The idea of the worm being a species of serpent was followed in Dr. Johnson's definition of the word, and is not even corrected. In fact, their resemblance is only external, and far from complete even in the exterior. They have no manner of natural connexion.

— Thou [life] art by no means valiant,
For thou dost fear the soft and tender fork
Of a poor worm: *Meas. for Meas. iii. 1.*

So Massinger:

— The sad father,
That sees his son stung by a snake to death,
May, with more justice, stay his vengeful hand,
And let the worm escape, than you vouchsafe him
A minute to repent. *Parl. of Love*, iv. 2.

Where see Mr. Gifford's note.

It was another very prevalent error to suppose that the forked tongue of the serpent tribe was their instrument of offence; without any thought of the teeth or fangs, which are its real weapons. The notion of a serpent that caused death without pain, was another popular error or fable; but it was also a fable of the ancients, and particularly asserted in the *History of Cleopatra*, whence Shakespeare has with propriety adopted it, in his play on that subject:

Hast thou the pretty worm of Nilus there,
That kills and pains not? *Ant. & Cleop. v. 2.*

This has been called the asp, but the true asp of the ancients, Dr. Shaw says, is wholly unknown to us. Linnaeus, however, has given that name to a species of viper found in France. *General Zoology*, Vol. iii. Part 2. p. 381.

Those coals the Roman Portia did devour
Are not burnt out, nor have th' Egyptian worms
Yet lost their stings. *Dumb Kn. O. Pl. iv. 419.*

That serpents have the power of *stinging*, in any way, is another old, and long inveterate, error.

Worm is used for serpent or viper, in the English Testament of the Geneva version, in *Acts*, xxviii. 4 and 5. In the common version it is called "beast," and "venomous beast." In ver. 3, both translations call it a viper. The "*laidly* [or loathsome] *worm* of Spindleston Heughs," was supposed to be a lady transformed into a large serpent. See *Evans's Old Ballads*, vol. iv. p. 241. 2d ed.

2. **Worm** was also used sometimes for "poor creature," as snake was. See **SNAKE**. But it was not quite so contemptuous.

Come, come, you froward and unable worms, [to the other
My mind has been as big as one of your's, wives.]
My heart as great, my reason haply more.

Tem. of Shrew. v. 2.

Two loving worms, [Apelles and Campaspe] Hephæstion, I perceive Alexander cannot subdue the affections of men.

Lyly's Alex. & Camp. v. 4.

WORSE. This irregular comparative, now justly exploded, occurs very frequently in Shakespeare. Twiss's index gives twelve instances. Johnson found it used even by Dryden. These examples, however, are not to be imitated.

— The strong'st suggestion
Our worse genius can, shall never melt
My honour into lust. *Temp. iv. 1.*

Shakespeare's contemporaries in general kept him in countenance.

And seteth Tenedos on fire, whose fearfull flames eside,
Gave summons unto careless Troy for worse to provide.
Warner, Alb. Engl. B. i. p. 13.

WORTHIES, THE NINE. Famous personages, often alluded to, and classed together, rather in an arbitrary manner, like the seven wonders of the world, &c. Thus spoken of in an old poem:

The worthies nine that were of night,
By travail won immortal praise;
If they had liv'd like carpet knights,
Consuming idly all their dayes,
Their praises had been with them dead,
Where now abroad their fame is spread.

Paradise of D. Davies, p. 112, repr.

They have been counted up in the following manner: three Gentiles, three Jews, and three Christians; as the *nine worthies* of the world: by Richard Burton, in a book on the subject, published 1687; or rather, probably, by *Nath. Crouch*, bookseller, assuming the name of *Burton*.

Three Gentiles - 1. Hector, son of Priam.
2. Alexander the Great.
3. Julius Cæsar.
Three Jews - 4. Joshua, Conqueror of Canaan.
5. David, King of Israel.
6. Judas Maccabeus.

Three Christians - 7. Arthur, King of Britain.
8. Charles the Great, or Charlemagne.
9. Godfrey of Bullen, [Bouillon].

Burton's, or Crouch's book, professes to give an account of "their glorious lives, worthy actions, renowned victories, and deaths." See *Bliss's Note on the following passage*. These trifling publications, which yet have been sought by collectors, are enumerated in the General Biogr. Dict. under the name of Burton (Robert), to the number of 29; but the name should be Richard.

He is one who loves to hear the famous acts of citizens, whereof the gilding of the cross he counts the glory of this age, and the four pretexts of London above all the *nine worthies*.

Earle, Char. 68. of a Mere Gull Citizen, Bliss's ed. p. 106.

See **NINE-WORTHINESS**.

But London chose also to have *nine worthies* of her own, in testimony to which see a pamphlet, reprinted in the *Harleian Miscellany*, vol. viii. p. 437, by Richard Johnson, author of "the famous *History of the Seven Champions*." These worthies were nine citizens of London, not professionally warriors, but most of whom had some opportunity of gaining martial honour. They are these: 1. Sir Wm. Walworth, fishmonger; 2. Sir Henry Prichard, vintner; 3. Sir Wm. Sevenoake, grocer; 4. Sir Thomas White, merchant-tailor; 5. Sir John Bonham, mercer; 6. Sir Christopher Croker, vintner; 7. Sir John Hawkwood, merchant-tailor; 8. Sir Hugh Calvert, silk-weaver; 9. Sir Henry Maleverer, grocer. See also *Oldys's Cat. of Pamphl. No. 270*. Sir Thomas White seems to have been the only quite peaceable worthy among them, whose fame lives in the school be

founded in London, &c. The original nine worthies were often introduced in comparisons for bravery:

As, there were some present there that were the nine worthies to him, ith faith. *H. Jons. Err. Man out of H. iv. 3.*

Of these nine worthies, none was more revered than Alexander the Great. Accordingly, Whitlock says,

That Alexander was a souldier, painted cloths will confesse; the painter dareth not leave him out of the nine worthies, *Zootomia*, p. 171.

WOUNDS. The wounds of a murdered person were supposed to bleed afresh at the approach or touch of the murderer. This effect, though impossible, except it were by miracle, was firmly believed, and almost universally, for a very long period. Poets, therefore, were fully justified in their use of it.

Oh, gentlemen, see, see, dead Henry's wounds
Open their congeal'd mouths, and bleed afresh!
Blush, blush, thou lump of foul deformity;
For 'tis thy presence that exhibits this blood
From cold and empty veins, where no blood dwells.

Richard III. i. 2.
The captain will assay an old conclusion, [examination]
Often approved; that at the murderer's sight
The blood revives again, and boils afresh;
And every wound has a condemning voice
To cry out guilty 'gainst the murderer.

Widow's Tears, O. Pl. vi. 218.

Where it is printed as prose, but erroneously, as well as much more of the scene.

If the vile actors of the heinous deed
Near the dead body happily be brought,
Oit' 't hath been provid' the breathless corps will bleed.
She coming near that my poor heart hath slain,
Long since departed, to the world no more,
The ancient wounds no longer can contain,
But fall to bleeding, as they did before.

Drayt. Idea, xlii. p. 1377.

Stories of this sort, received as facts, were very generally told, of which one instance may be as well as many:

A traveller was murdered by the highway side, and because the murderer could not be found out, the magistrates of Jutchow [in Denmark] made the body to be taken up, and an' hand to be cut off, which was carryed into the prison of the towne, and hung up by a string in one of the chambers. About ten years after!! the murderer coming upon some occasion into the prison, the hand, which had bene a long time dry, began to droppe blood on the table that stood underneath it, &c.

Goulart from D. Chrytastus, Grimestone's translation, p. 422.

So also Lupton, and others. Sir K. Digby, who pretended to be a great philosopher, not only believed in these wonders, but attempted to account for them, as Johnson has observed. That Sir Thomas Brown also believed it, may fairly be concluded, as he has not, I think, noticed it any where as a vulgar error. Sir K. Digby's thoughts upon it are probably contained in his "Discourse on Curing Wounds by Sympathetic Powder."

WOXE, or WOXED. Used for waxed, grew.

He grew up fast in goodness and in grace,
And doubly fair woxe both in mind and face.

Astrophel, attributed to Spens. v. 17.
Sad, solemne, sowre, and full of fancies traile
She woxe.

Spens. F. Q. III. ii. 27.
Now man, that erst haile-fellow was with beast,
Woxe on to weene himself a god at least.

Hall, Sat. III. i.

WOXEN is also used.

But since, I saw it painted on fame's wings,
The muses to be woxen wantonings.

Id. Sat. I. ii.

WRABBED. Probably for *rabid*, but so written for the sake of looking, to the eye, more like a rhyme to crabbed.

Be they condicions so croked and crabbed,
Forwardly fashoude, so wayward and wrabbed.

Four Ps. O. Pl. i. 90.

WRALLER, s. One who cries, or *wrawks*, like a cat; applied in mockery to the squalling of children.

They acquainted their children to all kinde of mantes, and brought them up without much tendresse, so as they were neither fine nor licentious, nor fearefull to be left alone in the darke; neither were they criers, wrallers, or unhappy children.

North's Plut. p. 51, ed. 1603.

See to **WRAWL**.

WRAPT, for rapt. Ravished, or carried away.

His noble limmes in such proportion cast,
As would have *wrapt* a sillie woman's thought.

Ferres & Porrex, O. Pl. i. 149.

To WRAWL. To cry as a cat. Apparently a mere corruption, or arbitrary change of *wawl*, which means the same, and is used to form *caterwauling*.

Some were of dogs, that barked day and night;
And some of cats, that *wrawling* still did cry.

Spens. F. Q. VI. xii. 27.

Though this word is in Spenser, Mr. M. Mason seems to have been the first person who introduced it into a dictionary. Mr. Todd has since promoted it to a place in Johnson, and has added the following example:

To quiet and make still his *wrawling* cries.

Anderson, Expos. of Benedict.

Upton says that Chaucer has it. See T. J. in *Wawl*; also **WRALLER**, supra.

To WRAY, for to bewray, or betray. To discover.

The worke *wrayes* the man, seeme he never so fine.

Mirr. Mag. p. 82.

Can watch and sing when others sleepe,
To *wray* the woe that makes her weepe.

Gascogne, Flowers, a 3 b.

WREAK, s. Revenge; from the verb to *wreak*, which is still in use. See **Johnson**.

—Then, if thou hast

A heart of *wreak* in thee, that wilt revenge
Thine own particular wrongs, and stop those maims
Of shame, seen through thy country, speed thyself.

Coriol. iv. 5.

That feared not to devoure thy guests, and break
All lawes of humanes: Jove sends thee *wreak*,
And all the gods by me. *Chapm. Odyssey*, ii. p. 140.

Jove, in the tempest of his wrathfull mood,
Pow'd downe his *wreak* upon my wretched head.

Mirr. for Mag. p. 630.

2. A fit of passion, or violence.

—What, an if

His sorrows have so overwhelm'd his wits,
Shall we be thus afflicted in his *wreaks*,
His fits, his frenzy, and his bitterness?

Titus Andron. iv. 4.

The following also seems to belong to this sense, though put by Johnson to the first:

—Fortune, mine avowed foe,
Her wrathfull *wreaks* themselves do now ally.

Spenser, cited by Johnson.

WREAKFULL, a. Revengeful, or wrathful.

I am Revenge, sent from th' infernal kingdom,
To ease the gnawing vulture of thy mind,
By working *wreakful* vengeance on thy foes.

Titus Andr. v. 2.

Ne any liv'd on ground that durst withstand
His dreadful beast, much less him march in fight,
Or bide the horror of his *wreakful* hand,
When so he list in wrath lift up his steely brand.

Spens. F. Q. V. i. 8.

— Call the creatures,
Whose naked natures live in all the spite
Of *wreakful* heav'n.

Timon of Ath. iv. 3.

WREAKLESS, a. Certainly, (not doubtfully, as Dr. Johnson states it) for reckless, or retchless. See **RETCHESSE**.

So flies the *wreakless* shepherd from the wolf.

3 Hen. VI. v. 6.

The later editions even print it *reckless*.

WRETCH-COCK, or WRETHCOCK. Apparently, a stunted, imperfect creature. The word occurs only in Jonson's masque of the *Gipsies Melamorphosed*, where it is printed *wretch-cock* in the folio of 1640. This word would admit of an easy derivation from *wretch*, and *cock*, meaning a poor wretched fowl; but Mr. Gifford insists that it should be *wrethcock*, which he thus explains: "In every large breed of domestic fowls, there is usually a miserable little stunted creature, that forms a perfect contrast to the growth and vivacity of the rest. This unfortunate abortive, the good wives, with whom it is an object of tenderness, call a *wrethcock*; and this is all the mystery." This must stand upon his authority, for he does not refer to any; nor does it seem much reproach to Whalley not to have known it.

The famous imp yet grew a *wretchcock*; and tho' for seven years together he were very carefully carried at his mother's back, rock'd in a cradle of Welsh cheese, &c. — yet looks as if he never saw his *guinquennium*.

B. Jons. Masq. of Gips. Met. vi. 72.

I had conceived it to be a cock-pit term, for a degenerate game-cock, but sought in vain for it among the terms of that mystery, in honest R. Holmes's *Academy of Armoury*, II. xi. p. 251. Whalley refers to a passage in Skelton's *Elinor Ruming*, where the word *wrethcock* appears, applied to miserable starved goslings:

Another brought two goslings
That were naughty froslings; [probably, checked and
Some brought them in a wallet, stunted by frost.]
She was a cumlye collet;
The goslings were untide,
Elmour began to chide,
The be *wrethcockes* thou haste brougt,
The ar shyre shanking nought.

End of Quintus passus.

Whalley probably quoted from the reprint of 1736, but the only material difference between that and the black letter, "imprinted by Jhon Day at London," is that the latter gives *wrethcockes* in the plural. Whether this *wrethcocke* is the same as the *wretch-cock* of Jonson's editors, is more than I will attempt to decide.

WROKE, or WROOKE. The preterite and participle of to *wreak*.

But canst thou hope to scape my just revenge?

Or that these hands will not be *wroke* on thee.

Ferr. & Porrex, O. Pl. i. 141.

WROKEN. The more regular participle of *wreak*, and rather more common than the other.

The archer god, the soone of Cytheree,
That joyes on wretched lovers to be *wroken*.

Spens. Musopotm. l. 98.

How he him caught upon a day,
Whereof he will be *wroken*.

Id. Shep. Kal. March, 108.

580

Wanted nothing but faithful subjects to have *wroken* himself of such wrongs as were done and offered to him by the French king.

Holinsh. vol. ii. sign. P 8 b.

WROUGHT, or worked, pillows. This was a piece of finery sometimes used; though, we should suppose, more splendid than comfortable.

Come along; thou shalt see that I have *wrought* pillows there, and cambrick sheets, and sweet-bags too.

B. Jon. Barth. Fair, iv. 2.

To WRY, v. a. To twist, or distort; to turn aside.

A prince is set in that place, whereas if he *wrie* himself never so little from that becometh hym, straightwaies the infection of the example crepeth contagiously to many men.

Chaloner's Morie Enc. sign. O. 1.

Alas, are counsels *wried* to catch the good?

No place is now exempt from sheathing blood.

Mirr. Mag. p. 421.

To WRY, v. n. To swerve, or go obliquely.

— How many

Must murder wives much better than themselves,

For *wrying* but a little.

Cymb. v. 1.

Then talks she ten times worse, and *wries*, and *wriggles*,

As though she had the itch.

B. & Fl. Woman's Prize, iii. 1.

See other examples in *T. J.*, where, however, it is not noticed that these senses of the word are out of use.

WYCH, s. A salt spring, or salt work; though the original word has not been traced in any language. Yet a *wych-house* is said to be a boiling house for salt, in Bailey, Ash, and several other dictionaries; and all the places where salt springs or pits were anciently found, terminate in *wych*, or *wich*. Hence Drayton speaks collectively of the *wyches* in Cheshire:

But that which vex'd her most was, that the *Penkiss* cave,

Before her darkness self such dignity should have;

And th' *wyches*, for their salts, such state on them should take.

Polyth. iii. p. 711.

Marginal note on *wyches*, "the salt wells in Cheshire." Again:

That forest him affects, in wand'ring to the *wych*;

But he himself by salts there seeking to enrich,

His Feckenham quite forgets, from all affection free.

Id. xiv. p. 631.

Affects, in the first line, means "feels attraction for him;" which is done away in the third. In describing the river Weaver also, he says,

'Till having got to *Wyck*, he taking there a taste

Of her most savory salt, is, by the sacred touch,

For'd faster in his course, his motion quicken'd much

To *Northwyck*.

Id. xi. p. 861.

Wyck, therefore, can hardly be the same as the Saxon *wic*, for a village, castle, &c. and Dr. Nash, despairing of finding a nearer etymology, proposes to derive it from *wai*, or *wye*, the British word for holy, alleging that a peculiar sanctity was attributed to the brine springs. Of the application of the word, both in Cheshire and Worcestershire, there cannot indeed be a doubt. The old name of Droitwich, in the latter county, was *Wiche* only; and it had anciently four or five wells, distinguished by different names: as *Upwic*, *Middelwic*, *Helpemwic*, *Netherwich*, &c. See Nash's *Worcestershire*, in *Droitwich*. There were also several families of *Wiche*, or *de la Wiche*, in Worcestershire; whose name must have

come from some of the springs. With regard to their sanctity, the historian of Nantwich relates,

On Ascension-day our ancestors sang a hymn of thanksgiving for the blessing of the brine; and the salt-pit called the *Old Bial*, was decorated with boughs, flowers, &c. and the people danced round it. *Partr. Hist. of Nantw.* p. 59.

As to the origin of the name, nothing seems to come so near it as the Celtic *gyech*, which signified beautiful, strong, &c. Lyons says that the salt-works in Cheshire are called the *wiches* in Domesday. *Magn. Brit. Chesh.* p. 409.

I am not clear that *Norwich*, and *Ipswich*, were not originally marts for sea-salt; there are certain *wiches* in Staffordshire also, near to salt springs, as *Basawich*, *Coluwich*, &c. See *WICK*.

WYCH-WALLER. A salt-boiler at one of the wyches in Cheshire. Mr. Wilbraham gives us this word, in his *Cheshire Glossary*, p. 70, and adds, that "to scold like a *wych-waller*, is a common adage" in that country.

Y.

Y, in the language adopted by Spenser, though not belonging to his own age, is prefixed to various words, without changing the sense; as *yclad*, for *clad*, *yclep't*, for *clept*, or *cleped*, &c. It is not worth while to specify these licences.

YARAGE, *s.* probably derived from *yare*. Applied to ships, the power of moving, or being managed at sea.

To the end that he might, with his light ships, well manned with water-men, turn and environ the galleys of the enemies, the which were heavy of *garage*, both for their bignes, as also for lacke of watermen to row them. *North's Plut.* p. 941, ed. 1603.

YARE, *a.* Quick, ready, active; from *zeapre*, paratus, Saxon. A word frequently used by Shakespeare; sometimes given to sailors, and sometimes not; as in the first scene of the *Tempest*, and afterwards:

Our ship is tight and yare. *Temp.* v. 1.

If you have occasion to use me for your own turn, you shall find me yare. *Meas. for Meas.* iv. 2.

Give the hungry-face pudding-pie-eater ten pills; ten shillings, my fair Angelica, they'll make his muse as yare as a tumbler. *Decker's Satiricon. Orig. of Dr.* iii. 118.

The lesser [ship] will come and go, leave and take, and is yare, whereas the greater is slow. *Ralegh*, cited in *T. J.*

To new carine [careen] thy carcasse, that the truth on't.

How does thy keel? does it need nailing? a tither,

When all thy line's up, and a more yare —

B. & Fl. Mad Lover, iii. 4.

From these quotations, it appears to have been very current as a naval term, but not peculiar to seamen. It is still familiar in the Scottish dialect. See *Jamieson*.

YARELY, *adv.* from *yare*. Quickly, neatly, readily, skilfully.

— The silken tackles

Swell with the touches of those flower-soft hands

That yarely frame the office. *Ant. & Cleop.* ii. 2.

YATE, for *gate*. Used as an affectation of older language, in the play of the *Ordinary*:

But whenceoe'er this yate ycalled is. *O. Pl.* x. 249.

It is in Spenser:

And, if he chance come when I am abroad,

Sperre the yate fast, for feare of fraude.

Skep. Kal. May, 223.

It is still provincial in Cheshire, Lancashire, &c. See *Mr. Wilbraham's Glossary*.

YAWD. A horse, or mare; properly an old or worn out animal of the sort. See *Grose's Prov. Glossary*, where it is marked as a northern term. It is, in fact, the north-country pronunciation of *jade*; and we have accordingly, in Dr. Jamieson's Dictionary, "*Yad, yade, yaud*, properly an old mare," &c. See *Jamieson*. *Y* is used for *g* or *j* in several words.

O. Prythee stay. *R. Nay, marry, I dare not.* Your *yawds* may take cold, and never be good after it.

Jovial Crew, O. Pl. x. 399.

TO YEAN. See *EAN*. *Yean* is written by Drayton, p. 1438, and all writers after him, to Dryden.

YEANLING. See *EANLING*.

TO YEDE, YEEDE, or YEADE. To go; supposed to be corrupted from *geob*, the preterite of *gan*, to go, Saxon.

Then badd the knight his lady yede aloof,

And to an hill herselfe withdraw aside.

Spens. F. Q. I. xi. 5.

The whiles on foot was forced for to yeed. *Id. ib.* II. iv. 2.

And so to hall he yede running,

And Guy fast after following.

Guy of Warw. bl. l. sign. A a 1 b.

YELLOWs. A disorder in horses.

His horse — full of windgalls, sped with spavins, rained with the *yellow*, &c. *Tom. of Shr.* iii. 2.

From the overflowing of the gal, or rather want of the gal, which is the vessel of choller, spring many mortal diseases, especially the *yellow*, which is an extreme faint mortal sickness, if it be not prevented in time.

G. Markham's Way to get Wealth, B. l. c. 22.

*Yellow*s were also used for jealousy:

— But for his *yellow*,

Let me but lye with you, and let him know it,

His jealousy is gone. *Brome's Antipodes*, 4to. sign. L.

YELLOW STARCH. See *STARCH*.

YELLOW STOCKINGS. A fashion of wearing them prevailed for a long period previous to the civil wars.

Remember who commended thy *yellow stockings*.

Twelfth N. ii. 5.

A pair of pinn'd up breeches, like pudding-bags,

With *yellow stockings*, and his hat turn'd up,

With a silver clasp, on his leer side.

B. Jon. Tale of Tub, ii. 2.

— Your daughter Mall,
You know, last pompon time diu'd with me thrice,
When my child's best yellow stockings were missing.
The Wits, O. Pl. viii. 487.

It may be observed, that the children at Christ's Hospital are still obliged to keep up that fashion, and to wear yellow stockings.

YELLOWNESS, s. Jealousy. The colour *yellow* was considered as characteristic of that passion; probably because that, as well as other anxieties, gives a bilious tinge to the skin.

I will possess him with *yellowness*, for the revolt of mein is dangerous.
Merry W. W. l. 3.

See **YELLOWs**.

YEOMAN FEWTERER. The keeper of the dogs, a servant unto the huntsman; often merely *fewterer*. His office was to let them loose at a proper time, which has been thus explained: "The popular hunting in those times, was that of the hart, and to this the dogs were led in slips or couples, not loose in a pack," as in our present hunting. Thus, when the huntsman had traced the game by the usual marks, or by the scent, the *fewterer* was to uncouple the dogs. See the note on the following passage.

— If you will be
An honest *yeoman fewterer*, feed us first,
And walk us after.
Moss. Picture, v. 1. ed. Giff.

This points also at another office of the same servant, that of feeding and exercising the dogs. The same note gives an order established by the Duke of Norfolk in the time of Elizabeth:

That he which was chosen *fewterer*, or letter-loose of the greyhounds, should receive the hounds matched to run together in his leash, as soon as he came into the field, and to follow the hare-finder till he come into the forme.
Loc. cit.

But it did not relate only to greyhounds and coursing; for another writer says,

Let the huntsman never come nearer the bounds in cry, than fifty or threescore paces, especially at the first uncoupling.
Gentl. Recreation, p. 71. 8vo ed.

See **FEWTERER**.

The office was reckoned a low one, for a saucy page, out of mere insolence, thus addresses an unknown domestic.

— You, sirrah, sheep's-head,
With a face cut on a cat-stick, do you hear?
You, *yeoman fewterer*, conduct me, &c.
Moss. Maid of Honour, ii. 2.

TO YERK. To kick out strongly; generally as an appropriate term for the kicking of horses. Doubtless a mere substitution for *jerk*, by the common change of *j* to *y*. Both occasionally represent the Saxon *ȝ*.

— While their wounded steeds
Fret fetlock deep in gore, and with wild rage
Yerk out their armed heels, at their dead masters.
Hen. V. iv. 7.

They flit, they *yerk*, they backward fluce and fling,
As though the devil in their heels had been.
Drayt. Moone, p. 513.

Next to advancing, you shall teach your horse to *yerk* behind in this manner.
G. Markh. Way to get Wealth, p. 26.

By the directions given, it appears to be a nice matter to teach a horse to *yerk* properly.

Also, to lash with a whip:

Whilst I securely let him over-slip,
Nere *yerking* him with my satyric whip.
Marton, Sat. i. 3. p. 184.

Spenser writes it *yirk*:

But that same foole, which most increas her paines,
Was Scour; who, having in his hand a whip,
Her therewith *yirks*.
P. Q. VI. vii. 44.

In this sense, it is manifestly the same as *jerk*, which is still so used.

YERNFUL, a. Melancholy, grievous; to *yern* is actively used by Shakespeare for to grieve.

But, oh musicke, as in joyfull tunes, thy merry notes I did borrow,
So now lend mee thee thy *yernfull* tunes, to utter my sorrow.
Damon & Pith. O. Pl. i. 195.

YERT-POINT. Probably the same as blow-point; mentioned with other childish games. Possibly it should be *yerk-point*.

Yert-point, nine-pins, job-nut, or span-counter.
Lady Almon, sign. D. 1. b.

YEST, s. Froth; *ȝet*, Saxon. Still used for the froth of beer or ale, called also *barne*.

Now the ship boring the moon with her mainmast; and anon,
swallow'd with *ȝet* and froth, as you'd thrust a cock into a hog-head.
Wint. Tale, iii. 3.

YESTY, a. Frothy.
— Though the *ȝesty* waves
Confound, and swallow navigation up.
Mark. ix. 1.

Metaphorically, light and frivolous:

A kind of *ȝesty* collection, which carries them through and through the most fond and winnowed opinions.
Heul. t. 2.
Knowledge with him is idle, if it strain
Above the compass of his *ȝesty* brain.
Drayton, Moone, p. 463.

YEVEN, for given. Spenser; by the change above noticed, of *g* to *y*. See **T. J.**

YEX, or YEXING. The hiccough. See *Coles, Kersey, Minshew, &c.*

His prayer, a rhapsody of holy hiccoughs, sanctified barking.
illuminated goggles, sighs, sobes, yezrs, gasps, and grons.
Character of a Fanatic, Harl. Misc. vii. p. 651.

Singultus—the hicket, or yezing. *Abr. Flem. Nomencl. 451. b.*
But the two earles I trust are friends now, both being since departed this world, (though neither as I could have wait them) the one dying of a *yez*, the other of an axe, [meant for something like a pun].
Har. Nuge Ant. ii. 115. ed. Park.

The juyce of the roots [of skirret]—helpeth the hicket, or yezing.
Johnson's Gerard, p. 1077.

TO YEX. To hiccough, or hiccup. The verb is acknowledged by most of the Dictionaries, but I have not met with an example of it. The participial term of *yezing*, however, sufficiently implies the verb. *Coles* has it as *yur* also.

YERE, adv. Together, in union; a word belonging to an earlier period of the language.

O goodly golden chain! wherewith *ȝere*
The vertues linked are in lovely wise.
Spens. F. Q. l. ii. 1.

TO YIELD. To give, or yield a reward; applied to the gods, to bless.

Tend me to-night two hours, I ask no more,
And the gods *yield* you for it.
Ant. & Cleop. iv. 2.

— Herein I teach you
How you shall bid God *yield* us for your pains,
And thank us for your trouble.
Mark. i. 6.

What is that you say, sir? Hath the clock stricken? The other with a loud voice crying out that it had: God *yield* you, sir, said the deaf man, I will walk after the rest.
*Summary of Dr. Barst, sign. * 5 b.*

Hence the common phrase of God 'ild you, contracted from this. See **GOD 'ILD YOU**.

YODE. The past tense of *yede*, to go. Chaucerian.

Before them *yode* a lustie taberere,
That to the many a horn-pype playd.

Spens. Shep. Kal. May, v. 22.

But when she heard those plants, then out she *yode*,
Out of the covert of an ivy tod. *Erit. Past. I. iv. p. 87.*

— And on the flood

Against the stream he march'd, and dry-shod *yode*.

Fairf. Tasso, xiv. 33.

YOLD, for yielded.

Because to yield him love she doth deny,
Once to me *yold*, not to be *golde* again.

Spens. F. Q. III. xi. 17.

To reap the ripen'd fruits, the which the earth had *yold*.

Id. ib. Mutabil. Cant. vii. 30.

YOND, *a.* Furious, savage. Johnson says, "I know not whence derived." The editor of Fairfax's *Tasso*, says, "for young." Upton, however, with much probability, derives it from *geond*, beyond, Saxon, which often occurs in compounds with an intensive force, like the Latin *per*, or the French *outré*; for which they have latterly adopted the Latin *ultrâ*. It means, therefore, *extravagant*, beyond measure fierce, &c. Hughes attempted to make it a preposition, in the second example, "fled *beyond* the monster;" but that would not agree with either of the other passages.

Then like a lion, which had long time sought
His robbed whelpes, and at the last them fond
Emongst the shepherd swaines, then wexeth wood and *yond*.

Spens. F. Q. II. viii. 40.

As Florimell fled from that monster *yond*.

Id. ib. III. vii. 26.

Nor those three brethren, Lombards fierce and *yond*,
Achilles, Sforza, and sturn Palamede.

Fairf. Tasso, i. 55.

YORE, *adv.* Long ago; *geapa*, Saxon, not *geopa*, as in Johnson. Used alone without *of*, which now is always added, and gives it in fact the character of a substantive.

Witness the burning altars which he swore,
And guilty, heav'n's! of his bold perjury;
Which though he hath polluted oft and *yore*,
Yet I to them for judgment just do fly.

Spens. F. Q. I. xii. 27.

This is so quoted in Johnson, and is the reading of the editions of 1596, 1609, 1611, 1679, as well as Hughes's, of 1715; and may be justified by the next example. But the earliest edition, of 1590, reads "of *yore*;" which Upton, Church, and Todd, have followed.

A just reward for so unjust a life,
No worse a death than I deserved *yore*.

Mirr. for Mag. p. 105.

The origin is *geap*, a year, which again illustrates the common change of the Saxon *g* to *y*.

YOUNGTH, and **YONGTH**. Youth; not properly from youth itself, but from the Saxon *geong*, which is the origin of both words.

The mournfull muse in myrth now list ne make,
As she was wont in *yongth* and summer days.

Spens. Shep. Kal. Nov. v. 20.

Yongth is in his *Muioptomos*, v. 34. where see Todd's Note.

A YOUNKER, *s.* A young person; frequently in the sense of a dupe, or a person thoughtless through inexperience.

What, will you make a *younker* of me? Shall I not take mine ease in mine iun, but I must have my pocket picked for it?

1 Hen. IV. iii. 3.

How, like a *younker*, and a prodigal,
The skarfed bark puts from her native bay.

Mer. Ven. ii. 6.

I fear he'll make an ass of me, a *younker*.

B. & Fl. Elder Bro. iii. 5.

Simply for a youth:

How well resembles it the prime of youth,
Trium'd like a *younker*, prancing to his love.

3 Hen. VI. ii. 1.

YOUR, *pron.* Without any possessive meaning, nearly equivalent to *a*, or *any*. A sort of vulgarism.

Your serpent of Egypt is bred now of your mud, by the operation of your sun; so is your crocodile.

Ant. & Cleop. ii. 7.

It is not uncommon in comic language, nor, perhaps, altogether disused.

YOU'RE. A contraction of *you were*.

Madam, you're best consider.

Cymb. iii. 2.

You're best to practice.

B. & Fl. Maid's Trag. ii. 1.

YULE, *s.* The old Saxon word for Christmas; *geol*, or *gehol*.

And at each pause they kiss; was never seen such rule
In any place but here, at bonfire, or at Yule.

King Alexander, with his mother Ermingard, were sitting at their banquet, on the xii day in Christen masse, otherwise called Yule.

Holinshed, Scotl. S. 7. col. 1 b.

Here spelt *Ewle*:

At *Ewle* we wonton, gambole, daunce, to carrols and to sing,
To have gud spiced sewe and roste, and plum pies for a king.

Warner, Alb. Engl. B. v. p. 121.

Among the festivities of Christmas we find several terms mentioned, which are compounded with *Yule*; as the *Yule-clog*, *Yule-song*, *Yule-cakes*, and *Yule-dough*. All the circumstances relating to these will be found amply detailed in Brand's *Popular Antiquities*, i. 359, &c. 4to ed. I shall specify only the first.

YULE-CLOG, or **BLOCK**. This was a massy piece of fire-wood, placed in the centre of the great hall, on which each of the family sat down, sang a *Yule-song*, and drank the old English toast of "a merry Christmas, and a happy new year." It was then placed on the hearth, and lighted with a brand of the last year's block, and by heaping on additional fuel, made to produce a brilliant flame. These circumstances are alluded to by Herrick, in a poem on the subject:

With the last year's brand
Light the new block, and

For good success in his spending,
On your poltries play,
That sweet luck may

Come while the *log* is a tending. *Hesperides*, p. 309.

See also *Dr. Drake's Shakespeare and his Times*, vol. i. p. 193, &c.

Z.

ZAD, or ZED. The name of the letter; vulgarly called also *izzard*, I know not on what authority. Shakespeare calls *zed* an unnecessary letter; and so it has been deemed by some grammarians, whose works he had probably seen. Barret wholly omits it in his *Alfearie*; and Mulcaster says that it is seldom seen among us, and that *s* is become its lieutenant-general.

Thou whoreson *zed*, thou unnecessary letter! *Lear*, ii. 2.

ZANY, s. A buffoon, or mimic. The etymology is best given by Florio, under the word *Zane*, which he says is, "the name of *John*, in some parts of Lombardy, but commonly used for a *silly John*, a simple fellow, a servile drudge, or foolish clowne, in any comedy or enterlude play." Menage, in *Zani*, or *Zanni*, says that he had formerly derived it from the barbarous Greek *ζανος*, *zannus*; but now agreed with Carlo Dati, who considered it as a corruption of *Giovanni*: which agrees with Florio's account. *Origine della Ling. Ital.* Dati said, that it was particularly in the territory of *Bergamo*, that *Gian* was pronounced *Zan*: as *Zancarlo*, for *Giancarlo*; *Zampiero*, for *Gianpiero*. A modern author has absurdly endeavoured to derive it from the Persian.

I take these wise men, that crow so at these set kind of fools, no better than the fools' *zanies*. *Twelfth N.* i. 5.

The buffoon to a mountebank:

— For, indeed,
He's like the *Zani* to a tumbler,
That tries tricks after him to make men laugh.

B. Jon. Ev. Man out of H. iv. 2.

Hence, an imitator in general:

The other gallant is his *Zany*, and doth most of these tricks after him, and sweats to imitate him in every thing.

Id. Cynth. Rev. ii. 1.

As th' English apes, and very *zanies* be,
Of every thing that they do hear and see.

Drayt. Eleg. p. 1256.

To ZANY, v. To play the zany, to imitate another.

As I have seen an arrogant baboon,
With a small piece of glass, *zany* the sun.

Lovelace, Part II. p. 78. *rep.*

ZENITH, in judicial astrology, metaphorically the highest point of a person's fortune; as, literally, it means the point in the heavens above his head.

— By my prescience,
I find my *zenith* doth depend upon
A most auspicious star, whose influence
If now I court not, but omit, my fortunes
Will ever after droop.

Temp. i. 2.

ZENOPHON. Writers of various ages have occasionally so written the name, instead of Xenophon, some through ignorance of Greek. Why Ascham did so, who must have known better, it is not easy to say: probably in compliance with a bad custom.

Which things *Zenophon* would never have made mention of, excepte it had bene fitt for all princes to have used; seinge that *Zenophon* wrote Cyrus' lyfe, (as Tullye sayth) not to shew what Cyrus did, but what all manner of princes, both in pastymes and earnest matters, ought to do.

Zorophilus, p. 14.

In his *Scholemaster*, he writes, like a scholar, *Xenophon*.

THE END.

ABBREVIATIONS.

- Anc. Dr.*.....Ancient Drama, in six volumes, (1814).
B. & Fl......Beaumont and Fletcher.
B. Jon......Ben Jonson.
Brit. Past......Browne's Britannia's Pastorals.
Drayt......Drayton, ed. 1753, in 4 vols. 8vo, the pages continued throughout.
Euph......Lily's Euphues.
Euph. Engl......— Euphues and his England.
Fairf. T......Fairfax's Tasso.
Gayt. Fest. N......Gayton's Festivous Notes to Don Quixote.
Har. Ariost......Sir J. Harington's translation of Ariosto.
Mirr. Mag......Mirror for Magistrates, ed. 1610.
More Antid......More's Antidote against Atheism.
O. Pl......Reed's edition of Dodsley's Collection of Old Plays, 12 vols.
Or. of Dr......Hawkins's Origin of the Drama, in 3 volumes.
Percy Rel......Bishop Percy's Reliques of Ancient English Poetry, ed. 1794.
Polyolb......Drayton's Polyolbion.
Shakespeare.....All his Dramas are referred to by the name of the Play alone; his other Poems,
as in Malone's Supplement, in 2 vols. 8vo, 1780.
Six Pl......Six Old Plays, on which Shakespeare founded his Measure for Measure, &c.
2 vols. 12mo.
Stowe's Lond......Stowe's Survey of London, edit. 1599.
Suppl......Malone's Supplement to Shakespeare, in 2 vols. 8vo.
T. J......Todd's edition of Dr. Johnson's Dictionary.

